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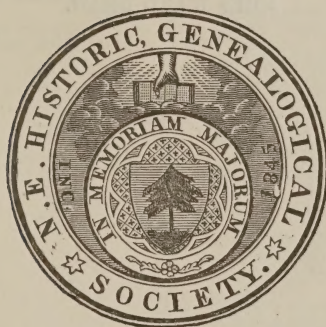
Historical and Genealogical Register.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, BY THE

New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

VOLUME XLII.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED AT THE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, 18 SOMERSET STREET.

PRINTED BY DAVID CLAPP & SON.

1888.

7550

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Committee on Publication,

1888.

JOHN WARD DEAN,
LUCIUS R. PAIGE,
EDMUND F. SLAFTER,
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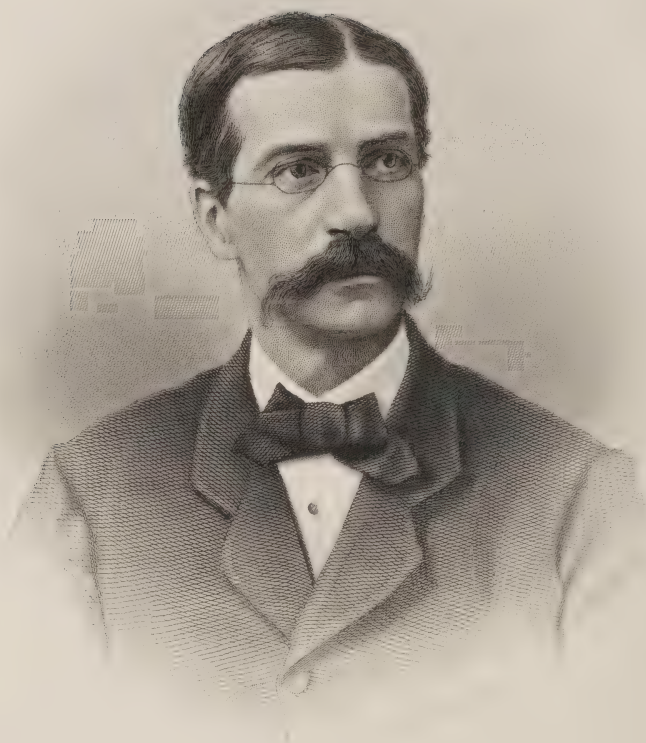
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THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JANUARY, 1888.

CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE, A.M., Ph.D.

By JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M.

CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE was born in Newfield, Maine, November 1, 1829. His father, Mr. Moses Tuttle, was a descendant in the sixth generation from John Tuttle, who settled at Dover, N. H., previous to 1640. His mother, Mary, daughter of Lieut. Joseph Merrow, was the fifth in descent from Dr. Samuel Merrow, or Merry, of Dover, who settled there as early as 1720. The subject of this memoir numbered among his ancestors many of the early settlers of New Hampshire, and was allied by blood to some of the most distinguished personages in the history of that state.*

His boyhood was passed with his parents at Newfield, and the rudiments of his education were obtained in the schools there. From an early age he was an ardent admirer of the works of nature, and having a keen eye and an observing spirit, he soon became familiar with every flower, tree, bird and animal in his neighborhood. He delighted in studying their peculiarities and habits. But his chief attraction was found in the sky above him. Night after night he watched with wonder and awe the myriad stars in the heavens, studying their motions when he had no help except that furnished him by a common almanac.

In the autumn of 1845 his mother died. He was then nearly sixteen years old, and was placed in the family of Mr. John W. Tuttle, of Dover. Mr. Tuttle was a cousin, and his wife was a sister, of Moses Tuttle. Here, in the schools of that city, he continued his studies. An intimate friend of later years, the Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., who had charge temporarily of a school which he attended, has described him to me as a bright and studious scholar, and very quick of apprehension. When the time ar-

* For Mr. Tuttle's paternal and maternal ancestry, see the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," volume 21, pages 132-40; and the Hon. John Wentworth's "Wentworth Genealogy," vol. 2, page 284.

rived for him to select an occupation for life he chose that of a printer, and pleaded hard that he might be apprenticed to it; but his uncle would not comply with his wishes, preferring to keep him with him and teach him his own trade, that of a carpenter. As an apprentice he was industrious and skilful, faithfully discharging all his duties. The time not required for work, however, was devoted to study, and this was often protracted to the hour of midnight. His passion for astronomy and mathematics continued, and books that taught him these subjects had a preference, though his reading made him familiar with belles-lettres, history and general literature. He would sit with the household about him, with callers coming and going, and would know nothing of what transpired, so intent was he on the book before him. The neighbors made inquiries, too, as to who was at the Tuttles', for there was a light from one window all night long. His aunt, a sister of his father, sympathized with the lad, and to her he confided his plans of life. He said to her, "I mean to do something worth living for." This, it has been well said, was "the key-note of his single-minded and faithful spirit." His fondness for astronomy has been mentioned. "The sublime phenomena of the starry heavens made a deep impression on his youthful mind long before he could understand the science. The impressive phenomenon of an eclipse of the sun in 1836," when he was six years old, "forever fixed his interest in astronomy. The great comet of 1843, so grand and mysterious, also made a deep and lasting impression on him. While still a boy, he constructed with his own hands the first telescope he ever saw, and was delighted to see in it all the wonderful celestial phenomena discovered by Galileo."* This telescope is still preserved, and those who have seen it are surprised that so perfect a piece of mechanism should have been constructed, considering the disadvantages under which he labored. The telescope is now the property of Mr. James G. Shute, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., who was an apprentice to the carpenter's trade in the same shop that Charles's uncle occupied when the telescope was constructed. Mr. Shute informs me that Charles could not wait to make a tripod on which to mount it before he tried it, but the two friends fastened it to a stake in a fence against a snow-drift, and took a look through it at the stars. It was on a very cold night, and Mr. Shute thinks it was in December. As neither of them had looked through a telescope before, they were both of course very much excited, but Mr. Shute does not remember which looked through the telescope first. The friends had similar tastes, and Mr. Shute, who had a small library, loaned a number of books to his friend, among them Shakspeare's works and a set of the writings of Thomas Dick, LL.D., whose books on astronomy were then very popular. It was the Practical Astronomy

* Unpublished memoir of Mr. Tuttle, author unknown.

of Dr. Dick that suggested to the youth the construction of a telescope, and furnished directions for making it.

At one time Charles heard that Dr. Dick was coming to this country, and inquired about it of Dr. Robert Thompson, of Dover, who had a taste for astronomical studies. Dr. Thompson was a native of Scotland and a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and had recently settled at Dover. The conversation which followed, and the thirst for knowledge shown by the boy, caused the doctor, who had a large library, to say, "Charles, my library is always free to you." It is needless to say that the offer was gladly accepted. Young Tuttle found here many books on scientific as well as other subjects, the contents of which he eagerly devoured. Another place where he found food for his mind, was the book-store of Dea. Edmund J. Lane, who was often surprised by his inquiries for books that the veteran bookseller had never seen, and sometimes had never heard of.

He had heard and read much of the Observatory at Cambridge, and had an ardent desire to visit it. Availing himself of a holiday he repaired to Cambridge. Without any introduction he presented himself at the Observatory and asked permission of Prof. William Cranch Bond, the chief astronomer, to examine the telescope. He was at first refused, but a remark which he made, as he was going away, struck Prof. Bond with surprise, and he granted him permission. This was the first telescope, except the small one he had himself constructed, that he had ever seen.

In 1849, his father, who had the previous year married again, removed to Cambridge, Mass., and Charles went with him. It is said that Charles had some influence with his step-mother and his father in selecting Cambridge as their residence. In July, 1850, three years after the Observatory of Harvard College had been established, he entered it as a student and spent a few months in studying practical astronomy and the use of astronomical instruments. The acquaintance with astronomy which he showed, an acquaintance which he had derived only from the study of books and from sweeping the heavens nightly with his small telescope, surprised Prof. Bond.

Mr. Tuttle made such rapid progress in his astronomical studies, that in the following October he was elected by the College Corporation as Second Assistant Observer, and this election was unanimously confirmed by the Overseers, February 7, 1851. He now had an annual salary, and entered with zeal upon his chosen profession, which he ardently hoped and had good reason to believe would be his life's labor. His pursuit of astronomy, and particularly of practical astronomy, was rewarded with gratifying success.

Less than six months after he entered the Observatory as a student, and the month after his appointment as an observer, he was able to make an important addition to scientific knowledge. A

series of observations on the planet Saturn and its rings had, since 1847, been made at the Observatory.* In one of these observations Prof. Bond discovered new and interesting phenomena in connection with the rings of Saturn. On the 15th of November, 1850, Mr. Tuttle's observations led him to furnish a satisfactory scientific explanation of these phenomena by showing the existence of a new interior ring, now known as the Dusky Ring of Saturn. Mr. Tuttle's record of his observations on that night is as follows :

Saturn looks remarkably distinct, its belts are easily seen, and the division of the ring is quite conspicuous. I notice that dark penumbral light, on the inside of the interior ring at its greatest apparent elongation from the ball, which I have seen several times before on good nights. It resembles very much the unilluminated part of the disc of the moon just before and after conjunction with the sun. It is similar on either side of the planet. Its estimated width is about the same as that of the outer ring, or a little less. The greatest width of this dark ring is at a point on each side of the planet in a line with the axis major of the other rings. From this point it diminishes as it passes behind and in front of the planet, where it appears as a dark line on the disc. Close to the inner edge of the interior ring, the inside of this dark ring is very sharply defined, but I cannot see that it is detached from it. A dark band of considerable width, the shadow of the ring on the disc of the planet, is seen below. With a power of 401. the view is more satisfactory.†

Prof. William C. Bond appends the following note to the record as printed :

On the evening of the 15th the idea was first suggested by Mr. Tuttle of explaining the penumbral light bordering the interior edge of the bright ring outside of the ball, as well as the dusky line crossing the disc on the side of the ring opposite to that where its shadow was projected on the ball, by referring both phenomena to the existence of an interior dusky ring, now first recognized as forming part of the system of Saturn. This explanation needed only to be proposed to insure its immediate acceptance as the true and only satisfactory solution of the singular appearances which the view of Saturn had presented during the past season, and which we had previously been unable to account for.‡

In 1852 Mr. Tuttle, being worn out with long and uninterrupted application to his duties at the Harvard College Observatory, was advised to go into New Hampshire and there rest. "Upon this," he writes, "I resolved to visit the White Mountains and satisfy a youthful longing and ambition. Taking a few scientific instruments for my amusement while absent, I set out for Dover, where I remained several weeks. While there I made an excursion to the Isles of Shoals, and staid a few days at the Appledore House.§ On

* These observations were begun in the summer of 1847, and ended in the spring of 1857. An account of them is printed in the *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*, vol. ii. part i., 1857, pp. 1-136.

† *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory*, vol. ii. p. 48.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ Letters from him, dated July 7, 1852, from Appledore House, Isles of Shoals, and July 16, 1852, from Gibbs's Hotel, White Mountains, were printed in the *Dover Gazette*.

my return to Dover I was so far recovered as to undertake my journey to the Mountains.* He left Dover July 13, and in two days reached Gibbs's hotel, and on the next morning, July 15th, on horseback, began the ascent of Mt. Washington, reaching the summit at at half past twelve, after a ride from the hotel of three hours and forty minutes. His "chief purpose, a long cherished one, was to compare the lustre of the stars and planets, seen from that great height, with their lustre at the sea-level, and also to witness the sublime phenomena of a sunset and sunrise."†

He found at the summit men engaged in building the first house erected on the top of that mountain. "It was a structure," he says, "whose walls were of rough stone,—quarried on the site as I was informed,—one story high and of considerable length, with a wooden roof kept down to the walls by strong cables of rope thrown over the ridge and fastened to rocks. Workmen were just finishing the southern gable, while others were employed inside." A straggling party of tourists followed him, but they returned about two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Tuttle asked permission to pass the night in the building, but was told that it was not ready. On explaining the object of his visit he was told that he could stay if he would put up with their fare. Before sunset the summit of the mountain became enveloped in a thick cloud, shutting out the view of the heavens and the landscape on all sides. "A night-cap had been set," he writes, "on the head of Mt. Washington, and there remained till break of day, when it was silently and quietly withdrawn, to give me, what I much longed for, a sunrise, the most magnificent spectacle that I ever expect to witness. My disappointment in not seeing the stars and planets was much lessened on seeing the sun rise over so vast a region of territory. I did not cease to deplore my failure to see the midnight heavens. The workmen expressed their sympathy for me, but seemed to agree that I ought to be satisfied with having seen a sunrise, and with being the first traveller to sleep in a house on Mount Washington."‡

In the following autumn he took a voyage to Philadelphia, leaving Boston on the 25th of September and arriving at Philadelphia on the morning of the 27th. A diary of this voyage is preserved among Mr. Tuttle's papers. He visited various places of interest in that historic city, and wrote two descriptive letters to the editor of the *Dover Gazette*, who printed them in his newspaper.§

* Letter of Mr. Tuttle in *The State Press*, Dover, Oct. 24, 1879.

† Letter from C. W. T., in *Burt's Among the Clouds*, printed on the summit of Mount Washington, July 14, 1882. This letter was suggested by an article in the *Granite Monthly* for August, 1880, copied from a late number of *Among the Clouds*. It was not printed till a year after Mr. Tuttle's death, but changes were made in it that it might appear to have been written the month that it was published, thus producing an anachronism which may puzzle some readers of the letter.

‡ Ibid.

§ These letters bear date Sept. 29 and Oct. 1, 1852.

On the evening of Thursday, March 8, 1853, about nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Tuttle discovered a telescopic comet in the constellation Eriadanus, about five degrees south preceding the bright star Rigel, and computed the elements of its orbit and an ephemeris of its course. This comet revolves round the sun in not less than sixteen hundred years. In a newspaper article by Mr. Tuttle, published in 1858, relating to fourteen comets which had then been discovered at the Harvard College Observatory,—nine by Mr. George P. Bond, one by himself, and four by his brother Mr. Horace P. Tuttle,—the difficulties attending the discovery of telescopic comets are thus described :

Few persons are aware of the patience and labor exercised by the astronomer in making discoveries of this kind. It requires several years study and practice to qualify one to discover a telescopic comet. It is undoubtedly very easy to look at a comet, already visible to the naked eye in the heavens; but when it is required to discover an unknown one, wandering in its "long travel of a thousand years" in the profound abyss of space, the labor then becomes truly prodigious. The amount of physical suffering, occasioned by exposure to all kinds of temperature, the bending and twisting of the body, when examining near the zenith, and the constant strain of the eye, cannot be fully understood and appreciated by one unacquainted with an astronomer's life.

The astronomer with his telescope begins at the going down of the sun and examines, in zones, with the utmost care and vigilance, the starry vault, and continues till the "circling hours" bring the sun to the eastern horizon, when star and comet fade from his view. It requires several nights to complete a thorough survey of the heavens; and often these nights do not follow in succession, being interrupted by the full moon, by cloud and auroras, and by various other meteorological phenomena. He is frequently vexed by passing clouds, fleeting through the midnight sky, and strong and chilly breezes of the night. His labors are continued throughout the year; and his unwearied exertions do not slacken during the long wintry nights, when the frozen particles of snow and ice, driven before the northern blast, cause the stars to sparkle with unusual lustre, and his breath to congeal on the eyepiece of his telescope. It frequently happens that his labors are not crowned with a discovery until after several years search.

It was with great satisfaction that Mr. Tuttle was able to announce to the scientific world, so early in his astronomical career, the discovery of a telescopic comet. It was afterwards learned that the comet "had been seen two days earlier at Rome by Professor Secchi,"* but this discovery of course was unknown in this country.

It was not long before Mr. Tuttle became known among astronomers as a skilful observer and expert calculator. The archives of the observatory show how diligently and extensively he explored the heavens while his health permitted him. He and Prof. George P. Bond jointly made the observations of the fixed stars which form the first series of Zone Observations printed in the *Annals of the Observatory*.†

* *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory*, vol. i. p. clxxii.

† *Annals*, vol. i. part ii.

On Friday, the 26th of May, 1854, there was an annular solar eclipse of the sun; and preparations were made by Prof. Bond to have it observed in New Hampshire from the top of Mount Washington, and in its vicinity, points near the northern limit of the annular phase of the eclipse. In accordance with previous arrangements with Dr. Alexander Dallas Bache, the superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, three of Prof. Bond's assistants, Mr. George P. Bond, Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Richard F. Bond, were furnished with telescopes and time-keepers for this duty.* On the 17th of May they left Cambridge for the White Mountains. A diary of this expedition by Mr. Tuttle is preserved among his papers. After arriving at the White Mountains Mr. Richard F. Bond proceeded to the Station House to take observations there, and Mr. George P. Bond and Mr. Tuttle, attended by guides, started for the summit of Mount Washington, which they reached amid a drenching storm of rain and hail on the afternoon of Thursday the 25th. "The storm raged fearfully and the wind rushed around the summit with great velocity."† The rain continued on Friday, and as there was no appearance of its abating, at a quarter before 3 P.M. the party returned. After reaching the Glen House, there being indications that the clouds would clear away, the telescopes were adjusted for observations, but they were again doomed to disappointment.

The same month, May, 1854, Mr. Tuttle reluctantly resigned his position at the Observatory.‡ "Too constant application to astronomical work brought on a serious difficulty with his eyesight, occasioned in part by the action of the intense light of celestial objects seen through the great refractor, and by reading the divisions on finely graduated instruments at night. A system of treatment failed to relieve them, and he was obliged to suspend observing altogether. After some delay, finding no relief for his eyes, he reluctantly resigned the position of Assistant Observer, a position which had been the aim of his life to attain."§ Prof. Bond, in his annual report in 1854, thus refers to this event:

* Annals of the Astronomical Observatory, vol. i. part i. p. clxxviii.

† Mr. Tuttle's Diary.

‡ From an anonymous article published in the *Evening Courier*, Boston, June 7, 1865, I make these extracts:

"The personnel of the Observatory has never been large; and, in the order of events, those who first turned those magnificent instruments to the heavens are now no more. The lamented William Cranch Bond superintended the construction of the Observatory, and was its first Director. His son, the late George Phillips Bond, was appointed first assistant observer, and on the death of his father in 1859, became Director. Charles Wesley Tuttle was appointed an assistant observer in 1850, but his eyes proving unequal to the severe demands of astronomy, compelled him to resign after a few years service. Truman Henry Safford, the eminent mathematician, who has won independent titles to distinction by important researches in theoretical astronomy, was then appointed assistant observer. These four embrace all who have had any official connection with the Observatory from its establishment in 1847.

"There are, however, three well known scientific gentlemen who have been acting assistants at various times within the last ten years—Major Sidney Coolidge, U.S.A., who fell in the great battle of Chickamauga, while gallantly leading his regiment to a charge; Horace Parnell Tuttle, now in Europe and attached to the United States Navy; and Prof. Asaph Hall, now of the National Observatory at Washington."

§ Anonymous memoir before quoted.

During the year some changes have taken place in regard to the assistants at the Observatory. Mr. C. W. Tuttle found himself under the necessity of resigning his connection with the Observatory in consequence of the failure of his eyesight, a circumstance much to be regretted as he participated faithfully and ardently in our pursuits, and had proved an eminently capable assistant during the four years of his engagement. A journey to the West, affording relaxation from an undue exertion of his eyes, has so far arrested the progress of the malady as to enable him partially to resume his duties as an assistant, while at the same time he has entered himself as a law student at Dane Hall. In July Mr. T. H. Safford, of the graduating class of this year, was engaged as an observer and computer. More recently Mr. Sidney Coolidge has joined the Observatory.*

Mr. Tuttle still kept up his interest in astronomy. "He not only made occasional telescopic observations, but he computed the parabolic elements of the comet of 1857, of the three that appeared in 1858, and, in 1860, observed the occultation of Venus; and his several reports were published in the '*Astronomical Journal*,' printed in Boston and edited by Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould."† He lectured on astronomical subjects, and contributed many articles to the magazines and newspapers on these subjects.

On leaving the Observatory he was undecided what profession to adopt. After much consideration he chose that of the law. In September, 1854, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he remained one year attending the lectures, which gave him an opportunity to rest his eyes.

In 1855, while connected with the Law School, he went to England with one of the Chronometric Expeditions of the United States Coast Survey for determining the difference of longitude between Liverpool, England, and Cambridge, Massachusetts. Of this expedition Mr. Tuttle had joint charge with his friend Mr. Sidney Coolidge. "In this important undertaking about fifty chronometers were transported across the Atlantic, a strict surveillance being maintained over every circumstance which could affect their performance. It was a work demanding constant care and a great amount of labor and skill in conducting the astronomical observations and in the treatment of the valuable collection of instruments employed. To the fidelity and scrupulous care in the discharge of this responsible service must, in a great measure, be attributed the complete success of the enterprise. The results of these expeditions form the most important contribution which has yet been made to the determination of the zero of longitude for the western continent." Messrs. Coolidge and Tuttle left Boston in the steamer *Asia* at noon on Wednesday, August 15, 1855, and arrived at Liverpool Saturday, August 26. They returned in the *Africa*, which left

* *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory*, vol. i. part i. p. clxxx.

† *Memoir of Charles W. Tuttle, Ph.D.*, by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., in *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, vol. xxi. p. 409.

Liverpool at noon, Saturday, September 1, and reached her dock in Boston Wednesday, the 12th of that month.*

While in England Mr. Tuttle visited many places of historic interest with which his reading had made him familiar.† He kept a diary on his voyages to and from England and during his brief stay there. His keen powers of observation are shown by his graphic entries, which have frequently a touch of humor.

The sea-voyage and a long period of comparative rest improved his eyes, so that on his return from England he was able to enter the law office of the Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston, and complete his law studies. In 1856, at the March term of the Massachusetts Superior Court, held at Boston, he was admitted a member of the Suffolk bar, and authorized to practise in the courts of this state. He began practice that year at 20 Court Street, Boston, but removed to Newburyport in the spring of 1857, where he continued to practise his profession. Two years later he returned to Boston, where he practised till his death. His first office was at 46 Washington Street, where he remained till November, 1859, when he formed a law partnership with Mr. Richard S. Spofford, Jr., and removed to No. 81 in that street. They had also an office at 31 State Street, Newburyport. In November, 1860, they removed from Washington Street, Boston, to 27 Tremont Row, and took an office with the Hon. Caleb Cushing. In July, 1864, Mr. Tuttle

* Prof. William C. Bond, in his report to Dr. Bache, superintendent of the Coast Survey, dated Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1855, gives this account of the several expeditions:

"On the afternoon of the 5th of June the chronometers were placed on board the steam-packet *America*, under the charge of Messrs. R. F. Bond and P. S. Coolidge. The vessel sailed for Liverpool the next day, and arrived at Liverpool on the 17th of the same month. Every facility was afforded by the Liverpool officials for the immediate landing of the chronometers, and Mr. Hartnup, the director of the Liverpool Observatory, with his wonted kindness, provided a situation for them, as well as for the Coast Survey Electric Clock and spring governor apparatus, at the Observatory.

"Messrs. Coolidge and Bond were detained a month in England, under the necessity of waiting for a steamer of larger size than the *America*, and possessing better accommodations. On the 20th of July the chronometers were placed on board the *Asia* and sailed the same day, arriving at Boston on the 4th of August. After making the requisite observations and comparisons, the chronometers were replaced on board the *Asia* in charge of Messrs. P. S. Coolidge and Charles W. Tuttle on the 14th of August, and landed at the Liverpool Observatory on the 26th. Favorable weather intervening for observation, the instruments were put on board the *Africa* on the 1st of September, and were received at the Cambridge Observatory on the 12th. The condition of the atmosphere having been again propitious for observing, they were again transferred to the *Africa* on the afternoon of the 25th of September, Messrs. P. S. Coolidge and J. F. Flagg being charged with the duty of making the requisite observations and comparisons.

"It having been ascertained that there was sufficient accommodation in the state-room of the steamer for nine more chronometers, that number was accordingly added to the forty-two embarked in the *America*, making the whole number fifty-one."—(*Report of the United States Coast Survey for 1855*, pp. 275-6.) The chronometers made their last trip across the Atlantic in the *Africa*, which left Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 13, and arrived at Boston on Thursday the 25th, at 9 o'clock P.M. They therefore made six trips across the ocean. "The previous trial of the chronometers, used for this expedition, commenced early in January, 1855, and the subsequent trials continued through the following winter."—(*Report of Coast Survey, 1856*, p. 181.)

† Mr. Tuttle published in the *Dover Gazette* a series of articles on the historic places he visited. One article is entitled, "A Few Hours in Westminster Abbey." The title of another is, "A Visit to the Tower of London;" while four articles are devoted to "A Glimpse at Stratford-upon-Avon." The articles show a familiar knowledge of history, acute observations and just reflections.

removed to 47 Court Street, but subsequently returned to 27 Tremont Row. In 1860 he was appointed United States Commissioner, and in 1861 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He held the office of commissioner, and continued the practice of the law till his death.

In 1865 he was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and from that time took an active part in its proceedings. He was a member of the board of directors from January, 1867, till his death, and was for a time its secretary. He was also a member of the publishing committee, served on various special committees, and read papers at meetings of the society. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Here he was a member of the Council, acted on special committees, read papers at its meetings, and otherwise contributed to the work of the society. He was also an honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and a corresponding member of the State Historical Societies of Maine and Wisconsin, besides being a member of various other associations.* He read papers before the New York, New Hampshire, Maine and Newport Historical Societies. On the 8th of September, 1859, he was elected a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

He frequently lectured before lyceums. In the spring of 1861 he delivered in Boston a course of public lectures on the Astronomy of Comets. On the 19th of April, 1880, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, he delivered an address at the Hawthorne Rooms, Boston, on "Hugh Percy, Lieutenant General in the British Army." In the following December he delivered the Bi-Centennial Address before the New Hampshire Historical Society, commemorating the establishment, in 1680, of the first civil government over that province.

He was a member of the Prince Society, in which he successively held the offices of treasurer and corresponding secretary; was active in procuring its act of incorporation in 1874, and his name appears in the act. In 1854, while connected with the Observatory, he received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College. He is said to have been "the youngest person that had ever received an

* The following is a list of the historical societies of which he is known to have been a member: 1. Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., elected Dec. 9, 1863, corresponding member; 2. New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass., April 5, 1865, resident member; 3. State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, March 20, 1868, corresponding member; 4. Pemaquid Historical Monument Association, Bristol, Me., April 3, 1872, honorary; 5. Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Feb. 17, 1873, resident; 6. New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, Jan. 17, 1874, corresponding; 7. Maine Historical Society, Portland, July 22, 1874, corresponding; 8. Maine Genealogical and Biographical Society, Augusta, Feb. 7, 1876, corresponding; 9. Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I., Oct. 23, 1877, corresponding; 10. Antiquarian and Historical Society of Old Newbury, Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 20, 1878, corresponding; 11. New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, July 16, 1880, honorary.

He was also a member of the following other corporations: 1. Boston Society of Natural History, Boston, Jan. 20, 1859, member; 2. Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston, June 15, 1876, active member.

honorary degree from that College." In 1880 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He contributed articles to Dr. Gould's "Astronomical Journal" and to Dr. Brunnow's "Astronomical Notices." Numerous articles from his pen appeared in antiquarian and historical periodicals. He was a frequent contributor to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register;" to "Notes and Queries" of London, England; to the New York "Magazine of American History;" to the "Maine Genealogist and Biographer," and to the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society." He wrote for "Johnson's Cyclopædia" valuable articles on historical subjects. He contributed also many articles illustrating the history and genealogy of New Hampshire, and particularly of Dover, to the series which the Rev. Dr. Alonzo H. Quint had commenced in the "Dover Enquirer" under the head of "Historical Memoranda."* Some of the more important articles by him in the Historical and Genealogical Register, are the following: "The Tuttle Family in New Hampshire," 1867; "The Isles of Shoals," 1869; "Col. Nathaniel Meserve," a memoir, 1869; "Christopher Kilby," a memoir, 1872; "John Alfred Poor," a memoir, 1872; "Sketches of Capt. Francis Champernowne," 1874. One of the articles printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and three that appeared in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, were reprinted as separate works, namely:

1. Christopher Kilby. A Memoir. Boston, 1872. 8vo. pp. 15. From the Register, January, 1872.
2. Caleb Cushing. 8vo. pp. 6. From Proceedings, Jan. 1879.
3. Indian Massacre at Fox Point in Newington. 8vo. pp. 6. From Proceedings, June, 1879.
4. New Hampshire without a Provincial Government. 1689-1690. An Historical Sketch. Cambridge, 1880. 8vo. pp. 13. From Proceedings, October, 1879.

A list of the works on which he was then engaged, prepared by himself, was printed in the REGISTER for July, 1880, page 315. Of these he had made the most progress on—1. Capt. John Mason; 2. Capt. Francis Champernowne, and 3. The Dutch in Acadia. The first, Capt. John Mason, the Founder of New Hampshire, has been edited by the author of this article, and was printed by the Prince Society the last year. The other two works will be edited by Mr. Tuttle's friend, Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., provision for printing them having been made by Mrs. Tuttle, his widow, in her will.

The history of his book on Mason is briefly this. Mr. Tuttle's interest in the founder of New Hampshire began many years ago, when he learned that he was descended from Ambrose Gibbons, the trust-

* The articles by Mr. Tuttle in the "Historical Memoranda," seventeen in number, are Nos. 246, 248 to 258, 262, 265 to 267, 292. They appeared in the *Dover Enquirer* between July 19, 1866, and Jan. 18, 1877.

ed agent of Mason in the colony on the Pascataqua. In 1871 he embodied the result of his researches in a paper which he read before the New Hampshire Historical Society on Wednesday evening, the 14th of June, in that year. The paper was repeated before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, April 3, 1872, additional matter obtained by subsequent researches being introduced.

Soon after, he was invited by the Prince Society, of which he was an officer, to prepare for the Publications of that society a volume on Mason in which should be embodied a reprint of Mason's tract on Newfoundland, first published in 1620, his only known publication; the several American charters in which he was a grantee; and other papers illustrating the history of Mason and his colonization enterprises. This invitation Mr. Tuttle accepted, and continued his researches as he had opportunity. He delayed however to prepare the work for the press, in the hope of obtaining more materials. His principal hope was that the English Commission on Historical Manuscripts, which had brought to light many important documents found in private hands, would discover valuable manuscripts illustrating the life and services of Capt. John Mason, and that possibly the papers of Mason himself would be found. These would throw much light not only on the events of Mason's life, but upon the early history of New England. After Mr. Tuttle's death his unfinished work on Mason was placed in my hands to prepare it for the press. This I did to the best of my ability, and in the autumn of 1887 it was given to the public by the Prince Society as one of its Publications.* It is evident from the materials which he left that he intended to make it a more elaborate work than it was deemed advisable to attempt. No one regrets more than his editor that Mr. Tuttle did not live to complete the book and carry it through the press.

Mr. Tuttle also prepared a paper on Capt. Francis Champenowne, which was read before the Maine Historical Society at Bath, February 19, 1873. The next year he began writing a series of articles on Champenowne, three of which appeared in the REGISTER for April, July and October, 1874. The series was never completed. Another paper on which he bestowed much laborious research, is entitled "The Conquest of Acadia by the Dutch." It was read before the Maine Historical Society at Portland, March 22, 1877; and repeated before the Newport Historical Society, October 24, 1877; the New England Historic Genealogical Society, June 4, 1879; and before the New York Historical Society, November 4, 1879. Both works will be prepared for the press and printed, with annotations and illustrative documents.

* Captain John Mason, the Founder of New Hampshire: including his Tract on Newfoundland, 1620; the American Charters in which he was a grantee; with Letters and other Historical Documents, and a Memoir. By Charles Wesley Tuttle, Ph.D. Edited, with Historical Illustrations, by John Ward Dean, A.M. Boston: Prince Society. 1887. Fcp. 4to. pp. xiv.+492.

Mr. Tuttle's contributions to historical literature are of great value. Their trustworthiness is a marked characteristic. He was always ready to follow truth though it led him to give up preconceived opinions. His researches were thorough and unremitting. His temperament prevented him from leaving a subject before he had exhausted it as far as there was a possibility of doing this; before he had gathered all the facts concerning it within his reach; in fact, before he had seen it on all its sides. Another characteristic was a breadth of thought which enabled him to comprehend all the bearings of the subject on which he was engaged. He was critical in the use of language, and bestowed much labor on the construction of his sentences, and in correcting and polishing them. The result was that he expressed his ideas with clearness and perspicuity, and yet with beauty and grace.

The Rev. Andrew Peabody, D.D., LL.D., of Cambridge, has furnished me with the following reminiscences of Mr. Tuttle:

I first knew Mr. Tuttle as a young lawyer in Newburyport, where he was held in very high regard by the best people. After I became a resident of Cambridge I saw him often, and he soon became and continued through the residue of his life a not infrequent visitor at my house. I became greatly interested in him as a man of superior scientific attainments, literary taste and general culture, and as thoroughly conscientious, upright, high-minded and true-hearted. At an early stage of my intimacy with him he delivered a course of lectures on astronomy in Boston to a small, but intelligent audience. I commenced attending the course for his sake; I continued attendance for my own. The lectures showed a strong grasp and clear comprehension of the science, and a rare capacity of statement and exposition. With the advantages of voice and manner which he lacked, he might have commanded and delighted large audiences. I had from time to time conferences with him on historical subjects, especially on matters appertaining to the early history of New Hampshire, in which we had a common interest. His honesty would not suffer him to perform any work in that department otherwise than faithfully to the utmost of his ability; and he had a love for such work that enabled him to perform it with no reference to any possible revenue of reputation or of gain, but solely as a labor of love. I of course knew nothing in detail of his professional standing, but I have been told, by those who knew, that he was a well read lawyer, and capable, prompt and trustworthy in the discharge of business. In my estimate of his character, he seems to me to have possessed a large endowment in talents of pure gold, while his chief deficiency was in brass, which, if not the most precious of metals, is often needed to keep gold in currency.

The Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, well known as an able lawyer, who shared Mr. Tuttle's historical tastes, thus wrote concerning him:

Mr. Justice Clifford, who had in his youth practised law at Newfield, Me., where Charles had lived, feeling a sympathy for his already distinguished and peculiar career, very kindly gave him the appointment of a "Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States." The duties of

this position were those of a committing magistrate under the United States penal laws, and the taking of depositions, etc., in civil matters—a kind of Master in Chancery work. Mr. Tuttle very readily acquired a familiarity with these duties, and obtained good success in attending to them. Particularly useful to him was the employment of taking down and presiding over the long examinations of the numerous witnesses and experts in some of the contested Patent cases. I have myself sought his service in such cases, and indeed perhaps I was one of the first to do so. This was many years ago. I know that afterwards he had some patent cases himself, which he attended to with model assiduity.

Mr. Tuttle had considerable and varied business in the State Courts, and also in the Federal Courts, both here and at Washington. This he performed with scrupulous care, and with a skill that indicated a knowledge of the principles and practice of the profession. As his historical studies grew upon him, he formed a resolution to banish them entirely from the usual business hours of the day; and he kept this resolution with an admirable self-control. The consequence was not so well for him. Before and after office hours a second day's work would go on, earnestly and without self-restraint, until tired nature drove him to his bed exhausted, to rise the next day and renew the routine. The bow was ever strung, and the tough hickory failed at last.

Though Mr. Tuttle could not be called an orator, he argued a point very well. Occasionally, many years ago, he indulged in political oratory on the stump with decided success. This was more due to his straight-forward honesty and blunt sincerity than to the conventional rules which Quintilian and David Paul Brown have laid down for the forensic art. Though always attractive and amiable, he would not sacrifice his opinions to please others. He enjoyed the respect of the Courts where he practised and the esteem of his comrades at the bar. He was a good talker, and whenever he concentrated his attention on a subject, he showed natural powers of mind that made him the peer of any other laborer in the particular field.

He had a strong affection for New England. I recall that when the executors of Gen. Cushing wished to employ him to go to Minnesota and look after the titles, &c., of the large landed property of the estate there, he declined, remarking, with decided emphasis, that he did not wish to cross the Hudson river ever again in his life!

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, the well known author, whose husband was a law-partner of Mr. Tuttle, thus wrote to Mrs. Tuttle concerning him:

When I first saw Charles, the impression that he made upon me had a strange romance about it. He had come to the place where I lived a comparative stranger, but we all knew that he had been compelled to abandon the aim of his life and the dream of his heart, owing to threatened blindness, and to open a new path for himself; and that fact gave him a sort of heroic cast in our thoughts. I never divested him of a certain poetry that hung about him then; he seemed to belong to the region of great unknown equations, to be a part of the world of stars out of which he had come into our more common and prosaic life. He had lived among those stars ever since he was a child, fashioning with his own hand when a boy the tubes for a telescope, to buy the lenses of which he had saved all his little pennies; but when he took it out, finished for its trial, his excitement was so

great that he could not look through it, and another who had been nearly as much interested in it as he himself was, had to take the first view of the satellites of Jupiter and the phases of Venus.

He was just as eagerly intent on everything he undertook all his life long. On the Observatory roofs he used the astronomical instruments till his eyes were nearly destroyed by the star and lunar rays; and later in life he made his historical studies and research with the same rapt ardor, pursuing a theory or hunting down a fact to the absolute forgetfulness, for the time being, of almost everything else in life, with small idea of the passage of time or the value of money. Perhaps his leading characteristic was this eminent singleness of mind; and the power of concentrating thought belonging to it, gave him a singular force. The mathematical habit of his mind produced in him a rare discernment and discrimination almost like another sense, the sense of truth, and when he stated a thing positively you would be sure that it was as fixed and demonstrable as one of the immutable facts of the universe. With this, moreover, there was the transparency and the guilelessness of a child, although far from him were all childish things; for the nature of his own pursuits made everything less noble appear frivolous to him, and it seemed indeed as if he never saw such things but that his extended vision looked over them and beyond them. His mind was a treasure-house of great ideas and realities; and earnest, passionate and natural to the last degree, he never could fit the words to them fast enough as they poured forth in any moment of enthusiasm. His affections partook of this general earnestness of his nature; where he had once bestowed them the fibres of his being went with them; and unlike most of the promoters of science, he was singularly tender-hearted. He loved a child, a singing bird, a flower, as he loved a star; but it was the star that led him away into regions where he saw the beckoning hand of God; for he had his times and seasons of that devoutness which the poet Young thought must seize every student of the nightly heavens who is not mad.

I never shall forget a night that I spent with him in the company of my husband,—who was long in close professional and family relationship with him, cherishing between them a most tender attachment,—in the Cambridge Observatory looking through the immense telescope there. It would have been no different had we gone into the realm of unreal things, and among the arcana of magic, while that great engine tipped at the touch of the finger, while the swift sliding stars shot like meteors over the field before the clockwork was attached, while the iron dome turned and cracked as if the heavens rolled together like a scroll, while we had the freedom of the vast outer universe where double stars resolved their separate splendor and nebulae shed their shining vapors and hung revealed a moment. In his knowledge, his enthusiasm, his gentleness, his genius, I thought of him that night as a greater wonder himself than the wonders he showed us; he seemed like the lord of the domain into which one night years afterward he was so swiftly and fortunately translated; and I think of him now only with the old Rosicrucian legend,

Astra castra, Numen lumen.

Mr. Frank W. Hackett, of Portsmouth, N. H., writes me as follows:

You have asked me to give you my impressions of the character of our late friend, Charles W. Tuttle. I take pleasure in so doing.

In my boyhood at Portsmouth I used to see Mr. Tuttle occasionally, and I looked up to him with a boy's admiration. My recollection is (and I may be wrong) that he was then connected with the Observatory at Cambridge. I distinctly remember from the first he used to speak warmly, I may say enthusiastically, of Portsmouth and its neighborhood, so that somehow I got from him an idea that it was highly creditable in me to have been born there. Of course, I later saw plainly enough that it was the rich historic material and the associations of the early period that most attracted him.

When I had begun the practice of the law at Boston, a little more than twenty years ago, I had frequent opportunity of meeting Mr. Tuttle. I shall not forget how cordial and encouraging were his greetings, and how kind were his inquiries for my professional success. Leaving Boston in 1871, it was my fortune to be there three or four times every year, and I often availed myself of the occasion to call at his office for a friendly chat. He was, as you well know, genial and simple in manner, and very fond of his friends. The conversation was more likely to turn upon Champenowne and Capt. John Mason than what was going on in the courts. He loved to talk about Strawberry Bank, speaking with animation and respect of our antiquary, Mr. John Elwyn, of John Scribner Jenness and others. You know that it was owing to the advice and encouragement of Mr. Elwyn that he undertook to investigate the history of Francis Champenowne. He once said of Elwyn: "I have walked with him again and again over all the venerable acres of old Strawberry Bank, and far beyond, and heard him discourse as no one else could of the olden time." I could not thus meet with Mr. Tuttle, and listen to what he said, without feeling that he was imparting to me somewhat of his ardor for a study of our early annals.

Our friend, I should say, had a warm, sympathetic nature that laid hold of an acquaintance and soon made of him a friend. He was quick to detect a taste in another for his favorite pursuit, and he inspired one with a confidence that he sought accuracy above all things, sparing no pains to be accurate, even in matters of apparently trifling moment. A lover of truth, no man surpassed him in the relish with which he set about its discovery.

I think I do not err when I characterize him as having been remarkably unselfish in his method of exhuming and using historical facts. By this I mean he cared nothing for gaining the credit of finding a paper or a book, as a first discoverer—thought little of enlarging his repute as an antiquary. He was intent only that the fact should be brought to light for what it might be worth, not to him but to the world. Indeed, he displayed a generosity in this field that was most admirable. Mr. Tuttle was tolerant. He may have been impatient of the blunders of others, but so far as I observed nothing in word or tone escaped him that savored of harsh criticism. His thoughts and energies seemed to be concentrated on the men of the early time, and their doings, rather than on what was going on around him; and he welcomed every worker in the field of historic research who sought his aid or advice.

Of his affectionate nature others can better speak than I, but even one who but slightly knew him felt its ever present charm. His untimely death is sincerely mourned, and the memory of him is precious. As the years go by, and the early history of the Pascataqua becomes more clearly outlined, the value of Mr. Tuttle's labors will be all the more appreciated. His personal traits, however, lend an indescribable delight to what he has written;

and it is but simple justice to his memory, that his warm-hearted, lovable nature should be known of by those who in future years will recur to the treasures he freely gathered for lovers of history. I feel that it is scarcely possible to say too much in his praise.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter wrote a memoir of Mr. Tuttle for the Massachusetts Historical Society, which has before been quoted. I make the following extract :

In his social relations Mr. Tuttle was gentle, modest and unassuming. He was warm hearted and always overflowing with the spirit of kindness. He was moderately reticent, and had little ambition for seeming to impart to others information which he did not possess. But on themes that lay within the sphere of his personal observation, particularly those to which he had given a scrutinizing investigation, he was warmly responsive, and ready freely to unfold all the rich treasures of his accumulated knowledge. He was simple and dignified in his bearing, faithful in his friendships, a genial and instructive companion ; and his death, in what seemed to be the prime of his career of usefulness, will long be deplored by a large circle of scholars who knew him well and appreciated his excellent and rare qualities.*

Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, LL.D., of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., wrote of him :

My acquaintance with Mr. Tuttle began in 1853. Towards the close of my last year in Harvard University our class was invited to visit the Observatory. It was on the occasion of this visit that I first met Mr. Tuttle. He was then an assistant of Prof. Bond. An accidental conversation led to a friendship which lasted through life. His sterling virtues endeared him to me. The modesty of his nature, the loyalty of his friendship, the strength of his intellect and the accuracy of his scholarship were traits that could not fail to win regard. Apart from my sense of personal loss, it is a profound regret that a man so capable of public usefulness was removed in the prime of his powers. The constant expansion of his mind was fitting him for broader work. Had his life been spared, doubtless his later labors would have still more conspicuously illustrated the clearness and breadth of his intelligence.

Prof. Truman H. Safford, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., writes of him :

In his position at the Observatory he made great progress outside of his specified duties. He discovered one comet in 1853, independently of Father Secchi at Rome, who preceded him by two days, and his calculations of the orbits of these bodies are still kept upon record in the catalogues of such works published in Germany. He went once to Europe in charge of the chronometers which were sent backward and forward in the interest of the longitude-work of the Coast Survey. This was a mission that required a very good observer, as whoever went was obliged to take observations at Liverpool in company with Mr. Hartnup, the astronomer there. Mr. Tuttle had also great mechanical skill, which was called into play in various ways on this mission as well as at the Observatory. For myself, Mr. Tut-

* Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. xxi. pp. 411-12.

tle's leaving the Observatory was a personal loss, as I was much there during his term of office, and his companionship was very pleasant.

He was married January 31, 1872, to Mary Louisa Park, only daughter of the Hon. John C. Park. Her interest in his literary labors and in his reputation as an author is shown in the careful preservation of his manuscripts after his death, the collection of facts illustrating his life, and the provision in her will for editing and printing his unpublished manuscripts.

His health had been failing for a year or more before his death, and in the spring of 1881 he made a brief trip to the island of Bermuda, partly for his health and partly to search the records for facts which his friend, the Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., was desirous of obtaining. He did not survive his return long, dying at Boston on Sunday morning, July 17, 1881, aged 51. Services were held in King's Chapel, the Rev. Edward H. Hall officiating. His funeral was attended by many relatives and friends, among whom were members of various societies with which he was connected. His remains were then deposited in Forest Hills Cemetery.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society, at its quarterly meeting, October 5, 1881, passed the following resolutions:*

Resolved, That the death of our associate member, Charles Wesley Tuttle, A.M., Ph.D., is a great loss to the historical literature of New England. He took a deep interest in the early colonial history of this country, particularly in that of the colonies of New Hampshire and Maine, and devoted the energies of a mind singularly clear and free from prejudice to its investigation. He was never wearied in the pursuit of the truths of history, and was only satisfied when he had exhausted all possible sources of information upon the points he was investigating. His "Life of Capt. John Mason, the founder of New Hampshire;" his "Conquest of Acadia by the Dutch;" his "Life of Francis Champenowne," and other works which he had undertaken, and on some of which he had bestowed years of patient toil, would have added much to the reputation he had already gained as a truthful historian, had he lived to complete them.

Resolved, That this Society loses in him a valued member, who took a deep interest in its objects, and who was always ready to perform his share of its labors, and unselfishly to aid his brother members and others in their researches.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mr. Tuttle.†

* Resolutions on Mr. Tuttle's death were also passed by the Massachusetts Historical Society and by the Prince Society. Those of the Massachusetts Historical Society were printed in the nineteenth volume of its Proceedings, page 9. That volume also contains remarks on his character made at the same meeting, Sept. 8, 1881, by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D. (pp. 2, 3), and Mr. Winslow Warren (pp. 11, 12).

† The death of Mr. Tuttle was announced at the first meeting after his decease, Sept. 7, 1881, by the president, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, LL.D. Feeling tributes were paid to his memory by Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury and Mr. Frank W. Hackett, and a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions to be reported at the next meeting for action. October 5, Mr. Jeremiah Colburn reported the above resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after remarks by President Wilder, the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., and the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter. The speakers expressed a high opinion of Mr. Tuttle as a man of ability and integrity, and as an historical writer, with a deep regret that he had been cut off in the midst of his usefulness.

Mrs. Mary Park Tuttle survived her husband nearly six years. She died at Brookline, April 25, 1887, and her remains were laid by his side. Over the place where Mr. Tuttle's body reposes, on Clematis Path, Forest Hills, is an unhewn block of granite, placed there by his widow. It bears, on a bronze plate, this inscription :

CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE

1829 ✕ 1881

ASTRA CASTRA, NUMEN LUMEN

JOHN TARBOX OF LYNN, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.*

By the REV. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., of West Newton, Mass.

THE family name Tarbox has generally been regarded as French Huguenot. In the work entitled "The Huguenots in France and America," published in two volumes in Cambridge, Mass., in 1843, there is given in the Appendix a "List of the names of Huguenot Families in America." In this list the name Tarbox appears as derived from Tabaux. Other writers have suggested Tabeaux and Tarbeaux as the original name.

It is, however, by no means certain that it was originally a French name. Three and four hundred years ago there were families in Lancashire, England, of some note, of the name Tarbock. The name in those times was variously spelled—Tarbock, Tarbocke, Tarback, Torbock and Torbocke. Standish is a Lancashire name, and there were intermarriages between the Standish and the Tarbock families. It is not unlikely that the name Tarbox is a corruption from Tarbock or Torbock.

In this connection a letter recently received from F. T. Turton, Esq., of Huyton, near Liverpool, England, will be of interest. Mr. Turton is the author of a learned article entitled "Notes on the History of Huyton, especially with reference to its Church," read on the 12th of January, 1882, before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and published in the 34th volume of its Transactions. He writes :

In answer to your letter and inquiries respecting the Tarbock family, I beg to send you a few farther notes taken from ancient local records and charters not printed.

This family was formerly very active and important, and also one of the oldest in Lancashire, but are not now found in the neighborhood. The

* This Genealogical Sketch, designed to cover the first five American generations of the Tarbox family, is by no means perfect. There are not a few names connected with this early period which, owing to scantiness of records, the writer has not been able to trace. Still, it is not more imperfect perhaps than such sketches ordinarily are. It is the result of long labor and research, and may help others to farther discoveries. The collection of the facts here embodied has been going on, as opportunity offered, for fifty years.

name is a place name, probably of Danish origin (Thor-beck, the brook or beck of Thor), from the beck or brook which still runs by the site of the Old Hall, now a farm-house.

The word is usually pronounced Tarbock or Tarback, of which probably Tarbox is a variation; and I certainly incline to the idea that the name you bear is of English origin, as no doubt the family would be dispersed at the sale of the manor to Thomas Sutton, Esq.

Tarbock is about six miles from Liverpool, and is now of little importance, being a purely agricultural township, and is only noted as having given name to the once well-known family of Tarbock.

The sale of the manor to Thomas Sutton, above noted, took place before the year 1615.

If Tarbox was originally a French name, there can be no doubt that it had become domesticated in England before coming hither. The name was brought here in its present shape, and in the same shape it still remains in England, though rare.

1. JOHN TARBOX, according to Lewis and Newhall's History of Lynn, came to that town in 1640. But by the Essex Court Records it is made plain that he was there in 1639, as the following entry will show: "John Tarbox pl. agt Daniell Salmon in aco. of Debt. Jury find for pl. 27^s damagds and 11^s costs. 25th of 4th mo 1639." As this transaction was in the 4th month of 1639, there could hardly have been time in the previous months of that year for the formation of a debt which should have passed through all such stages as should bring it into court for collection. It is likely, therefore, that he was an inhabitant of Lynn before 1639, but as we have no absolute proof of this, we fix upon that as his first year in New England.

That he was a man of good character and a substantial citizen, appears from various items in the early records, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

"Geo Fraile 4 mo. 1664.

Inventory of estate of George Fraile of Lynn who deceased 9th of 10mo. 1663, taken by Thos. Houghton Thos. Putnam, John Putnam and John Tarbox: Amount £184 14^s 0. returned and allowed 29. Mar. 1664."

John Tarbox died in 1674. Lewis in his History of Lynn says of him: "John Tarbox, one of the first farmers of Lynn, died 26 May, 1674. He had seven acres of upland on Water Hill, an orchard, three cows and nine sheep, at the time of his decease. . . . He was a small proprietor in the Iron Works." The Iron Works of Lynn, started in the infancy of the Massachusetts colony, was a very important branch of industry, and seems to have been regarded as a patriotic and public-spirited enterprise, which might or might not be found immediately profitable. Men outside of Lynn bore a part in the development of this industry. Gen. Robert Sedgwick, of Charlestown, who afterwards went back to England to help Cromwell in his war against the king, was one of the proprietors in these Iron Works.

The will of John Tarbox, made only a short time before his death,

is on record in the Probate Office at Salem, and the following sentences are copied from it. "I bequeath my house and housing with orchard and all my land and meadow, with a Greene rugg and a great Iron Kettell, and a round Joyned Table to my Sonne John Tarbox. I bequeath unto every one of my Sonn John Tarbox his children one ewe sheep apeece. I appoint my wife Executrix and my friends Capt. Marshall and Thomas Laughton Sen. my overseers."

The name of John Tarbox's wife, who survived him, was probably Rebekah. His children were:

- i. REBEKAH² born in England, seven or eight years old when she came over. She was the occasion of the curious record which we find on the books containing the doings of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Salem.

"Sept. 11, 1649. Mathew Stanley was tried for winning the affection of John Tarbox's daughter, without the consent of her parents. He was fined £5. with 2s. 6d. fees. The parents of the young woman were allowed 6s. for their attendance three days."

That she was an only daughter is made probable by the above language, and we find traces of no other. She is not mentioned in her father's will in 1674, and may not have been then living. But she is mentioned in the will of Mrs. Thomas Axey (a neighbor and friend), made in 1670." Among many small legacies, she leaves one "to Rebekah Tarbox, wife of Goodman Gowing."

- ii. JONATHAN² also born in England, died in 1654. A child John Tarbox died in Lynn about the same time, probably father and son. It may be that Jonathan had been recently married, and this was his first born son. Both dying near the same time, this line was cut short.
2. iii. JOHN² born 1645, m. July, 1667, Mary Haven, daughter of Richard and Susanna (Newhall) Haven, b. March 12, 1647. Richard Haven was one of the substantial men of early Lynn, and there have been several public gatherings of his descendants.
3. iv. SAMUEL² born 1647; m. (1st) Nov. 14, 1665, Rebekah Armitage, daughter of Godfrey Armitage, of Boston, and (2d) October 16, 1678, Experience Look.
2. JOHN² TARBOX (*John*¹) shared much more largely in his father's estate than did Samuel². Doubtless he had the advantage of the elder son, according to the English idea of primogeniture. He may have been otherwise more of a favorite with his father, though all the facts would indicate that Samuel occupied a more conspicuous position and filled a larger space in the public activities of Lynn than John. It was not indeed a great estate which John¹ had to leave to his wife and children, though respectable for those days. It was inventoried at £159 6s. 6d.

John² Tarbox was united in marriage with Mary Haven, July, 1667. Children:

4. i. JOHN³ b. April 3, 1668; with wife Elizabeth settled at East Greenwich, R. I., about 1695. He was the father of the Rhode Island branch of the family.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. March 4, 1669; d. Sept. 27, 1669.
- iii. MARY, b. Aug. 11, 1670; d. August, 1671.
- iv. SARAH, b. June 1, 1672.
- v. JOSEPH, b. July 29, 1674; d. Nov. 1674.
- vi. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 18, 1676.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 5, 1677; d. Feb. 14, 1677.
5. viii. EBENEZER, b. Jan. 4, 1678; m. Mary Brean.
- ix. HANNAH,
- x. MARY,
- xi. SUSANNA, } Triplets, b. Oct. 14, 1681. All died in infancy.

6. xii. NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 25, 1684. With wife Elizabeth settled in Biddeford, Me., 1720. He is the father of the Maine branch of the family.
 xiii. MARY, b. June 13, 1686.

Mary, wife of John Tarbox, died Nov. 19, 1690. Her husband was alive Jan. 8, 1723, when he sold his homestead to his son Ebenezer. The exact date of his death we have not found.

3. SAMUEL² TARBOX (*John*¹) was married (1st) to Rebekah Armitage, Nov. 14, 1665, and (2d) to Experience Look, Oct. 16, 1678. There is an interesting history connected with Rebekah Armitage. Her father, Godfrey Armitage, on coming from England lived first in Lynn. Afterward he married in Boston a woman of the name Webb, and they lived in Boston. In 1654 Rebekah Webb, a widow, the mother of Godfrey Armitage's wife, died, leaving all her property to her grandchild Rebekah Armitage. This will is on record among the early wills of Boston, and runs in this primitive fashion:

“Rebekah Webb.”

“Grandchild Rebekah Armitage sole executrix to pay all my debts, possess all my goods, debts and estate: Loveing friends, Thomas Butolph and Peter Oliver Administrators.

Committ unto y^m the care of said grandchild and my said goods, debts, goods or estate to improove to the best behoofe of said Grandchild, also to dispose of her in marriage (if she live to be capable thereof) or at sixteen years of age, then she hath liberty to dispose of hir estate hir selfe, in case God take hir away by death before marriage: but at twenty years she hath power over hir estate, but not of hir person in marriage without [the consent] of hir father Godfrey Armitage Thomas Butolph & Peter Oliver. If God take away said Rebekah by death before the age of sixteen years, then Administrators & Sonn Armitage have all my estate to be equally divided among y^m they paying such legacys as followeth (vizt) to Seaborne Cotton and John Cotton forty Shillings apiece. To Mr. John Wilson Junior forty shillings; to his sister dauenport [Danforth] forty shillings, for her love and care of said grand child, and sixe pounds a year with her for two years. Above named Administrators and said sonn in law twenty shillings a piece. Witness my hand 10th of Dec. 1654.

REBEKAH WEBB. W her mark.

Fifteen years later, in 1669, Godfrey Armitage made his will, and he left a legacy to his “daughter Rebekah Tarbox,” she having been then four years the wife of Samuel Tarbox. This will is also on record among the early wills of Boston. Children of Samuel and Rebekah:

- i. SAMUEL,³ b. June 20, 1666; d. before 1693.
7. ii. JONATHAN, b. July 3, 1668. Had wife Eleanor ———.
- iii. GODFREY, b. Aug. 16, 1670; d. before 1701, as in that year the three children of Rebekah, then living, united in giving a deed of property to a man in Boston.
- iv. REBEKAH, b. Aug. 8, 1672; m. John Gott, of Wenham.
- v. SARAH, b. Oct. 15, 1674; m. Ebenezer Batchelder, of Wenham.
- vi. MARY, b. Feb. 21, 1676. The mother died a fortnight after the birth of this child, and the child died three weeks later. The father was absent at the time as a soldier in King Philip's war.

Children of Samuel and Experience:

- vii. EXPERIENCE, b. Sept. 1, 1679.
- viii. HANNAH, b. March 12, 1681.
- ix. JOHN, b. March 8, 1683; d. March 14, 1683.
8. x. THOMAS, b. June 8, 1684; m. Esther Edwards.

- xi. JOSEPH, } Twins, b. Jan. 8, 1686; d. within two weeks.
- xii. ELIZABETH, }
- xiii. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 23, 1686; d. Sept. 27, 1710.
- xiv. MARY, b. Jan. 20, 1689; m. Ephraim Kimball, of Boxford.
- 9. xv. SAMUEL, b. 1693; m. Elizabeth Maxey.
- 10. xvi. EBENEZER, b. Aug. 1, 1695; m. Sarah Hall.
- xvii. MEHITABLE, b. June 12, 1697; m. John Herrick, of Beverly.
- 11. xviii. JOSEPH, b. March 6, 1699; m. Susanna Stevens.

Ensign Samuel Tarbox died August 16, 1715. He had been much employed in different ways in the service of the town. A short time before his death he made a will, which was in advance of his time, as the following extract from it will show:

"Having but a small estate, and my children considerable grown up, and mostly taken care for, and I have done for according to my capacity, and my beloved wife being in years and a lame woman, my will is, and I doe hereby will and bequeath unto my beloved wife Experience Tarbox her heirs and assigns for ever, all my estate both real and personal, housing and lands, with all my movables both within doors and without doors, to be at her own pleasure, to give sell and dispose of as she see cause for her own comfortable subsistence. If my afore said estate may remain more, than for her subsistence afore said my desire is that she doe, as I doubt not her loving nature will move her to dispose of the same among my children as she see cause."

In 1685 Samuel Tarbox was one of twenty-five petitioners to the General Court setting forth the trials, hardships, damages and losses which they suffered in that terrible war of 1675-6, and asking some special remuneration.

"On the 3rd of June, 1685, the Court granted them a tract of land in Worcester County, eight miles square, on condition that thirty families, with an Orthodox minister, should settle there within four years."

After the death of Samuel Tarbox in 1715, his wife Experience went to live with her son Thomas in Wenham. There she continued for many years, dying March 2, 1738, in the 85th year of her age. Her tombstone stands plainly to view near the front entrance of the Wenham burial-ground.

We come now to the *third generation*, and we will take the names that are to be further illustrated according to the order in which they stand in the preceding lists.

4. JOHN³ TARBOX (*John*,² *John*¹), born in Lynn, April 3, 1668; with wife Elizabeth settled in East Greenwich about 1695, where his eldest son John was born, Oct. 14, 1698. It is not unlikely that the daughter Elizabeth was the first born of the children. By his will, made Sept. 12, 1747, he enumerates eight children then living, probably without reference to the order of their birth. To seven of them he gives only the sum of *five shillings* each, reserving the bulk of his estate, which was inventoried at £211 9s., for his daughter Keziah, who had probably taken care of him in his old age. He was then 79 years old. This will, which is on record in the East Greenwich, R. I., Probate Office, was admitted to probate March 28, 1748. The children named in the will are:

12. i. JOHN,⁴ b. Oct. 14, 1698.
- ii. SAMUEL.
- iii. SARAH.
- iv. MARGARET.
- v. EXPERIENCE.
- vi. JEMIMA.
- vii. ELIZABETH.
- viii. KEZIAH.

We cannot doubt that these daughters, some or all of them, were married, but the names of their husbands are not given in the will, and in the obscurity of the records we have not been able to find the record of their marriages.

5. EBENEZER³ TARBOX (*John*,² *John*¹), born Jan. 4, 1678, was united in marriage, April 15, 1700, with Mary Brean, of Boxford. They lived in Lynn. Children :

13. i. JOHN,⁴ b. Feb. 7, 1702; m. Dorothy Gray.
14. ii. NATHANIEL, b. March 20, 1704; m. Ruth Frail, of Salem.
15. iii. JACOB, b. June 14, 1707; m. Abigail Baxter, of Lynn.
16. iv. EBENEZER, b. June 14, 1709; m. Mary Rand, of Lynn.
17. v. JEREMIAH, b. 1711? m. Joanna Cook.
- vi. SARAH, b. 1713? m. John Hewitt, of Lynn.
18. vii. NOAH, b. 1715? m. Hannah Burrows, of Ipswich.
19. viii. BENJAMIN, b. 1717? m. Deborah Gray, of Lynn.

Ebenezer Tarbox, Sen., died Dec. 2, 1723, and letters of administration were granted July 6, 1724, to "Mary, Relict Widdow of Ebenezer Tarbox late of Lynn." The estate was divided by order of the Probate Court, each child receiving £17 20s. 9d., except that John the eldest received a double portion, £34 5s. 6d. The whole amount given to the eight children was £154 4s. 9d., and the widow had her portion.

6. NATHANIEL³ TARBOX (*John*,² *John*¹), born Jan. 25, 1684, was married to Elizabeth — about 1710, and with his wife and three or four young children, settled in Biddeford, Me., about 1720. Children :

20. i. JOSEPH,⁴ b. about 1711; m. Mary Belcher, of Boston.
21. ii. BENJAMIN, b. about 1714; m. (1st) Abigail, (2d) Hannah Smith.
22. iii. JOHN, b. about 1716; m. Abigail —.
23. iv. HAVEN, b. about 1718; m. Miriam Dempsey.
24. v. SARAH, b. about 1720; m. Job Roberts, July 25, 1745.

When Nathaniel Tarbox moved to Biddeford it was a period of Indian hostilities, and he had command of one of the "garrison houses" near Biddeford Pool. He was killed by the Indians in 1723, and his widow Elizabeth married John Gray in 1724. A gentleman who has recently visited Biddeford told the writer that the remains of the Tarbox garrison house are yet plainly to be seen.

7. JONATHAN³ TARBOX (*Samuel*,² *John*¹), born July 3, 1668; married Eleanor — about 1693. They lived in Lynn. Children :

- i. ELEANOR,⁴ b. about 1694; m. Nov. 6, 1714, Edward Howard, of Lynn.
25. ii. GODFREY, b. 1696; m. Hannah Loughton.
26. iii. JONATHAN, b. 1698; m. Mary Clough, of Boston.
- iv. EXPERIENCE, b. about 1700.
- v. HANNAH, b. 1701; m. in Hebron, Ct., John Gott (son of John and Elizabeth). She died suddenly, July 12, 1773.
- vi. MARY, b. about 1703; m. Nathaniel Root, of Hebron, Ct., Dec. 28, 1725; d. Dec. 6, 1754.
- vii. SARAH, b. about 1705; m. May, 1729, Jonathan Root, of Hebron; d. Aug. 9, 1754.

Jonathan Tarbox, Sen., died before 1718, as in that year, Sept. 29, 1718, his widow Eleanor married John Gott, Sen., whose first wife was Rebekah Tarbox. In their early married life John Gott and his wife had lived in Wenham, but as early as 1714 they had moved to Hebron, Ct., where Rebekah dying, her husband returned and married Eleanor Tarbox, the widow of Jonathan, Rebekah's brother. Eleanor long outlived her second husband, dying about 1770, not far from 90 years old.

8. THOMAS³ TARBOX (*Samuel*,² *John*¹), born June 8, 1684; was united in marriage Feb. 22, 1707, with Esther Edwards, of Wenham. They lived in Wenham, where he was known as Capt. Thomas Tarbox, a very valuable citizen. Children:

- i. ESTHER,⁴ b. May 30, 1708; m. Philip Town, of Topsfield.
- ii. REBEKAH, b. Oct. 2, 1709; d. July 25, 1711.
- iii. REBEKAH, b. Oct. 24, 1711; m. John Darby, of Ipswich.
- iv. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 13, 1714; d. June 10, 1714.
27. v. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 1, 1715; m. Mary Cue.
- vi. EUNICE, b. June 10, 1717.
- vii. THOMAS, b. Feb. 19, 1718; d. early.
- viii. MARY, b. Sept. 20, 1720; d. early.
- ix. LUCY, b. Oct. 25, 1723; m. (1st) March 6, 1751, Elisha Perkins, of Topsfield, Mass.; (2d) Jan. 3, 1753, Dea. Daniel Gould, of Topsfield; (3d) May 31, 1768, Asa Gould, of Topsfield.

Esther, wife of Thomas Tarbox, died Aug. 20, 1766, in her 85th year. He himself died Jan. 9, 1774, in his 90th year. His son, Dea. Samuel Tarbox, was his administrator, and he left handsome portions to his children and grandchildren.

9. SAMUEL³ TARBOX (*Samuel*,² *John*¹), born Feb. 6, 1693; was united in marriage Jan. 12, 1716, with Elizabeth Maxey, of Wenham. They lived in Wenham. Children:

- i. MARY,⁴ b. May 29, 1717; d. 1720.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 25, 1718.
- iii. EXPERIENCE, b. Feb. 3, 1721.
- iv. MARY, b. Feb. 6, 1723.

Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Tarbox, died in 1737, and he died in 1755. Administration upon his estate was granted to Robert Dodge, Dec. 15, 1755.

10. EBENEZER³ TARBOX (*Samuel*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage March 5, 1719, with Sarah Hall. They lived in Gloucester. Children:

- i. ISAAC,⁴ b. March 23, 1720.
- ii. THOMAS, b. 1724.
- iii. BENJAMIN, b. 1726.
- iv. EBENEZER, b. May, 1727.
- v. JOHN, b. Oct. 30, 1730.
- vi. SARAH, b. 1732.
- vii. REBEKAH, b. 1733.

Ebenezer Tarbox died in Gloucester, and letters of administration were granted to his wife Sarah Dec. 16, 1745. Inventory rendered 1746. Amount, £235 8s. 6d.

11. JOSEPH³ TARBOX (*Samuel*,² *John*,² *John*¹), born March 6, 1699, was united in marriage with Susanna Stevens, of Gloucester, Jan. 28, 1725. They lived in Gloucester. Children:

- i. JOSEPH,⁴ b. March 5, 1726 ; d. 1753 ; unmarried.
- ii. SUSANNA, b. March 1, 1729.
- 28. iii. SAMUEL, b. May 23, 1731 ; m. Deborah Sayward.
- iv. ABIGAIL, b. July 25, 1734 ; d. early.
- v. EXPERIENCE, b. March 20, 1737.
- vi. ABIGAIL, b. 1740.
- 29. vii. WILLIAM, b. 1743 ; m. Lydia Atwell.

Joseph Tarbox died in 1765, and administration upon his estate was granted July 17, 1758, and afterwards, by reason of her death, to Joseph Clough, Oct. 21, 1765.

Fourth Generation.

12. JOHN⁴ TARBOX (*John,³ John,² John¹*), born in East Greenwich, R. I., Oct. 14, 1698 ; had two wives, Elizabeth and Margaret. He lived in East Greenwich. Children by wife Elizabeth :

- i. CALEB,⁵ b. Dec. 5, 1725 ; d. in early life.

By wife Margaret :

- ii. MARY, b. Dec. 23, 1733.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 25, 1736. Had a large family of children. John went West ; Joseph m. Esther Whitford ; Curnell m. Silly Adams ; Whipple went to Pennsylvania ; David, b. May 21, 1764, m. Sally Johnson ; Benjamin m. Hannah Nichols ; Samuel m. Betsey Johnson ; Margeret, Edith and Welthan.
- iv. ANN, b. May 22, 1742.
- v. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 22, 1747.
- vi. CALEB, b. Dec. 24, 1750 ; d. unmarried. In this Rhode Island branch, for the three foregoing generations, the family name was perpetuated through one person in each generation.

The following is taken from the Probate Records of East Greenwich :

" Know ye that whereas John Tarbox Jun. of East Greenwich in the County of Kent, the Colony of Rhode Island, & so forth shipwright, went a voyage to sea on the coast of Africa, some years past and there on the coast of Africa aforesaid as appears by a letter of one John Wallis from Africa aforesaid, deceased in the year 1759, intestate, Samuel Tarbox son of the deceased is appointed to settle his estate." Sept. 1662.

The inventory of the estate was £237 7s.

13. JOHN⁴ TARBOX (*Ebenezer,³ John,² John¹*) was united in marriage, 1728, with Dorothy Gray. They lived first at Lynn, and afterwards at Gloucester. Children :

- i. JOHN,⁵ b. in Lynn, Jan. 28, 1729.
- ii. WILLIAM, b. in Gloucester, Sept. 1, 1736 ; revolutionary soldier.
- iii. DANIEL, bapt. in Gloucester, July 15, 1739.

14. NATHANIEL⁴ TARBOX (*Ebenezer,³ John,² John¹*) was united in marriage with Ruth Frail, of Salem, Sept. 8, 1722. They lived in Lynn. Children :

- i. LYDIA,⁵ b. Aug. 10, 1723 ; m. Joseph Gleason.
- ii. ABNER, b. June 20, 1725.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 7, 1726.

15. JACOB⁴ TARBOX (*Ebenezer,³ John,² John¹*) was united in marriage with Abigail Baxter, Oct. 5, 1729. They lived in Lynn. Children :

- i. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Jan. 4, 1732 ; m. James Ferns, Dec. 2, 1755.
- ii. NATHANIEL, b. Nov. 29, 1734 ; m. Abigail Cox ; revolutionary soldier.

- iii. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 29, 1737; m. Mary Wheeler, of Malden.
- iv. LYDIA, b. May 29, 1741; m. Joseph Gleason, of Oxford.
- v. JONATHAN, b. May 6, 1743.
- vi. SARAH, b. May 16, 1747.
- vii. BAXTER, b. Aug. 17, 1754; revolutionary soldier.

16. EBENEZER⁴ TARBOX (*Ebenezer*,³ *John*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage with Mary Rand, of Lynn, July 13, 1735. He seems to have had no children. He died a few years after marriage, and by his will bearing date July 6, 1744, he gave portions to his wife Mary, his brother John, his brother Jacob, to Ebenezer, son of his brother Noah, to Abner, son of his brother Nathaniel, to Ebenezer, son of his brother Jeremiah, to the children of his sister Mrs. Sarah Hewitt, and to his brother Benjamin, whom he made sole executor of his will.
17. JEREMIAH⁴ TARBOX (*Ebenezer*,³ *John*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage Aug. 19, 1733, with Joanna Cook, of Lynn. They lived in Lynn. Children:

- i. EBENEZER,⁵ b. March 6, 1734; m. Mary Baker.
- ii. MARY, b. Sept. 2, 1735; m. William Rice, of Ipswich.
- iii. JEREMIAH, b. Feb. 25, 1737; m. Anne Cox, Sept. 5, 1755.
- iv. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 20, 1740; m. Amos Pratt.

18. NOAH⁴ TARBOX (*Ebenezer*,³ *John*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage, Oct. 22, 1738, with Hannah Burrows, of Ipswich. They settled first in Londonderry, N. H., and soon afterwards removed to Dunstable, N. H. (to that part of the town afterwards known as Merrimac). Here he died in 1774, about 60 years of age. It is quite likely he had other children than those named below. Children:

- i. EBENEZER,⁵ b. before 1744, for in that year his uncle Ebenezer left him a legacy.
- ii. HENRY, b. about 1746; m. May 27, 1767, Sarah Wright.
- iii. JAMES, b. 1759; m. Betsey Lund.

The last named proved to be a very notable man. He was fifteen years old when his father died in 1774. He afterwards served as a soldier in the revolutionary army. He was united in marriage, June 15, 1782, with Betsey Lund, of Dunstable, and they moved to Vermont, settling first at Windsor. As Noah, his father, seems to have been the first to carry the name Tarbox to New Hampshire, James the son was the first to carry it to Vermont. He settled with his wife first at Windsor, but in 1798 the family removed to Randolph. Here James Tarbox made for himself a name of honor and dignity. The Vermont Historical Gazeteer, Vol. II., p. 1052, says of him:

"Judge Tarbox was always held in very high esteem for his peculiarly sound judgment and sterling integrity. He held many prominent town offices for many years. He was also many times elected to represent his town in the legislature, and was a member of the legislative council under the old constitution of the state; was a Judge of the Orange County Court; was a director in the Woodstock branch of the Vermont State Bank, and Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States."

Though he himself lived to be 82 and his wife 78, his eight children, six sons and two daughters, all died in early manhood and

womanhood. The last of his children died Aug. 23, 1841, two days before his own death. A granddaughter Betsey Tarbox, daughter of Lund Tarbox, survived and married Charles Dewey, Esq., of Montpelier, Vt. She is still living and at the head of a large and highly respectable family of children and grandchildren.

19. BENJAMIN⁴ TARBOX (*Ebenezer*,³ *John*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage, June 21, 1724, with Deborah Gray, of Lynn. They lived in Gloucester. Children:

- i. DEBORAH,⁵ b. 1739.
- ii. BENJAMIN, b. 1743; d. unm.; revolutionary soldier.
- iii. ANDREW, b. 1747. This last child was by a second wife, Mrs. Abigail Parsons, to whom he was married in 1744.

20. JOSEPH⁴ TARBOX (*Nathaniel*,³ *John*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage with Mary Belcher, of Boston, Feb. 22, 1732. They lived in Biddeford, Me. Children:

- i. DANIEL,⁵ b. about 1733; m. Sept. 30, 1762, Agnes Hooper.
- ii. MARY, b. about 1735; m. March 3, 1757, Daniel Smith.
- iii. JOSEPH, b. 1740.
- iv. HANNAH, bapt. April 3, 1743; m. Sept. 14, 1762, Dominicus Scammon.
- v. JONATHAN, bapt. Feb. 17, 1745; m. Nov. 23, 1775, Mary Haley.
- vi. ZECHARIAH, bapt. March 8, 1747.
- vii. ELIAKIM, bapt. Jan. 1, 1749.
- viii. SOPHIA, bapt. March 3, 1751; m. April 15, 1771, Nathaniel Cole.
- ix. ELIEZER, b. May 11, 1753; m. March 4, 1781, Phebe Stackpole. They lived in Gardiner, Me., and the names of their children were—Joseph, b. Nov. 12, 1781; James, b. March 21, 1784; Zachariah, b. April 7, 1786; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 12, 1788; Samuel Belcher, b. May 15, 1791; Eliezer, b. April 17, 1794; Mary, b. Aug. 1796; Julia, b. Nov. 13, 1799, and William, b. Jan. 10, 1804.
- x. LAVINIA, b. Jan. 11, 1756; m. Sept. 15, 1774, Joseph Stimson.

21. BENJAMIN⁴ TARBOX (*Nathaniel*,³ *John*,² *John*¹) married Abigail ——. They lived in Biddeford. Children:

- i. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. about 1741; m. March 18, 1762, Hannah Smith. They lived in Biddeford.
- ii. NATHANIEL, bapt. Nov. 25, 1743; m. Dec. 3, 1761, Sarah Gilpatrick.
- iii. HAVEN, bapt. Feb. 24, 1745; m. June 27, 1771, Sarah Smith.
- iv. RUTH, bapt. May 31, 1747; pub. March 26, 1769, to Andrew Staples.
- v. LEMUEL, b. Dec. 2, 1750; m. Margaret ——.
- vi. TRISTRAM, bapt. June 5, 1757.
- vii. CARYL, bapt. Nov. 15, 1761.
- viii. ABIGAIL, bapt. Sept. 11, 1763.
- ix. JOSEPH, bapt. April 5, 1767.

22. JOHN⁴ TARBOX (*Nathaniel*,³ *John*,² *John*¹) married Abigail ——, about 1743. They lived in Biddeford. Children:

- i. JOHN,⁵ b. about 1744.
- ii. HEZEKIAH, bapt. Jan. 5, 1746; m. Aug. 3, 1770, Sarah Stackpole. They lived in Biddeford.
- iii. LUCY, bapt. Feb. 28, 1748; m. May 5, 1765, Ebenezer Jordan.
- iv. CORNELIUS, bapt. Dec. 2, 1751.
- v. OLIVE, bapt. Nov. 30, 1755.
- vi. JERUSHA, bapt. May 7, 1758.
- vii. STEPHEN, bapt. April 21, 1760.
- viii. NABBY, bapt. Aug. 28, 1763.
- ix. LORING, bapt. Nov. 16, 1766.

23. HAVEN⁴ TARBOX (*Nathaniel*,³ *John*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage with Miriam Dempsey, of Kennebunkport, Nov. 20, 1746. They lived in Biddeford. Children:

- i. SAMUEL,⁵ bapt. April 3, 1753.
 - ii. MARY, m. Nov. 27, 1764, to Joseph Gilpatrick.
 - iii. HULDAH, } m. July 9, 1766, to William Gilpatrick.
 - iv. BETTY, } Twins, bapt. April 3, 1753.
 - v. THOMAS, bapt. Dec. 23, 1753.
 - vi. MIRIAM, bapt. May 18, 1755.
 - vii. HAVEN, bapt. May 1, 1757.
 - viii. ABIJAH, bapt. June 17, 1759; m. Nov. 25, 1779, Sarah Gilpatrick; d. June 20, 1801.
 - ix. NATHAN, bapt. Oct. 19, 1760.
25. GODFREY⁴ TARBOX (*Jonathan*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹) was born in Lynn, 1696; was united in marriage, March 26, 1722, with Hannah Loughton, daughter of Thomas Loughton, of Lynn. He was known both as husbandman and fisherman, and in both departments was successful. Children:
- i. LYDIA,⁵ b. Nov. 4, 1722; m. Dec. 7, 1741, John Porter, of Hebron, Ct.
 - ii. JONATHAN, b. Aug. 24, 1724; m. May 1, 1750, Abigail Bartholomew, of Hebron, Ct.
 - iii. THOMAS, b. April 3, 1726; m. April 18, 1754, Deborah Skinner, of Hebron, Ct.
 - iv. DAVID, b. March 26, 1728; m. May 30, 1754, Abigail Taylor, of Hebron, Ct.
 - v. HANNAH, b. May 21, 1730; m. Feb. 1, 1750, Lieut. Joshua Phelps, of Hebron, Ct.
 - vi. SOLOMON, b. May 30, 1733; m. Sept. 4, 1755, Asenath Phelps, of Hebron, Ct.

In 1739, when his oldest child was 17 years and his youngest 6 years of age, he sold all his real estate in Lynn and its neighborhood, and bought a large tract of land in the south part of Hebron, Ct., bordering on an inland lake known then and now as *North Pond*. This lake, a mile and a quarter in length, is fed only by springs from the high and rocky hills that skirt it. Its waters therefore are exceedingly pure and clear, and it has always been a favorite resort for fishing and boating. The chief motive that led to his removal was doubtless that his mother Eleanor, left a widow more than twenty years before, had become the second wife of John Gott, and was living in Hebron. He had also three sisters there, who had gone thither with their mother when she married Mr. Gott. Two of these were already married, with families of children growing up around them. Through a large part of his life in Hebron he was known as Capt. Godfrey Tarbox. His two daughters were married into two of the leading families of the town, and his four sons had farms assigned them out of his large landed estate, which, by his will, in 1767, he gave to them and their children. He died in Hebron, Dec. 29, 1768, aged 73. His wife died May 9, 1774. The inventory of his estate was £2606. There are some reasons for thinking that his removal from Lynn to Hebron took place in 1738. He was certainly there in 1739.

The writer of this sketch was descended from Godfrey⁴ Tarbox, through Thomas,⁵ Jonathan⁶ and Thomas.⁷

This North Pond, on the northern and western shores of which stretched the lands of Godfrey Tarbox, has had an interesting history. The outlet of the lake is on its western side, and so high up is the lake among the hills, that the stream issuing from it runs

down a long slope before it reaches the level of the stream into which it empties. On the lower grade of this slope the present manufacturing village of Turnerville stands.

Very soon after Godfrey Tarbox's death, a Mr. Chappell, who owned land on the easterly or Lebanon side of the lake, innocently thought that he might cut down the channel of the outlet and draw off the water to a lower level, and so uncover lands which might be added to his estate. To this procedure David and Solomon Tarbox, whose farms lay on the western slope, made serious objection. The question was carried to the Colonial Assembly of Connecticut, and is reported in the 13th volume, p. 438, of the Connecticut Colonial Records. We copy a few sentences from this report:

"Whereas the General Assembly holden at New Haven, second Thursday of Oct. 1770, upon the petition of David Tarbox and Solomon Tarbox of Hebron, against Joshua Chappell of Lebanon, praying said Assembly to take the circumstances of a certain pond lying partly in Hebron and partly in Lebanon aforesaid into consideration," &c. &c. . . . "Thereupon it is resolved by this Assembly that said David and Solomon Tarbox, their heirs and assigns have liberty, and liberty is hereby granted them to raise and flow said pond again to its natural level and no higher upon condition, that they shall erect build and maintain a grist-mill or mills on the stream of water issuing from said pond."

And now again, at the end of more than a hundred years from this colonial legislation, this lake has been before the General Assembly of Connecticut on a very different issue. Mr. P. W. Turner, from whom the village of Turnerville is named, has been trying to gain the same absolute ownership over this lake by virtue of owning or leasing all the land upon its borders, which a man may acquire over a piece of land. But the legislature at its last session (1887) decided that a man cannot establish any such entire and complete ownership over a body of water,—that the people at large have certain rights and privileges, as fishing, boating, bathing, &c., in these lakes and ponds, which cannot be extinguished or passed over to any single individual.

26. JONATHAN⁴ TARBOX (*Jonathan*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage, Aug. 22, 1722, with Mary Clough, of Boston. They lived in Boston, and the births of their children are taken from the Boston Records. Children:

- i. MARY,⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1724; m. Nov. 10, 1743, Alexander Baker.
- ii. JONATHAN, b. Sept. 18, 1726.
- iii. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 21, 1727; m. Samuel Ross.
- iv. BENJAMIN, b. June 26, 1729.
- v. SAMUEL, b. March 13, 1730; d. in infancy.
- vi. JAMES, b. May 29, 1732.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. March 10, 1733; d. in infancy.
- viii. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 23, 1732; is believed to be the William Tarbox who m. Jan. 31, 1757, Rebekah Dow, of Pelham, N. H. They lived in Pelham. Their son John,⁶ b. June 23, 1758, m. Mar. 3, 1779, Ruth Butler, dau. of Jonathan and Ruth Butler, of Pelham. They had 8 children. Of these, John,⁷ b. June 6, 1701, whose wife was Mrs. Cynthia Kimball, of Methuen, was the father of Hon. John K. Tarbox, who was b. in Methuen, May 6, 1838, and d. in Boston, May 28, 1887. Mr. Tarbox was a man greatly honored and beloved. He had served for some years as Representative and Senator in the Massachusetts legislature, had

been Mayor of Lawrence, Member of Congress, and in the last years of his life Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance. The City of Lawrence gave him a public funeral, and he was buried from the City Hall, Wednesday, June 1, 1887, with impressive services and the highest tokens of respect and love.

- ix. ELIZABETH, b. May 23, 1737; d. in infancy.
- x. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 10, 1738.
- xi. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 8, 1742.
- xii. GEORGE, b. Aug. 30, 1745.
- xiii. JOHN, b. April 14, 1748.

Jonathan Tarbox made his will in 1767, and died not long after.

27. SAMUEL⁴ TARBOX, Deacon (*Thomas*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage, April 20, 1737, with Mary Cue. They lived in Wenham, where, from 1761 to his death in 1784, he was deacon of the church. Children:

- i. MARY,⁵ b. March 12, 1738; m. Jonathan Moulton.
- ii. REBECCA, b. Sept. 30, 1739; m. Josiah Moulton.
- iii. ANNA, b. March 4, 1742; m. Daniel Conant.
- iv. EUNICE, b. Feb. 28, 1744; m. George Raymond.
- v. ROBERT CUE, b. Jan. 15, 1746; died in early life.
- vi. SUSANNAH, b. March 30, 1748; m. Samuel Raymond.
- vii. THOMAS, b. Feb. 26, 1750; d. in 1751.
- viii. THOMAS, b. March 11, 1752; d. April 2, 1752.
- ix. LYDIA, b. Sept. 16, 1753; m. Richard Hood.

Dea. Samuel died in Wenham in 1784, his wife having died before him. He left a good estate, and made Richard Hood, his son in law, executor of his will.

28. SAMUEL⁴ TARBOX (*Joseph*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage with Deborah Sayward, of Ipswich, 1767. They lived first at Gloucester, but soon removed to New Gloucester, Me. Children:

- i. SAMUEL,⁵ b. 1768; m. Rebecca Stinchfield; d. 1856.
- ii. SALLY, b. 1770; m. John Morgan; d. 1864.
- iii. DEBORAH, b. 1772; m. Joseph Woodbury; d. 1857.
- iv. ABBY, b. 1773; m. John Nash; d. 1845.
- v. MARY, b. 1775; m. John Pike; d. 1825.
- vi. SUSAN, b. 1777; m. William Royal; d. 1841.
- vii. REBECCA, b. 1780; m. William Frask; d. 1841.
- viii. DELIVERANCE, b. 1783; d. 1836.
- ix. WILLIAM, b. 1784; m. Judith Haskell, 1860.
- x. JOSEPH, d. in infancy.

Samuel Tarbox died in 1801. His wife Deborah died in 1802.

29. WILLIAM⁴ TARBOX (*Joseph*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹) was united in marriage with Lydia Atwell, September 23, 1779. They lived in Lynn. Children:

- i. LYDIA,⁵ b. Oct. 27, 1781; m. Mr. Redfern.
- ii. MARY, b. Dec. 23, 1785; m. Mr. Burrill.
- iii. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 23, 1788; m. Dolly Hill.
- iv. ANNA, b. Oct. 29, 1789; m. Mr. Alley.
- v. JOHN, b. June 12, 1791; d. April 16, 1861.
- vi. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 23, 1795.

William Tarbox, Sen., died Jan. 29, 1828. His wife died Sept. 18, 1829. His son William was appointed administrator, Nov. 16, 1830.

REMARKS ON MR. WATERS'S ENGLISH RESEARCHES.

By ABNER C. GOODELL, Jr., A.M., President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1887.

MR. DEAN :

At your request I send you herewith for publication in the REGISTER a copy of my remarks in introducing Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters, A.M., on the occasion of his address before the N. E. H. G. Society on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 2, 1887.

The society—although founded to aid genealogical as well as historical investigations—has, I think wisely, always refrained from offering to make special researches in genealogy. Such a course would inevitably be considered as involving a guaranty of the correctness of the results obtained, and an assurance that the sources of information explored under our sanction or by our authority, had been exhausted,—an undertaking which, in the light of the discoveries made by Mr. Waters in fields so intelligently and industriously worked in vain by others, it would be extremely injudicious for us to assume. Very truly yours, A. C. GOODELL, Jr.

The business specially assigned for this afternoon is to listen to what our honored associate, Mr. Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters, of Salem, has to tell us of his labors in Somerset House, and elsewhere in England, in procuring what he modestly calls "gleanings" from the rich stores of materials there deposited, illustrative of the transatlantic history of such of our American families as are descended from English-speaking ancestry. These researches necessarily broaden so as to comprehend numerous allied families, some of them of historic renown in Great Britain and Ireland, whose surnames are not to be found in cis-Atlantic records; and judging from what Mr. Waters has already given us in the fifteen instalments of these gleanings, separately printed from THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, and forming a series of transcendent value and interest to genealogists, we can scarcely indulge in too extravagant expectations for the future.

To those who have kept the run of Mr. Waters's researches as printed in the REGISTER, and have attentively read the admirable prefaces with which the chairman of the committee on English Research has introduced the reprints of some of these articles, it were worse than idle for me to offer a word in explanation of the plan Mr. Waters has mapped out for his work, and pursued with commendable persistency notwithstanding the temptation to deviate from it in order to gratify his inclination to oblige those who feel impatient to have him occasionally direct his inquiries particularly to the pedigrees of individual families in which they are, respectively, interested. But with your permission I will assume that some of us have not fully understood his plan, and that a brief prefatory explanation by me will, therefore, be acceptable, although it may possibly trench upon the field which we have agreed to resign to him exclusively to-day.

Briefly, then, Mr. Waters's method is to examine all the records between certain dates, *seriatim*, keeping a sharp lookout for everything possibly indicative of the slightest connection with known American families. Sometimes, undoubtedly, this method will involve the necessity of a review of some portion of the field explored by him; but that is rendered comparatively easy by the exclusion of such records as may have already proved serviceable.

I am sure that some of us, before we fully comprehended the advantages of his method, were inclined to doubt whether it was as judicious as that of special genealogical searches for particular families. Our late lamented associate, Mr. Chester, was a successful investigator in that line. He never found it an interruption to entertain any new and special subject of inquiry presented by his numerous American correspondents, and his researches were conducted so intelligently, and with such accuracy and thoroughness, as to excite our admiration and make us feel, when he was cut off in the midst of his labors, that his loss was irreparable. But the comparative results attained by these investigators, each unexcelled in his chosen method, leave no doubt whatever of the superiority of the plan adopted by Mr. Waters.

Mr. Chester would, I am sure, if he were living, approve of the method of his successor, which has been so fruitful of astonishing results, and join heartily in declaring that much of his valuable time, although most intelligently and most faithfully employed, had been misspent.

An illustration of the difference between the two methods may be found in the researches of these gentlemen respecting the ancestry of John Rogers of Dedham, from whom are descended several distinguished divines and laymen in Essex County in this commonwealth. Mr. Chester, although himself descended from the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, had succeeded, much against his will, in clearly disproving the current tradition—a tradition accepted by Hutchinson in his History of Massachusetts, and later so ably defended by Augustus D. Rogers, Esq., the accomplished genealogist of the Essex-county family—that the Ipswich minister, who was a son of John of Dedham, was descended from the martyr of Queen Mary's reign; still, notwithstanding what seemed an exhaustive research, Mr. Chester failed to establish the true pedigree. This it was left to Mr. Waters to do most effectually, by his method of proceeding through the records page by page, and gleaning all apparently relevant matter until he found the clew. His researches and discoveries relating to this family are the subject upon which he has been invited to speak to-day. Before we listen to his discourse, however, let me read to you an extract from the last of three letters written by Col. Chester to Mr. Augustus D. Rogers. These letters from Mr. Chester are dated respectively, 13 January and 17 February, 1877, and 9 March, 1878. They give us an idea of the zeal and industry with which that distinguished genealogist had pursued the object which led him into the paths of genealogical research, and show the depth of his disappointment at his inability to continue the Rogers pedigree beyond Richard of Weathersfield.

It redoubles our sympathy and causes poignant regret to observe, in view of Mr. Waters's discoveries, that Mr. Chester was thus baffled in the pursuit of an object so dear to his heart, and which, had he known it, lay almost within his grasp, and would assuredly have been attained by him had he followed the course adopted by his fortunate successor. Hear him :

March 9, 1878.

.... You must recollect that I take as deep an interest in the Rogers pedigree as you or any body else can, as there is no doubt about my descent from Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, and if I had been able to add anything to what I have heretofore published, I should have done so. I have been pursuing these inquiries here for now nearly twenty years, and you may be sure that I have left no stone unturned.

The other letters, which I will not detain you by reading, were even more positive in the assurance that "If any further progress is ever made [in these inquiries] it will be by accident;" and he adds in the letter last quoted, "But my impression is that the earlier ancestors of the family were of a rank in life so humble that they never got into the public records. If I could think of anything more to do, you may be sure that I would do it.

.... My Rogers collections are enormous, and I know of nothing that has escaped me."

You will have learned, before we adjourn, that Mr. Chester's prediction that the discovery of any traces of the Rogers line before Richard would be accidental, was not verified, and that Mr. Waters's success in tracing the line was the result of the comprehensive and regular method adopted by him upon mature deliberation and pursued with patient industry.

In like manner Mr. Waters's discoveries relating to the parentage of the founder of our oldest University, with which all are familiar, were shrewdly anticipated by a guess which Mr. Chester ventured to communicate to the editor of the REGISTER a short time before his death, though at the same time he, with the instinct of a true genealogist, modestly declined to claim it as a discovery until it should be corroborated by unquestionable proof. The process of consecutive "gleaning" would undoubtedly have led him on to the demonstration which Mr. Waters has made, of the date of birth and the family connections of him who has, not irreverently, been called by one of our most eminent historical scholars, *"the Melchisedec of New England."* Let us remember that, in pursuit of some satisfactory trace of the parentage of John Harvard, the late Hon. James Savage, that indefatigable student of New England genealogy, nearly fifty years ago, crossed the Atlantic, but failed to find more than his signature and the mention of his name anywhere recorded. He is known to have declared "that he would gladly have given five hundred dollars to get five lines about him in any capacity, public or private."

I take this opportunity to ask such of you as may have been expecting from Mr. Waters interesting fragments concerning pedigrees in which you are particularly interested, to consider whether or not the results already attained by him have proved the wisdom of his course, and at the same time to entreat you not to be impatient for items which will assuredly be "gleaned" in due time, if they are in existence, and then be brought out with such a wealth of important concomitant facts, ramifying in numerous directions, as to make the acquisition all that the most curious genealogist could desire.

Another subject which I cannot too earnestly press upon your attention, is our need of funds to carry on the work already so triumphantly prosecuted. I trust I shall not be charged with exaggeration if I express the opinion, that nothing in the career of this society has reflected greater credit upon it than the more than 200 octavo pages of Genealogical Gleanings contributed by Mr. Waters. Indeed, I think you will agree with me, that in view of the difficulty of procuring this material—the short time daily

allowed for the inspection of the public records in England (which numerous searchers are equally desirous to examine at the same time), and the degree of learning and experience required not only in decyphering the crabbed and obsolete chirography and the abbreviated phrases in barbarous and technical Latin, with which the records of the English ecclesiastical courts abound, but also the intimate and rare knowledge of our domestic family history, absolutely necessary to qualify any person for the work, these researches, when completed, cannot be ranked in importance below Mr. Savage's great work, the Genealogical Dictionary of New England. I say this remembering all the difficulties that Mr. Savage must have encountered, but at the same time not forgetting the assistance he received from a multitude of co-workers, and the facilities afforded by our system of public registration.

Mr. Waters's first visit to England on the business of searching the records, was in 1879. He sailed on his second voyage May 5, 1883, and at once began the labors in Somerset House which he had planned after the experience he had gained in his first visit to England. Here by his special skill in interpreting the records, and the generous interest he manifested in the labors of others whom he there found engaged in similar researches, and the aid he ever cheerfully afforded to these co-workers, he soon began to enjoy exceptional opportunities for prosecuting his labors with the greatest economy of time, and secured the coöperation of his fellow-workers, who generously reciprocated his attentions to their wants.

This briefly outlines the manner of Mr. Waters's employment abroad, which would have been productive of proportionally greater results if the amount subscribed for the prosecution of his work had been large enough to have enabled him to employ copyists to do the drudgery which he was forced to perform with his own pen, by which the amount of time allotted to his principal and chosen work—that of research—was greatly diminished. Much delay and discomfort also were caused by the uncertainty of his employment. There was a constant anxiety attendant upon the doubt as to whether or not his remittances were to be continued after what had been already subscribed for him had been exhausted, and upon the uncertainty of the prospect of securing a permanent fund, yielding a fixed income, which his friends had assured him they should labor to obtain. These anxieties wore upon his health, until at length he was obliged to return home to recuperate. I am most happy to be able to report that his health has been restored, and that he is ready and even anxious to recommence his labors abroad. I invite you to consider seriously the project of raising the necessary fund for this purpose, and to use your utmost endeavors to carry it through successfully.

I have heard inquiry made as to how this society happened in an especial manner to be the patron of this work. The answer to this inquiry is simple, and may as well be given now, even at the risk of further deferring Mr. Waters's address, for which I feel sure he will pardon me, under the circumstances. The following extracts from our records tell the story. I read first from the record of the Board of Directors for Tuesday, October 3, 1882.

Mr. Hassam spoke upon the desirability, since the death of Col. Chester, of having a competent person in London to make genealogical researches for the English ancestry of American families. Several persons having expressed a wish that Mr. Henry F. Waters, of Salem, a member of the publishing committee of this society, could be induced to take up his residence in London and engage in such researches.

He had been consulted on the subject, and had offered to devote his time to the investigation of the English pedigrees of American families, if \$1500 a year for three years could be secured to him. Mr. Waters spent several months in England a year or two ago, with very satisfactory results. On Mr. Hassam's motion, a committee was chosen, consisting of John T. Hassam, Hon. James W. Austin and John W. Dean, to consider the matter of opening a subscription to raise the money, and to open such a subscription if they deemed it advisable.

A true copy from the record of the Board of Directors of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Attest, JOHN W. DEAN,
Secretary of the Board.

I will next read from the same records for Tuesday, May 1, 1883.

Mr. Hassam, chairman of the committee to raise funds to employ Mr. Waters to visit England and engage in genealogical researches for the society, reported that upwards of two thousand dollars had been subscribed for that purpose. On his motion, it was

Voted, That the committee on English Records be, and they hereby are, authorized to secure the services of Henry F. Waters on such terms as may seem to them expedient, provided, however, that this society be not made pecuniarily liable in a sum exceeding that which shall be subscribed and paid in for the purpose of searching said records.

A true copy from the record of the Board of Directors of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Attest, JOHN WARD DEAN,
Secretary of the Board.

The subscription lists started in accordance with this authorization, were most generously circulated by and among members of sister societies—notably the Massachusetts Historical Society, many leading members of which have not only manifested the warmest interest in Mr. Waters's researches, but have been ever ready to contribute towards defraying the expense of the work, and to solicit subscriptions from others.

It is most gratifying to remember this cordial coöperation in a good work. Let us hope that the spirit of hearty good will thus exhibited will ever continue to exist between all societies engaged in a common pursuit, though in lines not always coincident, and, perhaps, by means not productive of results, in all respects, equally valuable to the general historian. The leading specialties of this society are local history and genealogy, and these researches of Mr. Waters are legitimately and peculiarly within the latter province. We therefore confidently, and as a matter of right and duty, appeal to the lovers of American history everywhere to assist us in this great and most promising enterprise to dispel the obscurities which have hitherto shrouded the antecedents of those men of great and good intentions, who rescued the territory now possessed by their descendants from the savage tribes that here held feeble sway in what we may properly call, as applied to this western hemisphere, prehistoric times.

Those early immigrants who, though they "builded better than they knew," and who cannot, in the inexorable judgment of history, escape censure, especially if tested by the high standards of our present civilization, were our common progenitors, of whom it is our pride to believe that, notwithstanding their failings, they were not inferior, in all that constitutes nobility of nature and loftiness of aim, to the contemporaneous ancestry of any people on the face of the earth. Everything, therefore, which tends to bring out more vividly and particularly the incidents and surroundings of their early lives, and to show by what influences their characters were moulded, and from what sources their peculiar ideas were derived, it should be the common interest of all to endeavor to obtain without a jealous thought as to the channel through which the information is derived.

I know you will join me in disclaiming any selfish desire for precedence in the claim to merit for Mr. Waters's discoveries. So that we may be assured that the good work will be continued to the end, the credit of patronizing it we consider a secondary matter; and I venture to affirm that I have your full concurrence in adding that we are willing to divide the honors, or yield them altogether, rather than have this invaluable work abandoned, or even longer suspended.

But I must no longer detain you from the pleasure of listening to Mr. Waters, whom I have now the honor to present to you.

GENEALOGY OF THOMAS POPE OF PLYMOUTH.

By FRANKLIN LEONARD POPE, of Elizabeth, N. J.

THOMAS POPE is said by Savage to have been an inhabitant of New Plymouth in 1631, and to have been 67 years of age in 1675. Although the authorities for these dates have not been found, there is no reason to doubt their correctness. If born in 1608 he would have been 21 years of age in 1629, and it may be conjectured that he came to this country soon afterward. We are told in Blake's *Annals of Dorchester*, that

In y^e year of our Lord 1629, Divers Godly Persons in Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire & other places Proposed a remoue to New-England, among whom were two Famous Ministers, viz Mr. John Maverick (who I suppose was somewhat advanced in Age) and Mr. John Warham (I suppose a Younger Man) then a preacher in y^e City of Exon or Exeter, in y^e County of Devon. These good People met together at Plymouth, a Sea-port Town in y^e S^d County of Devon, in order to Ship themselves and Families for New England; and because they designed to liue together, after they should arriue here, they met together in the New Hospital in Plymouth and Associated into Church Fellowship and chose y^e S^d Mr. Mauerick and Mr. Warham to be their Ministers and Officers; the Rev. Mr. John White of Dorchester in Dorset (who was an active Instrument to promote y^e Settlement of New England, and I thiuk a means of procuring y^e Charter) being present & Preaching ye fore part of ye Day and in y^e latter part of y^e Day they performed y^e work aforesaid. They set sail from Plymouth ye 20th of March, 1629-30,* and arrived at Nantasket (now Hull) y^e 30th of May 1630.

These colonists settled at Mattapan in June, 1630, and gave their settlement the name of Dorchester.

The surname of Pope was very common at that day, and is still common in Devon, Dorset and Somerset. It is not improbable that Thomas Pope and John Pope were among the passengers of the *Mary* and *John*. John was a freeman of Dorchester, September 3, 1634, and in his will (1646) he mentions a brother Thomas, who

* The vessel was the *Mary* and *John*, of 400 tons, commanded by Capt. Squeb.

is supposed, with some reason, to be Thomas of Plymouth.* Another of the same surname known to have emigrated from England, was Joseph of Salem, 1634; there are also Walter of Charlestown, 1634, Thomas of Stamford, Conn., 1641, and John, who is listed as an emigrant to "Virginia" in 1635, aged 28. What relation, if any, existed between these different persons and Thomas of Plymouth, can only be conjectured. A family of the name settled in Kent as early as the reign of Edward III. (1327-77), among the Oxfordshire descendants of which were Sir Thomas Pope (died January 29, 1558-9), guardian of Queen Elizabeth during her minority. The continual recurrence of the names Thomas and John in the Kentish families, as well as among those bearing the surname in the west of England and in this country, would appear to indicate a common descent.

Of the life of Thomas Pope little is known beyond the brief entries which appear in the records of the town and colony of Plymouth, but these are sufficient to show that he was a man of positive character, and of some consideration in the community. His promptness in resenting a real or fancied injury, and his independent expressions of personal opinion, more than once caused him to be arraigned before the magistrates of New Plymouth, and no doubt ultimately led to his removal to Dartmouth, where he passed the last ten years of his life.

The records of the colony show that in the list of rates imposed by the Court, January 2, 1632-2, and again January 2, 1633-4, he was taxed 9s. October 6, 1636, he was granted five acres of land "at the fishing point next Slowly field, and said Thomas be allowed to build." June 7, 1637, we find his name among the list of persons who volunteered to go under "Mr. Prence" on an expedition against the Pequots. July 28, 1637, he was married by Gov. Winslow to Ann, daughter of Gabriel Fallowell. He sold his property at the fishing point to John Bonham August 29, 1640, perhaps on account of the death of his wife, the precise date of which event is unknown.

November 2, 1640, he was granted "5 acres of meadowing in South Meadows toward Gavans Colebrook meadows." His name appears in a list, August, 1634, entitled, "The names of all the males that are able to beare armes from XVI years old to 60 years wth in the seuerall Toune Shippes." He was chosen constable June 4, 1645, and was on a jury August, 1645. In 1646 he is found in Yarmouth. May 29, 1646, he married at Plymouth, Sarah, daughter of John Jenney. In 1647, June 1, an action for slander was brought against him, confessed, authors and defendants were

* Rev. Charles Henry Pope, of Farmington, Me., has in press a genealogy of the Dorchester Pope family, with notices of other American families of the name. The results of Mr. Pope's personal researches into the history of the English Pope families are of great interest, and will be given in full in his work.

brought in equally guilty, and damages paid. He was chosen surveyor of highways July, 1648, and again June 6, 1651. In 1652, July 26, and in 1656, he is "on an Enquest." In "December, 1663, Thomas Pope and Gyles Rickard, Seni'r" were arrested "for breaking the King's peace by striking each other, and were fined each three shillings and four pence;" and "said Pope, his striking of said Rickards' wife, and for other turbulent carriages, in word and deed, the Court have centenanced him to find sureties for his good behavior." But nevertheless his temper soon got the better of him again, for we find him, February 7, 1664, and also May 2, 1665, quarrelling with one John Barnes about that fruitful subject of dispute, a boundary. He is recorded as having taken the freeman's oath in 1668. In 1670, June 7, he was again overhauled by the authorities, and as the record says, "fined 10 shillings for vilifying the ministry." Although he was now over 60 years old, these troubles doubtless influenced him in the determination to seek a new home, and accordingly we find him with others petitioning the Court in 1673 for a grant of land at Saconnett (now Little Compton, R. I.). For some reason not ascertained, this project was unsuccessful, for it appears in the record that he is "Granted leave since he and others cannot secure Saconnett neck according to the grant, to look out some other place, undisposed of, for their accommodation." Acting upon this permission, he secured a large tract on the east side of the Acushnet river at Dartmouth, tradition says by direct purchase from the Indians. This location, however, must have been included within the prior purchase made by Bradford, Standish and their associates, from the sachems Wesamequen and Wamsutta, on November 29, 1652, which had been, by order of the Court in June, 1664, erected into a separate township to "be henceforth called and known by the name of Dartmouth." At a meeting of the proprietors of this purchase, held in Plymouth March 7, 1652, the township was divided into thirty-four equal shares, and hence it seems likely that Thomas Pope may have acquired one of the shares. A list made in 1652 shows that his mother-in-law, "Mistris Jenney," was one of the Dartmouth proprietors, and two of her sons, Samuel and John Jenney, were among the early settlers of D. in the immediate vicinity of the Popes. Another original proprietor of Dartmouth was Robert Bartlett, whose son Joseph married, about 1662, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Pope by his first wife. The date of the removal of Thomas Pope to Dartmouth has not been ascertained, but it must have been about 1674. The settlement at Dartmouth was a scattered one, and for better security and defence against the Indians, who had already begun to evince a hostile disposition, a fort or garrison house was built on the east side of Acushnet river, about half a mile north of the village of Oxford, the remains of which were visible until a recent date, on the lands of John M. Howland.

In the early part of July, 1675, his son John, a young man of 22, his daughter Susannah and her husband Ensign Jacob Mitchell, were killed by a party of Philip's Indians, "early in the morning as they were fleeing on horseback to the garrison, whither the Mitchell children had been sent the afternoon before" (REGISTER, xv. 266). This occurrence took place near the "frog pond" on the south side of Spring Street, between William and Walnut, Fairhaven. The settlement at Dartmouth being isolated, scattered and difficult of defence, was shortly abandoned, and the deserted plantations were quickly laid waste and the buildings burned by the savages.

The following order of Court passed by the government at Plymouth, is of interest here :

[1675, 4th of October.] This Court, takeing into theire serious consideration the tremendous dispensations of God towards the people of Dartmouth, in suffering the barbarous heathen to spoile and destroy most of theire habitations, the enimie being greatly advantaged therevnto by theire scattered way of liueing, doe therfore order, that in the rebuilding or resettling therof, that they see order it as to liue compact together, att least in each village, as they may be in a capassitie both to defend themselues from the assault of an enimie, and the better to attend the publicke worship of God, and minnistry of the word of God, whose carelesnes to obtaine and attend vnto, wee fear, may haue bine a prouocation of God thus to chastise theire contempt of his gospell, which wee earnestly desire the people of that place may seriously consider off, lay to hart, and be humbled for, with a sollicitus indeanor after a reformation thereof by a vigorous puting forth to obtaine an able, faithfull dispenser of the word of God amongst them, and to encourage him therein, the neglect whereof this Court as they must not, and, God willing, they will not prmit for the future.*

No attempt appears to have been made for some three years to reoccupy the ruined settlement. Where Thomas Pope and his family found an asylum during this time, has not been ascertained. The following extract from the Plymouth records perhaps serves to throw a glimmer of light upon this question :

Wheras Phillip, late sachem of Paukanakett, and other sachems, his accomplies, haueing bin in confederation and plighted couenant with his maties collonie of New Plymouth, haue lately broken couenant with the English, and they and theire people haue likewise broken out in open rebellion against our sou' lord Kinge Charles, his crowne and dignitie, expressed by raising a crewell and vlawfull warr, murdering his leich people, destroying and burning theire houses and estates, expressing great hostillitie, outrage, and crewelty against his said maties subjects, wherby many of them were psonally skaine, and some bereaued of theire deare children and relations, among which said rebells an Indian named Popanoie is found to be one, who hath had a hand, and is found to be very actiue in the great crewelty and outrage acted vpon seuerall of the inhabitants of the towne of Dartmouth, in the said his maties collonie of New Ply-

* Book 5th, Court Orders, p. 102.

mouth, in p̄ticular it being manifest that hee was very active towards and about the destruction of seuerall of the children of Thomas Pope, late of Dartmouth aforsaid, and seuerall others of the said towne; in consideration wherof after due examination had of the p̄mises, this Court doth hereby condemne and centance him, the said Popanooie, and his wife and children, to p̄petuall servitude, they likewise being found coēptenor with him in the said rebellion, and p̄ticularly that hee, the said Popanooie, is to be sold and sent out of the country. [July 13, 1677.]

It appears also that about a year previous to this (June 12, 1676), several Indians who had been captured and sent in by Bradford and Church were "convented before the councell" at Plymouth, being "such of them as were accused of working vnsufferable mischieffe upon some of ours."

One of these prisoners, named John-num, being accused by his fellows, acknowledged, among other misdeeds, that he was concerned in the murder of "Jacob Mitchell and his wife and John Pope, and so centance of death was pronounced against them, which accordingly emediately was ekecuted."*

The following order of Court relating to the resettlement of Dartmouth explains itself.

To John Cooke, to be cōmunicated to such of the former Inhabitants of Dartmouth as are concerned herein.

The councell being now assembled, considering the reason and necessitie of that order of the Generall Court made the 14th October, 1675, respecting the rebuilding or resettling the Towne of Dartmouth, a copy wheof is herewith sent, and considering withall that all the people of that place, by theire deserting it, haue left it to the posession of the enimie, which, through the good hand of God on the indeauors of this colonie is now recouered againe out of the enimies hand, do soe much the more look at it as a duty incombent on this councel to see the said order effectually attended, doe therefore hereby prohibite all and euery of the former inhabitants of the said towne of Dartmouth, or theire or any of theire assigns, to make any entrance on, building, or settleing in any p̄te of the said former townshipp of Dartmouth vntill satisfactory securitie be first given to the Court or councel by some of the principal psons heretofore belonging to that place, that the said Court order shall in all respects be attended by them, as the transgressors of the prohibition will answare the contrary att theire pill.†

Of the subsequent history of Thomas Pope little is known beyond what may be gathered from his will, which is as follows :

1683. July the 9th. The last will and testament of Thomas Pope, being Aged and weak of body but yet in perfect understanding and memory wherein I haue of my estate as followeth ; I give unto my son Seth as an addition to what I haue formerly given him ten shillings in money also I give unto my grandson Thomas Pope all that my twenty-five acres of up-

* Plymouth Col. Rec. Ms. v. 141-2.

† Book 5, Court Orders, p. 124.

land and two acres of meadow lying and being on the west side of Acushnet River be it more or less, and it is my desire that his father may take the said land into his hands and make the best improvement of it that he can for the good of my said grandson until he comes of age to make use of it himself; also it is my mind that my son Seth shall in consideration of the aforesaid land pay three pounds sterling unto my grandson Jacob Mitchell when he comes to age of twenty one years. Also I give unto my daughter Deborah Pope five pound in money, and to each of my other daughters five pound a pease in money; also my meddow lying at the south Meddowes in Plymouth or the value of it, I give to be equally divided amongst all my sons and daughters; also I give and bequeath unto my son Isaack all my seate of land where I now dwell with all the meddowes belonging thereunto and all the privilages thereunto belonging. To him his heirs and Assigns forever, but and if it should please god that he should decease without an heir before he comes to the age of twenty and one years, then my said seat of land shall belong unto the sons of my son Seth. Also I give unto my son Isaack all my housing and household goods of all sorts, also all my cattle and horse kine and swine; Also all sorts of provisions, also cart and plowes with all the takeling belonging unto them. Also I give unto my said son Isaack all my money except that which I have given to my daughters, and I order my said son Isaack to pay all my just debts and to receive all my debts that are due unto me also I order my Indian Lydia to live with my son Isaack until he is one and twenty years of age, and my Indian gerle I give to him during his life, also it is my mind and will that my son Isaack shall make no bargain without the consent of his overseers until he be twenty years of age, I have made choice of John Cook, and my son Seth and Thomas Taber to be for overseers to see this my will performed.

THOMAS POPE his J mark.

Signed and sealed in presence of

John Cook

and Thomas Tabor.

Isaac and Seth Pope took out letters of administration on the estate November 2, 1683; which approximately fixes the date of the death of Thomas. They gave bonds in £400.

The homestead farm conveyed by the above will to Isaac Pope, contained 172 acres, and comprised the larger portion of the thickly-settled portion of the present town of Fairhaven. Its north line was a little south of the south line of the street leading east from the bridge.

Before the Acushnet cemetery was laid out, which was during the reign of Queen Anne, about 1711, an acre of the Taber farm, half a mile or more north of the bridge, on a point of land projecting into the river, had been set apart for a burial ground, and it is there that Thomas Pope was probably buried.

In the following genealogy, in cases where the state is not given, Massachusetts is to be understood.

1.

THOMAS¹ POPE, born in 1608; died in Dartmouth in October, 1683; married first, in Plymouth, Jan. 28, 1637, Ann, daughter of Gabriel and Catherine Fallowell, of Plymouth; married second, in Ply-

mouth, May 19, 1646, Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Carey) Jenney, of Plymouth. Child of Thomas and Ann, b. in Plymouth:

- i. HANNAH,^{*} b. 1639; d. March 12, 1710;* m. Joseph Bartlett, of Plymouth (b. 1639, d. 1703). Seven children.

Children of Thomas and Sarah, born in Plymouth:

2. ii. SETH, b. Jan. 13, 1648; d. March 17, 1727.
- iii. SUSANNAH, b. 1649; d. July, 1675; m. Nov. 7, 1666, Jacob Mitchell.† "Ensign." They were both slain by Philip's warriors, "early in the morning as they were going to the garrison, whither they had sent their children the afternoon before." This was in Dartmouth. Three children.
- iv. THOMAS, b. March 25, 1651; probably died young.
- v. SARAH, b. Feb. 14, 1652; m. first, Nov. 13, 1676, Samuel Hineckley; m. second, Aug. 17, 1698, Thomas Hucksins. Twelve children.
- vi. JOHN, b. March 15, 1653; d. July, 1675. He was killed by Philip's warriors while fleeing to the Dartmouth garrison.
- vii. JOANNA, d. about 1695; m. March 15, 1683, John Hathaway, of Dartmouth. Six children.
3. viii. ISAAC, b. after 1663; d. 1733.

Second Generation.

2.

SETH² POPE (*Thomas*¹), b. in Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1648; d. in Dartmouth, March 17, 1727. The records give no information concerning his early history. Tradition, in part confirmed by the records, says that about 1670 he appeared as a pedler in Sandwich, whereupon the constable, in pursuance of a regulation then in force, ordered him to depart, lest in future he might become a charge upon the town. He accordingly withdrew, taking occasion, however, to remark that he would yet come back and buy up the town. Procuring a boat at Monument, he followed the coast round to Acushnet, where he settled within the present limits of Fairhaven, and by his industry, energy and skilful business management ultimately became one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the old colony. 1678-9, March 8, an allowance was ordered by the Court to be made him for expenses and time returning guns to the Indians after Philip's war; 1685, June 2, was chosen selectman of Dartmouth; 1686, March 4, took the oath of fidelity; June 2, again chosen selectman; June 4, commissioned lieutenant. He was chosen representative from Dartmouth to the General Court at Plymouth in 1689 and 1690; magistrate for Bristol County, July 7, 1691, and justice of the peace in Dartmouth, May 27, 1692. He is named as one of the fifty-six proprietors of Dartmouth in the confirmatory deed of Gov. Bradford in 1694. June 12, 1695, he appeared in Boston in behalf of his townsmen, to urge an abatement of taxes. He appears to have been for many years largely interested in the coastwise trade, and had a wharf and warehouse at Acushnet. In 1698 he was part owner of the sloop *Hopewell*, and in 1709 of the sloop *Joanna and Thankful*. In 1700, by way of fulfilment of his pro-

* The gravestones of Joseph and Hannah Bartlett are on Burial Hill in Plymouth.

† The so-called "Carver house," probably the oldest house now standing (1887) in Plymouth, was built in part by Jacob Mitchell, who was a carpenter, and in it he lived after his marriage until he removed to Dartmouth. It is on the west side of Sandwich Street, about twenty rods south of the bridge.

mise made thirty years before to the Sandwich constable, he purchased a large amount of realty in that village, including the grist-mill, fulling-mill and weaving-shop, which was valued at the time of his death at £3460. His estates in Dartmouth were extensive and valuable, comprising several farms and dwelling houses, a saw and grist-mill, a well-stocked store and warehouse, and other property, amounting in all to more than £15,000—a large sum for those days.

He married first (date and place unknown), Deborah — (born 1655, died Feb. 19, 1711), and second (date and place unknown), Rebecca — (born 1662, died Jan. 23, 1741). Children of Seth and Deborah, born in Dartmouth except the first and perhaps the second:

4. i. JOHN,³ b. Oct. 23, 1675; d. Nov. 18, 1725.
- ii. THOMAS, b. Sept. 1, 1677. Was a mariner, and was concerned with his father in the coastwise trade. Was master in 1702 of sloop *Hopewell*, trading between Boston and Connecticut. Married first (date and place unknown), Elizabeth Manser, of Charlestown (b. 1672), and second, July 16, 1702, Elizabeth Handley, of Boston (b. 1680, d. Jan. 29, 1725-6). He must have died some years prior to 1720, as in that year his widow is mentioned in his father's will as "my former daughter-in-law, now wife of Lt. John Chipman of Sandwich." Names of his children, if any, have not been ascertained.
- iii. SUSANNAH, b. July 31, 1681; d. Feb. 5, 1760; m. Dec. 31, 1701, Jonathan Hathaway, of Dartmouth. Two children, perhaps others.
- iv. SARAH, b. Feb. 16, 1683; d. Sept. 29, 1756; m. "Ensign" David Peabody, of Boxford. Eleven children.
- v. MARY, b. Sept. 11, 1686; m. 1720, Charles Church, of Freetown.
5. vi. SETH, b. April 5, 1689; d. Nov. 23, 1744.
- vii. HANNAH, b. Dec. 14, 1693(?); m. Rev. Samuel Hunt. Five children.
6. viii. ELNATHAN, b. Aug. 15, 1694; d. Feb. 8, 1735-6.
7. ix. LEMUEL, b. Feb. 21, 1696; d. May 23, 1771.

3.

ISAAC² POPE. In his father's will Isaac is mentioned as being then (July, 1683) under 20 years of age. He lived with his father on the homestead farm at Acushnet (Dartmouth), now covered by the thickly-settled village of Fairhaven, south of the bridge. He is named as one of the Dartmouth proprietors in the confirmatory deed of Gov. Bradford in 1694, having inherited the homestead after the death of his father in 1683. He had a wharf and warehouse at Acushnet. Married (date and place unknown) Alice Mind (died 1755). Children, born in Dartmouth:

- i. ABIGAIL,³ b. Dec. 23, 1687; m. John Jenney, of Dartmouth. Six ch.
- ii. MARGARET, b. June 30, 1690; m. March 14, 1715-16, Elnathan Pope, Dartmouth. (2. viii.)
- iii. DEBORAH, b. April 25, 1693; m. March 8, 1729, Samuel Spooner, of Dartmouth. Three children. She was his second wife.
- iv. THOMAS, b. April 6, 1695; m. about 1720, Reliance, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Stone (b. April 23, 1703). Children recorded in Dartmouth:
 1. Joanna,⁴ b. April 5, 1721.
 2. Amariah, b. Jan. 31, 1722-3; m. March 28, 1745, Sarah Mosher.
 3. Abigail, b. Jan. 15, 1725-6; m. Jan. 17, 1754, Peter Washburn, of Taunton.
 4. Rachel, b. Feb. 1, 1726-7.
- v. ISAAC, b. Sept. 10, 1697; m. March 23, 1729, Lydia Mitchell, of Kingstons (b. 1710). Children recorded in Dartmouth:
 1. Joanna,⁴ b. Nov. 8, 1731.

2. *Susanna*, b. Jan. 7, 1734-5.
3. *Lydia*, b. March 3, 1736-7.
4. *Thankful*, b. April 31, 1742.
5. *Isaac*, b. July 3, 1744; d. June 21, 1820; m. in 1766, Olive (Jordan) Hovey, of So. Rochester. Eleven children. He joined Col. Cotton's Plymouth regiment, upon the "Lexington alarm" in 1775; was commissioned Lieut. May, 1775; Capt. in Shephard's 4th reg't, Jan. 1, 1777; Major 3d reg't, Oct. 12, 1782. Was on the staff of Brig. Gen. John Sullivan. Removed his family to Wells, Me., in 1779; purchased and lived in the "old garrison house." Many descendants are in Wells and Kennebunk, Me. Two of his sons, John Sullivan⁵ and Ivory,⁵ were mariners during the war of 1812. The latter was impressed by the British and never again heard from.
6. *Betty*, b. Dec. 10, 1750.
- vi. *JOANNA*, b. March 31, 1700.
8. vii. *ELNATHAN*, b. Aug. 14, 1703; d. May 15, 1794.

Third Generation.

4.

JOHN³ POPE (Seth²). He was born Oct. 23, 1675, after his parents were driven from Dartmouth by Philip's warriors, but where they found refuge has not been ascertained, perhaps at Plymouth or Sandwich, possibly in Rhode Island. Died Nov. 18, 1725, in Sandwich. His gravestone in Sandwich cemetery is probably the oldest one in America bearing the name of Pope. Married first, about 1699, Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Patience (Skiff) Bourne, of Sandwich (died April 15, 1715). Married second, Oct. 3, 1717, Mrs. Experience (Hamblen) Jenkins, of Barnstable (born March 28, 1693). Children of John and Elizabeth, all, except perhaps the first, born in Sandwich:

9. i. **SETH**,⁴ b. Jan. 3, 1700-1; d. 1769.
- ii. **DEBORAH**, b. Jan. 6, 1702-3; m. — Tobey.
- iii. **SARAH**, b. March 25, 1705-6; m. Jan. 1, 1726-7, Zaccheus Tobey, of Sandwich.
- iv. **ELIZABETH**, b. Jan. 3, 1706-7.
10. v. **THOMAS**, b. 1709(?); d. March 25, 1784.
- vi. **MARY**, b. Dec. 1713.

Children of John and Experience, born in Sandwich:

- vii. **EZRA**, b. April 3, 1719; m. Aug. 18, 1748, Sarah Freeman, of Sandwich, and settled in Newport, R. I. Children: 1. *Experience*, b. Nov. 9, 1762; 2. *Sarah*. (?)
- viii. **JOANNA**, b. March 3, 1721-2.
- ix. **CHARLES**, b. Feb. 28, 1724-5; d. after 1770; m. Dec. 3, 1749, Judith Smith, of Norwalk, Conn. (b. Aug. 21, 1728). Children, born in Norwalk:
 1. *Sarah*, b. May 21, 1751.
 2. *Joanna*, b. April 24, 1754.
 3. *Robert*, b. Feb. 15, 1756.
 4. *Charles*, b. March 22, 1758.
 5. *Judah*, b. Nov. 22, 1760.
 6. *Ezra*, b. Dec. 22, 1762; removed to Ohio about 1820.
 7. *John*, b. Jan. 15, 1764.
 8. *Lewis*, b. Oct. 7, 1766; m. 1st, Rebecca Jewell; m. 2d, Rhoda Hale; settled in Otsego Co., N. Y. Eleven children.
 9. *Edward*, b. Jan. 15, 1770; d. Jan. 23, 1857; m. 1st, Sarah Richards, of Norwalk (b. 1773, d. 1822); m. 2d, Mrs. Abigail Goodrich (sister of preceding); m. 3d, Lucinda Carter. Four children. Descendants in Otego, N. Y.

5.

SETH³ POPE (*Seth*²). Born in Dartmouth, April 5, 1689; died in Sandwich, Nov. 23, 1744. He probably settled in Sandwich as early as 1709, where his father owned a grist-mill, fulling-mill and weaveshop, of which he was placed in charge. This property was given him by his father's will, with the somewhat peculiar provision that, in case he did not keep the works in proper repair, the executors were from time to time, as found necessary, to take charge of and repair them, and operate them until the expenditures had been repaid. Nevertheless, in October, 1734, we are told that "a committee waited upon the miller, Mr. Pope, to know if they could not be better served in grinding their corn." Married first (date and place unknown), Hannah, dau. of Mrs. Patience (Skiff) Bourne, of Sandwich (born May 4, 1689, died March 18, 1744-5). Children, born in Sandwich:

- i. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. Aug. 2, 1710; m. Isaac Parker.
- ii. BATHSHEBA, b. Dec. 2, 1713.
11. iii. JOHN, b. Nov. 25, 1716; d. Feb. 8, 1762.
- iv. MARY, bapt. 1720.
- v. HANNAH, b. April 25, 1720.
- vi. ELISHA, bapt. July 28, 1723; d. August, 1723.
- vii. PATIENCE, b. Nov. 29, 1725; m. J. Wooster.
- viii. ELISHA, b. July 28, 1729.

6.

ELNATHAN³ POPE (*Seth*²). Born in Dartmouth, Aug. 15, 1694; died same place, Feb. 8, 1735-6. He lived for a time on an estate belonging to his father in a locality called Springbrook, which came, with other lands, into his possession upon the death of his father in 1727. Married March 14, 1715-16, his cousin Margaret, daughter of Isaac Pope (3. ii.) (born June 30, 1690, died May 22, 1776). Children, born in Dartmouth:

- i. SARAH,⁴ April 26, 1715; m. Nov. 27, 1753, Moses Washburn, Jr.
- ii. JOANNA, b. Feb. 20, 1717-18.
- iii. THOMAS, b. July 12, 1720; d. Nov. 19, 1732.
12. iv. ISAAC, b. March 12, 1723; d. Dec. 9, 1793.
- v. DEBORAH, b. March 26, 1726.
13. vi. SETH, b. April 15, 1729; pub. Feb. 3, 1752, to Sarah Winslow, of Rochester (b. 1732-3, d. 1775). Child, *Hannah*, b. March 8, 1756.
- vii. HANNAH, b. May 20, 1732; d. July 24, 1802; m. Isaac Vincent, of Yarmouth.
- viii. MARGARET, b. June 13, 1735; d. Jan. 8, 1793; pub. Jan. 29, 1754, to Chillingsworth Foster, of Rochester. Eight children.

7.

LEMUEL³ POPE (*Seth*²), "Captain." Born in Dartmouth, Feb. 21, 1696; died same place, May 23, 1771. He inherited most of the extensive estate of his father, lying within the present limits of Fairhaven; was captain of militia and a prominent citizen. His will is in Taunton probate records. Married Feb. 4, 1719, Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim Hunt, of D. (born 1697, died July 2, 1782). Children, born in Dartmouth:

14. i. SETH,⁴ b. March 4, 1719-20; d. June 9, 1802.
- ii. DEBORAH, b. Dec. 9, 1721; m. Sept. 20, 1745, Nath'l Gilbert, of Berkley.
- iii. ANN, b. March 24, 1724; m. Sept. 20, 1745, Lemuel Williams, of Taunton.
- iv. REBEKAH, b. May 11, 1726; d. Dec. 8, 1726.

- v. REBEKAH (again), b. Nov. 17, 1727; m. Sept. 6, 1750, Zaccheus Mayhew.
- vi. MERCY, b. Jan. 26, 1729-30; m. "Capt." — Church.
- vii. LEMUEL, b. March 12, 1732; d. Dec. 13, 1796; m. April 10, 1760, Mary Newcomb, of Sandwich (b. 1727, d. Dec. 12, 1808). Children, b. in Dartmouth:
 - 1. William,⁵ b. March 13, 1761.
 - 2. Timothy, b. Jan. 29, 1763; d. April 29, 1771.
 - 3. Jonathan, b. Feb. 10, 1765. Other children were Eunice, 1770, and Sarah, b. 1774, d. Oct. 27, 1777.
- viii. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 17, 1734; d. Sept. 22, 1831; "Captain;" published first, June 29, 1760, to Elizabeth Akin, of D. (b. Jan. 4, 1745, d. Nov. 30, 1792); m. second, March 19, 1795, Patience Tobey. Children of Samuel and Elizabeth:
 - 1. Abigail,⁵ b. June 14, 1764; d. April 19, 1804.
 - 2. Elizabeth, b. June 4, 1767; d. Nov. 1, 1856; m. Jan. 24, 1793, Benjamin Hammond.
 - 3. Ebenezer Akin, b. June 12, 1769; d. March 26, 1828; m. first, Hannah Kelly (b. 1777, d. May 12, 1803); m. second, Rebecca Allen (b. 1775, d. May 2, 1813).
 - 4. Lemuel, b. Sept. 27, 1771.
 - 5. Ruth, b. March 14, 1774.
 - 6. Silvia, b. Feb. 2, 1777.
 - 7. Elihu, b. May 27, 1779.
 - 8. Lois, b. June 28, 1781; d. May 6, 1848.
 - 9. Silas, b. Oct. 23, 1783; d. Feb. 24, 1862.
 - 10. Loring, b. Feb. 18, 1786; d. July 14, 1859; m. Sarah —.
 - 11. Lucy, b. June 6, 1788.
 - 12. Louisa (?).
 - 13. Patience.
 - 14. Reliance, b. 1796; d. Dec. 28, 1817.
- ix. LOUIN (LUEN), b. May 8, 1737; d. about 1792; m. Mary West, of Dartmouth; removed to New Braintree in 1778. Children:
 - Asa,⁵ Louen, Thomas, and others. Descendants in Burlington, Vt., and Norwich, Ct.
- x. ELIZABETH, b. May 20, 1739; m. Lemuel Newcomb, of Sandwich.
- xi. JOSEPH, } b. May 15, 1742; { m. Hannah Pope (10, iii.).
- xii. RICHARD, } d. May 27, 1742.

8.

ELNATHAN³ POPE (*Isaac*²). Born in Dartmouth, Aug. 14, 1703; died May 15, 1794. He lived in Dartmouth, and on the death of his father in 1734, inherited the ancestral estate of his grandfather Thomas Pope the emigrant, on the present site of Fairhaven. Married, Nov. 12, 1727, Rebecca Mitchell, of Kingston (born 1705, died Nov. 30, 1764). Children, all born in Dartmouth:

- i. DEBORAH,⁴ b. Nov. 9, 1730; d. young.
- ii. ELNATHAN, b. Jan. 2, 1735.
- iii. REBEKAH, b. Jan. 3, 1737.
- iv. JACOB, b. Jan. 12, 1738.
- v. ICHABOD, b. April 7, 1741; d. 1795; removed to S. Bridgewater; m. widow Pope.
- vi. FREEMAN, b. April 5, 1744; m. Nov. 3, 1765, Phebe Spooner. Descendants in Enfield.
- vii. EDMON, "Captain," b. Dec. 9, 1748; d. Feb. 22, 1827; m. Catherine —. Children: *Rebekah*, b. 1782, d. May 10, 1806; *Elnathan*, *Freeman*, and probably others.

Fourth Generation.

9.

SETH⁴ POPE (*John*³, *Seth*²). Born in Sandwich, Jan. 3, 1701; died 1769. He was a respected citizen of that town, and was frequently

chosen to fill positions of public trust. In 1749 he removed to Lebanon, Conn., where he bought a farm at the north end of "Town Street." In the spring of 1759 he sold this property and purchased a large tract on the borders of Plainfield and Voluntown, Conn., where is now the village of Sterling Hill. In 1760 was rated £45 10s. among the tax-payers of the "old society" of Plainfield, Ct. April 28, 1762, admitted inhabitant of Voluntown. March 1, 1762, he conveyed his homestead to his sons Seth, Jr., and Gershom. Married, June 22, 1719, Jerusha, daughter of Gershom and Mehitable (Fish) Tobey, of Sandwich (born March 23, 1697-8); Oct. 3, 1769, his son Seth was appointed administrator of his estate. Children, all born in Sandwich:

- i. ICHABOD,⁵ b. Sept. 5, 1720; d. young.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 3, 1721; m. Jan. 15, 1746-7, Joshua Phinney, of Plymouth.
- iii. DEBORAH, b. Feb. 23, 1725; m. May 13, 1742, Israel Clark, of Plymouth.
- iv. JOHN, b. April 24, 1727; m. Oct. 4, 1751, at Lebanon, Conn., Sarah Athearn of Martha's Vineyard. Dec. 28, 1762, his father conveyed to him a farm in Plainfield and Voluntown, Conn., where he was rated £38 14s. in 1763. Was at Coventry, R. I., Oct. 25, 1764. Child:
 1. *Betty*,⁶ b. May 15, 1755.
- v. MEHETABLE, b. May 27, 1729; m. Jan. 15, 1746-7, Benjamin Fish, of Sandwich.
15. vi. SETH, b. April 19, 1731; d. 1774.
- vii. GERSHOM, b. Dec. 18, 1733; d. young.
- viii. ELNATHAN, b. Aug. 16, 1735; m. Nov. 13, 1754, Hannah Tilden, of Lebanon, Conn.
- ix. ICHABOD, b. Jan. 27, 1740. Nov. 26, 1762, his father gave him a homestead in that part of Voluntown which is now Sterling, probably about the time of his marriage to Freelove (Briggs?), on which he was taxed £27 in 1763. In 1772 he bought land in that part of Gt. Barrington afterwards set off to Alford, describing himself as of Plainfield, Conn., and sold the same in 1793, being then of Saratoga, N. Y. April 8, 1793, he was at Cooperstown, N. Y. Oct. 27, 1798, he bought a farm on the west shore of Otsego Lake. He was living there Jan. 7, 1810. Two of his children were *Benjamin*,⁶ *Polly*.
- x. GERSHOM, b. Aug. 22, 1743; d. March 22, 1810. "Captain." March 1, 1762, his father gave him half the homestead farm on the eastern edge of Plainfield, Conn. About this date he married Hannah Smith (b. March 25, 1742, d. Feb. 9, 1830). He served in the northern army under Arnold and Gates, and attained the rank of captain. Feb. 3, 1779, sold his property in Plainfield and removed to Vermont. Subsequently, June 9, 1792, purchased a large tract in what is now Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he settled and remained until his death. Was a man of strong character and unblemished integrity. Children:
 1. *Phebe*,⁶ b. Oct. 22, 1762; d. July 19, 1843; m. Joseph Smith.
 2. *Jedediah*, b. Sept. 15, 1764; m. Lucy Angel. Thirteen children.
 3. *Deborah*, b. Oct. 22, 1766; d. Jan. 16, 1846; m. William Monroe.
 4. *John*, b. Dec. 15, 1768; d. July 26, 1855; m. Alice Brooks.
 5. *Timothy*, b. Jan. 16, 1771.
 6. *Squire*, b. Jan. 16, 1773; m. Sally —.
 7. *Seth*, b. Dec. 6, 1775; d. about 1857; m. first, Julia Angel; second, Hannah May. Twelve children. Descendants in Cortland, N. Y.
 8. *Gates*, b. March 5, 1778; d. in Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., July 21, 1840; removed with his father to Vermont, and thence to Burlington, N. Y., in 1792. Lived in Exeter, N. Y., 1808 to 1814. Afterwards removed to Columbus. Married Dec. 25, 1796, "Betsey" Brooks, of Burlington, N. Y. (b. Sept. 9, 1777, d. Oct. 16, 1842). Children, born in Burlington, Exeter and Columbus: 1. Alice Brooks,⁷ b. Aug. 1, 1797. 2. John, b.

Dec. 29, 1798; d. Sept. 12, 1878, near Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; m. July 19, 1818, Frances, daughter of Earl and Abigail Eaton, of Edmeston, N. Y. (b. June 22, 1798, d. June 4, 1885). Children: *Horatio Gates*,³ b. Sept. 5, 1819; *Chester*, b. Feb. 8, 1821; *Abigail*, b. Jan. 15, 1823; *Harrison*, b. Oct. 25, 1824; *Almona*, b. June 11, 1826; *Betsey*, b. March 31, 1828; *Leonora*, b. June 15, 1830; *Stephen Mather*, b. Nov. 15, 1831; *Daniel Eaton*,* b. Aug. 5, 1833; *John William*, b. May 1, 1835; *Mary Ann*, b. April 22, 1837; *Sarah Ann*, b. Dec. 8, 1839. 3. Horatio Gates, b. Dec. 12, 1800; d. July 14, 1803. 4. Arnold, b. April 23, 1802. 5. Asa, b. Nov. 14, 1803. 6. Chester, b. Aug. 25, 1805; d. Sept. 13, 1806. 7. James, b. July 26, 1807. 8. Sidney, b. April 18, 1809. 9. Betsey, b. July 25, 1812. 10. Timothy, b. Aug. 15, 1814. 11. Gershom, b. Sept. 21, 1816. 12 and 13. Mary Ann and Sarah Ann, b. July 26, 1818. 14. Horatio Gates, b. Dec. 22, 1820. 15. Solomon, b. Dec. 22, 1822.

9. *Arnold*, b. March 5, 1778.

10. *Hannah*, b. May 19, 1780; m. Uriah Farmer.

11. *Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 12, 1782; m. William Thomson.

12. *Jerusha*, b. Jan. 6, 1787; d. March 9, 1788.

10.

THOMAS⁴ POPE (*John*,³ *Seth*²). Born in Sandwich, 1709; died March 25, 1784. Resided in Sandwich, and afterwards in Dartmouth near the junction of Acushnet Avenue and the Fairhaven road. His dwelling was the first building burned by the British troops after leaving the "head of the river" in their raid of 1778. Married first, Sept. 26, 1735, Thankful Dillingham, of Harwich (born 1718, died April 13, 1756); and second, Alice Jenney (born 1718, died Oct. 21, 1805). Children of Thomas and Thankful, first two born in Sandwich, others in Dartmouth:

i. *LYDIA*,⁵ b. May 18, 1738; m. Joseph Ripley.

ii. *EDWARD*, b. Feb. 15, 1739-40; d. June 10, 1818; m. first, Elizabeth Bul-lard; second, Mrs. Elizabeth Greenleaf Eliot, of Boston. He was a leading citizen of New Bedford, and had a mansion at the corner of Main and North Sixth Streets. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County, and subsequently for many years collector of the port of New Bedford. Children:

1. *Edward*,⁶ b. July 18, 1787; d. Feb. 15, 1842; m. Charlotte Ingraham.

2. *Thomas*, b. April 7, 1789; d. March 3, 1872; m. Emily Brown.

3. *Juliana*, b. Oct. 10, 1791; d. Oct. 5, 1792.

iii. *HANNAH*, b. Nov. 29, 1743; m. Joseph Pope (7. xi.).

iv. *JOANNA*, b. Oct. 30, 1748; d. Sept. 25, 1813; m. Nov. 17, 1769, Simeon Nash.

v. *SARAH*, d. Dec. 25, 1750; d. Dec. 17, 1782; m. Feb. 9, 1775, Paul Swift.

vi. *THANKFUL*, b. May 29, 1753; d. Nov. 22, 1769, unm.

vii. *ELIZABETH*, b. April 8, 1756; d. Dec. 20, 1835; m. (about 1777) Lemuel Tobey.

Child of Thomas and Alice:

viii. *NABBY*, b. Nov. 11, 1761; d. Nov. 16, 1831; m. Jan. 4, 1791, Capt. William Gordon, an officer of the Revolution. She was his second wife.

* Daniel Eaton⁸ Pope, to whom the writer is indebted for much valuable assistance in this work, is a graduate of Madison University, 1859; a lawyer, and prominent citizen of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. He married in Cornwall, Aug. 18, 1862, Anna Silliman, daughter of William V. and Mary (Jessup) Dusinberre (b. Oct. 4, 1839). Children: 1. *William Harold*,⁹ b. Jan. 9, 1864. 2. *Francis G. Eaton*, b. July 8, 1865. 3. *Mary Jessup*, b. April 30, 1869. 4. *Daniel Webster*, b. Oct. 3, 1871; d. Dec. 3, 1866. 5. *Leonora*, b. Dec. 22, 1873. 6. *Philip Sidney*, b. Dec. 29, 1876. 7. *John Augustus*, b. May 8, 1879. 8. *Benjamin Franklin Victor*, b. March 6, 1881.

11.

JOHN⁴ POPE (*Seth*³ *Seth*²). Born in Sandwich, Nov. 25, 1716; died same place, Feb. 8, 1762. Married Oct. 25, 1734, Mercy Swift (born 1719, died 1815). Children, born in Sandwich:

- i. LOIS,⁵ b. May 25, 1738; m. Cornelius Tobey.
- ii. ELISHA, b. Nov. 1, 1740; d. Feb. 1, 1809; m. Feb. 15, 1761, Joanna Tobey. Children:
 1. John,⁶ b. July 8, 1762; d. in Maine, March 4, 1829; m. Mary Freeman, of Sandwich.
 2. Warren.
 3. William, b. 1769; d. March 2, 1845.
 4. Elisha, b. 1781; d. March 8, 1860.
 5. Lewin, m. Temperance Parker.
- iii. LEMUEL, b. April 23, 1743; d. April 9, 1827; m. Oct. 25, 1764, Mary Butler, of Sandwich (b. March 19, 1745, d. May 11, 1839). Children:
 1. Daniel,⁶ b. April 10, 1766; d. Oct. 24, 1772.
 2. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1768; d. Sept. 27, 1773.
 3. Thomas, b. Dec. 17, 1771; d. Feb. 1, 1841; m. May 21, 1795, Lucy Bourne (b. Sept. 26, 1778, d. Nov. 1, 1845). Ten child'n.
 4. Daniel Butler, b. Feb. 15, 1773; d. May 1, 1773.
 5. Abigail, b. Jan. 23, 1775; d. Oct. 16, 1848; m. Ansel Bourne.
 6. Lemuel, b. Jan. 30, 1777; d. Aug. 3, 1851; m. Sarah Belknap Russell.
 7. Mary, b. March 31, 1780; d. March 6, 1803, unm.
 8. Joseph Henry, b. May 22, 1782; d. Sept. 27, 1860.
 9. Mercy, b. Aug. 12, 1784; d. Sept. 29, 1826.
 10. Seth, b. May 29, 1786; d. March 13, 1863; m. Hannah Crocker.
- iv. HANNAH, b. May 28, 1745.
- v. ABIGAIL, b. July 28, 1749.

12.

ISAAC⁴ POPE (*Elnathan*³ *Seth*²). Born March 12, 1723; died Dec. 9, 1793. Very little has been learned of his history. He is thought to have lived at or near Dartmouth. Married Sarah — (born 1726, died March 2, 1795). They are buried in Acushnet cemetery. Of their ten children, the names of but two have been ascertained, as follows. (The remaining eight were daughters.)

- ix. JONATHAN,⁵ Removed to Ohio in 1819. Many of his descendants live in Strongsville in that state. Children:

Thankful, m. — Nash; *Margaret*, m. first, Elijah Lyman, second, Peter D. Wellman; *Ansel Jenne*, m. Lucinda Brittan.
- x. WORTH. "Captain." Children:
 1. Sally, m. Sylvester Ames; d. 1875 at Door Creek, Wis.;
 2. Isaac;
 3. Reliance;
 4. Charles;
 5. John;
 6. Mary Ann.

13.

SETH⁴ POPE (*Elnathan*³ *Seth*²). Born April 15, 1729. He lived perhaps in Rochester. Published Feb. 3, 1752, to Sarah Winslow, of R. (born March 23, 1732-3, died Aug. 20, 1775). His name appears in the muster roll of the company of Capt. Abial Pierce, in Col. Nicholas Dyke's regiment, which served in the continental army, having enlisted from Rochester. Two of his children were:

- i. HANNAH,⁵ b. July 2, 1753; d. Aug. 9, 1753.
- ii. HANNAH (again), b. March 8, 1756.

14.

SETH⁴ POPE (*Lemuel*³ *Seth*²), "Col." Born March 4, 1719-20; died June 9, 1802. He lived in Dartmouth; was one of the leading men in the colony, both in civil and military affairs, during the revolu-

tionary period, and held a commission as colonel. July 18, 1774, he was chosen on a committee by his townsmen to report what action ought to be taken respecting British taxation. The committee's report, earnestly recommending non-importation of goods from the mother country and the raising of funds in aid of the Congress, was adopted by the town and ordered to be published. In consequence of his activity as a patriot leader, his dwelling at Acushnet was burned by British troops in 1778, having been pointed out to them by a tory neighbor. Married July 30, 1741, Abigail Church (born 1719, died May 8, 1778). They are buried in Acushnet cemetery. Children:

- i. RICHARD,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1742; d. Nov. 21, 1808. Mariner and shoemaker. Lived in Fairhaven; removed in 1770 to Plainfield, Conn., and in 1803 to Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y. Married about 1765, Innocent Head, of Little Compton. He died while on a visit to New Bedford. Chil'n:
 1. *Benjamin*,⁶ b. 1766 in Dartmouth; d. Jan. 4, 1854, in Hartford, Washington Co. N. Y.; m. 1793, Margaret Foster.
 2. *Job*, m. Feb. 3, 1792, Sarah Dennison, of Voluntown, Conn.; was of Cherry Valley, N. Y., 1813, Middlefield, N. Y., 1816, and was living in 1828.
 3. *Lemuel*, was of Middlefield, N. Y., 1810 and 1838.
 4. *Caleb*.
 5. *Seth*, b. Dec. 5, 1783; d. Feb. 21, 1869; m. (date unknown) Rebecca Delano, of New Bedford (b. May 25, 1786, d. Feb. 21, 1869). He was of Middlefield, N. Y. Ten children.
 6. *Deborah*, m. Joseph Nichols.
 7. *Mercy*.
 8. *Lydia*.
 9. *Ruth*, m. first, Constant Wetmore; second, James Hazard.
 10. *Nathaniel*.
- ii. ALICE, b. Jan. 18, 1744; d. May 7, 1778; m. Feb. 9, 1764, Ebenezer Hathaway.
- iii. NATHANIEL, b. June 22, 1747; d. July 17, 1817. Lived in Fairhaven; was lieutenant in command of a volunteer naval expedition, which on May 14, 1775, recaptured two provincial vessels from the British sloop-of-war *Falcon*. This occurred in Buzzard's Bay, and was the first naval action of the Revolution. (Ricketson's Hist. N. Bedford, 291.) Married Oct. 14, 1790, Mary Barstow, of Mattapoisett (b. Nov. 15, 1762, d. May 12, 1851). Children:
 1. *Nathaniel*,⁶ b. July 29, 1791; d. May 19, 1822.
 2. *Wilson*, b. Sept. 14, 1793; d. Jan. 8, 1879; m. Sept. 8, 1824, Sarah Eldridge.
 3. *Gideon*, b. Jan. 1, 1796; m. July 26, 1831, Jane D. Cunningham.
 4. *Joshua Loring*, b. July 19, 1798; d. March 17, 1883; m. Oct. 17, 1831, Anna Sophia Barstow.
 5. *Alice*, b. May 9, 1802; d. April 23, 1863.
 6. *Lucy Barstow*, b. March 9, 1805; m. Sept. 27, 1832, Rowland Fish, of Fairhaven. Both living in 1887.
- iv. INNOCENT, b. Dec. 8, 1749.
- v. EPHRAIM, b. July 20, 1752.
- vi. YET SETH, b. April 15, 1755; d. Oct. 17, 1820; m. first, Thankful Foster (b. March 27, 1761, d. Oct. 31, 1792); m. second, Mrs. Margaret — (b. Aug. 13, 1762, d. April 12, 1848). Children of Seth and Thankful:
 1. *Child*,⁶ b. and d. Sept. 6, 1785.
 2. *Abigail*, b. Oct. 24, 1788.
 3. *Enos*, b. July 5, 1795; m. first, July 16, 1823, Lois Alden (d. Dec. 2, 1823); m. second, Abigail Haskell (d. Feb. 23, 1836); m. third, Jane R. Heustis.
 4. *Thankful*, b. Jan. 3, 1797; m. Thomas Shaw.
 5. *Sarah*, b. July 31, 1798.
 6. *Orpha*, b. April 7, 1800; d. May 10, 1833.

7. *Margaret*, b. Jan. 8, 1802.

8. *Seth*, b. Oct. 16, 1803; m. Mary Henwood.

9. *Ephraim*, b. Aug. 8, 1807; d. May 31, 1874.

Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Generations.

15.

SETH⁵ POPE (*Seth*,⁴ *John*,³ *Seth*²). He removed with his father to Lebanon, Conn., in 1749; married about 1750, Martha, daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Lothrop) Bacon, of L. (born Nov. 6, 1734). March 1, 1762, his father conveyed to him the homestead in Voluntown, now Sterling Hill, Conn. He was killed by being run over by a cart, in September, 1774. Children:

i. ANSEL,⁶ b. 1751(?); m. Anne —. Took oath of allegiance, Voluntown, April 19, 1781. Removed from thence in spring of 1783 and settled in Exeter, N. Y. Descendants in New Berlin, N. Y., and Jackson, Pa. Child:

1. *Hannah*,⁷ b. April 7, 1780. Other children were *Ansel*, *Allen S.*, *Abraham*, *William*, *Thomas* and *Seth*.

ii. LOTHROP, b. 1753; d. 1841, in Keeseville, N. Y. About 1790 he removed to Saratoga, now Northumberland, N. Y., and in 1831 to Keeseville. Married about 1791 Abigail Newell, of Washington Co., N. Y. Children:

1. *Abigail*,⁷ b. Nov. 19, 1792.

2. *Seth*, d. unm. about 1831, Northumberland, N. Y.

3. *Martha*, d. unm.

4. *Martin*, was living in 1830, Northumberland, N. Y.

5. *Susan*.

6. *Elizabeth*, m. Richard H. Peabody, of Yonkers, N. Y.

7. *Mary*, b. May 5, 1809; m. Samuel Ball, of Rahway, N. J.

8. *Lothrop*, b. Feb. 28, 1813; d. at Keeseville, N. Y.; m. Mary Bushee.

iii. HANNAH, b. 1757; d. April 12, 1814; m. Zechariah Fairchild,* of Great Barrington, Mass. Nine children. One of these children was *Francess*,⁷ b. March 27, 1797, who m. Jan. 11, 1821, at Great Barrington, William Cullen Bryant, poet and journalist.

iv. SETH, d. August, 1802, in Georgetown, S. C., unm. He was a master mariner.

v. WILLIAM, b. 1763(?) ; d. Nov. 1799, in St. Albans, Vt. He went from Voluntown, Ct., to Sheffield, probably about 1781, appearing in the tax-list of S. in 1784. He removed to Great Barrington in 1789, and to Hubbardston, and finally to St. Albans, Vt., where he died. Married April 13, 1784, Rhoda Dewey, of Sheffield, who after his death returned to S. and m. April 26, 1801, Zebulon Spaulding, of the same place. Children:

1. *Calvin J.*, d. 1835; m. Abigail Kellogg.

2. *Julia Maria*,⁷ m. Martin Callender.

3. *Mora*, m. Sarah —.

4. *Almira*, b. Oct. 15, 1791; d. March 8, 1872; m. Dec. 1808, Harry Day Austin.

5. *Stephen Dewey*, b. April 17, 1794; d. Nov. 27, 1873; m. Mary Fitch.

6. *William*, b. April 23, 1800; d. Sept. 27, 1882; m. first, Anna Maria Fassett; second, Sarah Ann Parmenter. Eleven child'n.

vi. ESTHER, m. Philo Hamlin, of Bloomfield, N. Y.

vii. LYDIA, b. Feb. 28, 1767; d. Nov. 26, 1839; m. Aug. 17, 1789, Elijah Hamlin, of Bloomfield, N. Y.

viii. MARTHA, m. first, John Fairchild; second, Tyrranus Collins.

16. ix. EBENEZER, b. April 3, 1772; d. March 8, 1841.

* In the will of her brother Seth, dated August 9, 1802, she is called "Hannah Stilles," which may indicate that she had been previously married.

16.

EBENEZER⁶ POPE (*Seth*,⁵ *Seth*,⁴ *John*,³ *Seth*²), "Captain." He was reared from childhood and lived until 1784 in the family of his maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Bacon, of Lebanon, Conn. From 1795 to 1809 he lived in Alford and carried on a small iron works. In 1809 he removed to Great Barrington, where he was for many years a leading citizen and a prominent mason. Was several times chosen selectman in Alford and G. B., and three times elected to the state legislature. In 1827, meeting with financial reverses, he removed to Verona, N. Y., but in 1831 returned to Massachusetts and settled in West Stockbridge, where he died, March 8, 1841. Married first, Dec. 17, 1800, Keziah, daughter of Simon⁴ (Simon,³ John,² Simon,¹ of Kent, England, born 1605) and Anne Willard (born 1776, died Feb. 6, 1804); married second, Rhoda Willard (sister of preceding, born 1782, died Jan. 13, 1813); married third, Mrs. Zady (Prindle) Tobey (born April 5, 1777, d. Feb. 5, 1864). Children, born in Alford, of Ebenezer and Keziah:

17. i. EBENEZER,⁷ b. Oct. 22, 1801; d. Dec. 12, 1878.
- ii. KEZIAH, b. Feb. 6, 1803; d. Aug. 29, 1868; m. July 6, 1826, "Capt." Levi Kilbourne, of Great Barrington. Three children.

Children of Ebenezer and Rhoda, born in Alford and Gt. Barrington:

- iii. ABBY, b. Aug. 20, 1805; d. July 31, 1886, in Rochester, N. Y.; m. Benjamin Ford, of Clyde, N. Y. Three children.
- iv. AMANDA, b. Nov. 4, 1806; lives (1887) in St. Paul, Minn.; m. Henry Acker, of Clyde, N. Y. Nine children.
- v. WILLIAM, b. July 21, 1808; d. Jan. 15, 1884, in Quincy, Mich., unm. Was an extensive contractor and stock-raiser.
- vi. MARTHA, b. June 30, 1810; d. July 4, 1882, in Chicago, Ill.; m. George Sedgwick, of Stockbridge. No issue.
- vii. JOHN WILLARD, b. Oct. 1, 1812; d. Feb. 16, 1813.

Children of Ebenezer and Zady, born in Great Barrington:

- viii. JOHN, b. Aug. 2, 1814; d. in Maquoketa, Iowa; m. ——. Children:
 1. William.⁸
 2. Delphina.
 3. Adrian D.
 4. Augusta.
- ix. HARRIET, b. July 24, 1817; m. in Pittsfield, Nov. 3, 1887, Thomas Pettijohn, of St. Peter, Minn.
- x. SETH GRISWOLD, b. Dec. 14, 1819. Builder and contractor. Lived first in Great Barrington; removed in 1850 to Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; was several times chosen president of that borough, and member of New York State Assembly. Resides (1887), at Alexandria Bay, N. Y. Married first, Isabella M. Carter, of Whitesboro', N. Y. (d. April 6, 1857); m. second, Mrs. Harriet (Haskell) Chapin, of New Haven, Conn. (d. July 9, 1878). Child of Seth and Isabella, b. in Ogdensburgh:
 1. Frances Elizabeth,⁹ b. Dec. 3, 1851; m. Dr. Weston, of N. York.
 Children of Seth and Harriet, b. in Ogdensburgh:
 2. Harriet Isabella, b. Sept. 13, 1864.
 3. Deodatus Haskell, b. June 28, 1868.

17.

EBENEZER⁷ POPE (*Ebenezer*,⁶ *Seth*,⁵ *Seth*,⁴ *John*,³ *Seth*²). Born in Alford, Oct. 22, 1801; died in Union township, N. J., Dec. 12, 1878. Blacksmith and farmer. Removed with his father to Great Barrington in 1809, and to Verona, N. Y., in 1827; returned to West Stockbridge in 1831. He afterwards lived in Great Barrington until 1867, when he went to Union township, N. J., with his sons.

Married at G. B. Jan. 27, 1840, Electa Leonard, daughter of William and Mary (Leonard) Wainwright (born Dec. 19, 1803, died in Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 27, 1878). Children, born in Great Barrington:

18. i. FRANKLIN LEONARD,⁸ b. Dec. 2, 1840.
- ii. WILLIAM, b. and d. Nov. 27, 1842.
- iii. RALPH WAINWRIGHT, b. Aug. 16, 1844, Union township, N. J.; m. first, in South Lee, Nov. 25, 1868, Alice Ellen Judson (b. Sept. 4, 1849, d. Oct. 31, 1880); m. second, at Great Barrington, Feb. 6, 1884, Ruth Emma Whiting Children of Ralph and Alice:
 1. *Ellen Lowry*,⁹ b. May 27, 1870.
 2. *Frank Judson*, b. July 27, 1873.
 3. *Gertrude Castle*, b. Sept. 28, 1876.
- iv. HENRY WILLIAM, b. Nov. 2, 1848, Elizabeth, N. J.; m. in Pittsfield, May 10, 1870, Lucy Delia Porter, of P. (b. April 23, 1851). Child'n:
 1. *Grace Electa*,⁹ b. June, 11, 1871.
 2. *William Henry*, b. Aug. 20, 1873.
 3. *Irving Wainwright*, b. Sept. 29, 1875.

18.

FRANKLIN LEONARD⁸ POPE (*Ebenezer*,⁷ *Ebenezer*,⁶ *Seth*,⁵ *Seth*,⁴ *John*,³ *Seth*²). Born in Great Barrington, Dec. 2, 1840. Was telegraph operator in G. B., Springfield and Providence, R. I., from 1857 to 1862; assistant engineer of American Telegraph Co. in New York until 1864; assistant engineer of Russo-American telegraph from Washington Territory to Siberia and Behring's Straits (partially completed and abandoned in 1867), in which capacity he made the first exploration of the region lying about the sources of the Skeena, Stickeen and Yukon rivers in British Columbia and Alaska. In 1867 settled in Union township, near Elizabeth, N. J., where he now (1887) resides. Is an electrical engineer and author, place of business in New York. Married in Amherst, August 6, 1873, Sarah Amelia, daughter of "Captain" Marquis Fayette and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson (born Oct. 8, 1848). Children, born in Union, N. J.:

- i. SON,⁹ b. and d. 1874.
- ii. HANNAH DICKINSON, b. May 3, 1876.
- iii. AMY MARGARETTA, b. Aug. 9, 1878.
- iv. FRANKLIN LEONARD WAINWRIGHT, b. July 29, 1880.
- v. SETH WILLARD, b. Oct. 23, 1883; d. Nov. 13, 1883.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M.

[Continued from vol. XLI. page 364.]

2: April 1621.

In the name of God Amen: I comit my soule to God that gave it and my bodie to the earth from whence it came. Alsoe I give my goodes as followeth That fforty poundes in the hand of goodman Woodes I give my wife tenn poundes, my sonne Joseph tenn poundes, my daughter Priscilla tenn poundes, and my eldest sonne tenn poundes Alsoe I give to my eldest sonne all my debtes, bonds, bills (onelye yt forty poundes excepted in the handes of goodman Wood) given as aforesaid wth all the stock in his owne

handes. To my eldest daughter I give ten shillings to be paid out of my sonnes stock Furthermore that goodes I have in Virginia as followeth To my wife Alice halfe my goodes & to Joseph and Priscilla the other halfe equallie to be divided betwene them. Alsoe I have xxj dozen of shoes, and thirteene paire of bootes w^{ch} I give into the Companies handes for forty poundes at seaven years and if thy like them at that rate. If it be thought to deare as my Overseers shall thinck good And if they like them at that rate at the dividend I shall have nyne shares whereof I give as followeth twoe to my wife, twoe to my sonne William, twoe to my sonne Joseph, twoe to my daughter Priscilla, and one to the Companie. Allsoe if my sonne William will come to Virginia I give him my share of land furdmore I give to my twoe Overseers M^r John Carver and M^r Williamson, twentye shillings apeece to see this my will performed desiringe them that he would have an eye over my wife and children to be as fathers and freindes to them; Allsoe to have a speciall eye to my man Robert w^{ch} hathe not so approved himselfe as I would he should have done.

This is a Coppye of M^r Mullens his Will of all particulars he hathe given. In witnes whereof I have sett my hande John Carver, Giles Heale, Christopher Joanes.

Vicesimo tertio: die mensis Julii Anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo primo Emanavit Commissio Sare Blunden als Mullins filie naturali et legitime dicti defuncti ad administrand bona iura et credita eiusdem defuncti iuxta tenorem et effectum testamenti suprascripti eo quod nullum in eodem testamento nominavit executorem de bene etc Jurat.

68, Dale.

Mense Julij An^o Dñi 162j.

Vicesimo tertio die emanavit cōmissio Sare Blunden als Mullens filie n̄ali et ltiime Willm̄i Mullens nup de Dorking in Cōm̄i Sur̄ sed in partibus ultra marinis def hēitis etc ad administrand bona iura et credita ejusdem def iuxta tenorem et effeūm testamenti ipsius defuncti eo quod nullum in eodem nominavit exrēm de bene etc iurat.

Probate Act Book, 1621 and 1622.

[William Mullins, the testator, was one of the passengers in the Mayflower, and the father of Priscilla Mullins, the heroine of Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." The will was evidently drawn up at Plymouth, New England, which was then considered a part of Virginia. The date of the will is not given, but it must have been on or before Feb. 21, 1620-1, for on that day Mr. Mullins died, according to Gov. Bradford's Register, as quoted by Prince in his Chronology, part ii. p. 98. The date April 2, 1621, is probably that on which the certified copy was signed.

Gov. Bradford, in his list of passengers in the Mayflower, has this entry:

"Mr William Mullines, and his wife, and 2. children, Joseph & Priscila; and a servant, Robert Carter." In the margin he gives the number of persons in Mr. Mullins's family, "5."*

In Bradford's memoranda of the changes that had occurred in these families in the course of thirty years, we find this entry:

"Mr Molines, and his wife, his son and his servant, died the first winter. Only his daughter Priscila survied, and married with John Alden, who are both living, and have 11. children. And their eldest daughter is married & hath five children."†

This will gives the names of Mr. Mullins's two children who were left in England, William the eldest son, and Sarah, who married a Mr. Blunden. The Probate Act Book supplies the English residence, Dorking in the county of Surrey.

Mr. Williamson, who is named as an overseer of the will, I take to be the "Master Williamson," who, according to Mourt's Relation, p. 36 (Dexter's edition, p. 92),

* Bradford's New Plymouth, Boston, 1856, p. 446.

† Ibid. p. 452.

was present, March 22, 1620-1, when the first treaty was made with Massasoit. Rev. Alexander Young, D.D., finding no person by the name of Williamson among the signers to the compact, concludes that the name Williamson was probably an error of the press, and suggests that of Allerton instead. (See *Chronicles of the Pilgrims*, Boston, 1841, p. 192.) Dr. Young's conjecture has generally been adopted by later writers.

Christopher Joanes may have been the Captain of the Mayflower, whose surname we know was Jones. Rev. Edward D. Neill, however, in the *REGISTER*, xxviii. 314, gives reasons for believing that his christian name was Thomas.—EDITOR.]

JOHN HARWOOD of London, merchant, 13 November 1684, proved 22 June 1685. To wife Elizabeth all my household goods and plate during her life and after to dispose of them as she shall judge meet, and all my five tenements &c. in St. George's Lane and Pudding Lane London, which I hold by lease from the company of fishmongers and two messuages in Pudding Lane which I hold by lease from Christ Church Hospital. To son Jacob Harwood the messuage near the Monument in London late in the occupation of Mr. Selby, to hold after the decease of my said wife. To son Joseph Harwood the messuage now in the occupation of Mr. Strood, after the decease of my wife.

"Item I give to my daughter Elizabeth Sedgwick now in New England and to her sonne Samuell those three houses in St George's Lane aforesaid which I hold by lease from the said company of fishmongers now in the occupation of Mr. Bodkin, Jerome Hall and — Norrice, to hold to them the said Elizabeth Sedgwick and her sonne Samuell their Executors, Administrators and assignes imediately from and after the decease of my said wife for and dureing all the rest and residue which shall bee then to come and unexpired of the terme in the said Lease by which I hold the same, they paying to the fishmongers company aforesaid the remainder of the yearly ground rent which is Eleaven pounds thirteene shillings and four pence neverthesse my will is that my said daughter Sedgwick and her said sonne Samuell or one of them shall pay and allow to my sonne John now in New England fifteene pounds a yeare out of the rents and profits of the said three messuages or tenements dureing all the time they or either of them shall hold the same and if it shall happen that the said Elizabeth Sedgwick and her said sonne Samuell shall dye then I give the said three Messuages or tenements (after the death of my said wife and after the deceases of the said Elizabeth Sedgwick and her said sonne) to my said sonne John his Executors Administrators and assignes."

To my daughter Hannah Manwaring the two messuages in Pudding Lane now in the occupation of Mr. Bird and Thomas Smith &c. and after her decease to Elizabeth, her daughter. To my son Jacob one thousand pounds if he shall faithfully and honestly serve out his time of apprenticeship &c. To son Joseph the like sum at his age of two and twenty years &c. To wife Elizabeth six hundred pounds to be at her own disposing. To said daughter Manwaring five hundred pounds out of such money her husband owes me &c. To her daughter Elizabeth Manwaring two hundred pounds at her age of seventeen years.

"Item I give to my brother Thomas Harwood in New England fifty pounds to bee paid him there. Item I give to Nathaniel Harwood of New England fifty pounds to bee paid him there. Item I give to Hannah Wheeler of Concord in New England fifty pounds to bee paid her there. Item I give to Sarah Tucker formerly Scotto of New England fifty pounds which fower last mençoned summes I will shall bee paid out of My Stock in New England. Item I give to Mr. John Collins forty pounds to Mr. Sam-

uel Belchamber five pounds to poor Suffering Christians such as the said Mr. John Collins and my said wife shall nominate appoint and agree one hundred pounds and I doe hereby nominate appoint and desire M^r Isaac Dafforne to bee my trustee for my said two sonnes Jacob and Joseph," &c. My said wife Elizabeth to be sole executrix, desiring her to take the assistance and advice of the said Isaac Dafforne, "and as for the remainder or overplus of my estate which I value to bee above two thousand pounds as by note inclosed of what is beyond Sea which when it is returned home to London I doe give the one halfe thereof to my sonne John and the other halfe to my said wife and my two other sonnes Jacob and Joseph which is over and besides what is in the hands of M^r Hezechia Usher and John Usher and which by account is above five thousand pounds and is Stock in their hands the one halfe whereof belongs to mee and if they have not complied with my proposalls made by Peter Buckley Esq^r then my power that I gave to the said Peter Buckley is to bee null and void and then I doe give the proceed thereof to my said sonne John and my sonne in law Ralph Manwaring equally to bee divided betweene them."

To Mr. Matthew Meade ten pounds, to M^r Lawrence ten pounds, to Ann Gillman five pounds, to my sister Harwood five pounds, to Mary Scatergood five pounds and to such poor Christians as Mr. Meade Mr. Lawrence and my said wife shall think fit ten pounds.

Wit. Hen: Bosworth, Humph Hackshaw, Jacob Bosworth.

Cann, 72.

[John Harwood, the testator, was no doubt the John Harwood of Boston 1645, freeman of Mass. May 2, 1649, who by wife Elizabeth had Elizabeth, bp. 17 March, 1650; Hezekiah, b. 17 April, 1653, d. young; Hannah, b. March 6, 1655. He was admitted to First Church, Dec. 25, 1647, when he was called taylor. He sold his estate in 1657, and went home, and in 1677 was of London (See Savage's Gen. Dict.). Savage suggests that he may have been a son of George Harwood, the first treasurer of the Massachusetts Company.

Thomas Harwood, of Boston, presumably the brother Thomas named by John, m. July 7, 1654, Rachel, wid. of Robert Woodward and dau. of John Smith, and had Rachel, b. June 20, 1655, d. young; Jeremiah, b. June 4, 1656; Ann, b. Aug. 1657, d. young; Rachel, b. Feb. 28, 1661; and Benjamin, b. Feb. 4, 1663.

Nathaniel Harwood, of Boston, by wife Elizabeth, had William, b. March 28, 1665.

Elizabeth Sedgwick, daughter of the testator, must have been the widow of Samuel Sedgwick, who was a son of Major Robert. Her husband was b. in Charlestown, N. E., where he was bap. March 31, 1639. He went to England as early as 1657. "It is curious that his signature was proved in England by his widow [Elizabeth], 1 Dec. 1683, then aged only 33 years, and she says he was her husband six years. 'Citizen and clothworker of London,' he calls himself in a deed of 20 May, 1667, whereby he sold his house and land in Charlestown to Francis Willoughby." (Savage.) See Sedgwick wills, *post*.—EDITOR.]

Memorandum that NICHOLAS HOUGHTON late of the parish of St Margaret New Fish Street, London, deceased, did on the one and twentieth day of January one thousand and six hundred forty eight, *stilo Angliæ*, or thereabouts, utter and speak these words &c. I give to my son Robert Houghton the sum of ten pounds and my ring, to my daughter Mary Norton forty shillings to buy her a ring, and to my daughter Van Court forty shillings, and for the rest of my goods I give unto Ellinor my wife, and do make her my full executor in the presence of Arthur Wind and Susanna Houghton.

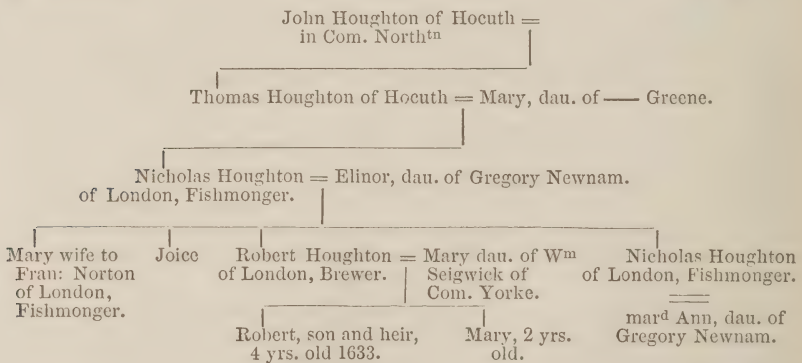
Admon. was granted 2 March 1648 to the son Robert Houghton, the widow having renounced.

Fairfax, 33.

ROBERT HOUGHTON of the parish of St Olave's, Southworth, in the County of Surrey, brewer, 25 December 1653, proved at Westminster 7 January 1653. To wife Mary Houghton six hundred pounds in money and all my plate and household stuff whatsoever; also my house and land at Lewesham which I purchased of Thomas Hill, gentleman, deceased (and other real estate). To our daughter Martha four hundred pounds, to be paid her at her day of marriage or age of twenty-one years, and to daughters Sarah and Hannah (the same sum on similar conditions). To John Planner the younger, son of John Planner, citizen and girdler of London, and of my daughter Mary Planner the sum of fifty pounds within seven years after my decease.

"Item I will and bequeath unto my dearly loveinge and pious sister Mary Norton wife of ffrancis Norton of Charles towne in Newe England the somme of twenty poundes to be paied to her within two yeares after my decease." I will and appoint that the five hundred pounds due unto my son in law John Willcox who lately married my daughter Elizabeth Houghton be paid unto him within the compass of two years as the remainder of the portion which I agreed to give him with my said daughter. To my son in law John Planner five pounds to buy him a ring and to my daughter Mary Planner ten pounds (similar sums to son and daughter Willcox).

"Item I allsoe give and bequeath unto my very loueing brother M^r William Sedgwick five pounds to buy him a ringe. Allsoe to my loueing brother ffrancis Sedgwick five pounds to buy him a ringe." To three clerks, William Piggott, John Nobes and Robert Maisters and Lawrence West fifty shilling apiece and also to widow West the sum of twenty shillings. All the residue to wife Mary Houghton whom I appoint sole executrix. And I desire my brothers M^r William and M^r Francis Sedgwick to be overseers. Alchin, 372.



Harl. MS. 1476, Fo. 92, Brit. Museum.

[A pedigree of the same family may be found in the Visitation of London, published by the Harleian Society (vol. xv. p. 369). In the latter Francis Norton is called a haberdasher, which is more probably correct, if we may judge from the character of his inventory as shown in the Middlesex Records, he being the well-known Capt. Francis Norton, who was admitted into the church of Charlestown, Mass., 10-2-1642, and died in Charlestown, 27 July, 1667. He left no male issue, but has probably many descendants in New England through his daughters, of whom Abigail was the wife of John Long, Mary of Joseph Noyes, Deborah of Zechary Hill, and Elizabeth of Timothy Symmes and Ephraim Savage. In social, political and military relations Capt. Norton seems to have stood high.]

The Houghton pedigree is interesting and valuable for the light it incidentally casts on the origin of the family of Sedgwick of Charlestown. The will of John Sedgwick, already printed in these Gleanings (REG. vol. 38, p. 206), by its reference to his brother Major-Gen. Robert Sedgwick, of New England, and his sister Mary, wife of Robert Houghton, establishes this connection clearly.—HENRY F. WATERS.]

STEPHEN SEDGWICK of London Brewer 19 July 1638. One third to wife Catherine and one third to children now living viz. Job, Sara, Susanna, Rebecca, Abigail and Joshua Sedgwick at their several ages of twenty and one years or days of marriage. The other third in special legacies. To the poor of the parish of Engleton where I was born and had my first breath, the poor of Horton, the poor of S^t Bride's &c. To my uncle Thomas Checkeley of S^t Ives. To Arthur Browne of the same town. To my cousin Jane Prichard in Moore Lane. To my brother William Sedgwick's children living at my decease. To my brother Thomas Browne's children and his wife. To my brother Norton and his wife. To my cousin William Sedgwick and John Sedgwick and cousin Robert Houghton. To my aunt Anne Randall. To my cousin Elizabeth Browne the daughter of my sister Elizabeth Norton. And I do forgive all such debts and sums of money as are due and owing unto me by any of my cousins Sedgwickes in Yorkshire. The rest and residue to loving wife Catherine Sedgwick, whom I make and ordain to be my full and sole executrix &c. My loving brother M^r Thomas Browne, my loving brother M^r Henry Norton and my said loving cousin M^r Robert Houghton to be my overseers &c.

On the 15th day of December, A.D. 1649, issued forth a commission to Job Sedgwick, natural and lawful son and principal legatee of Stephen Sedgwick, late of the parish of S^t Bridget *alias* Bride's, Fleet Street, London, deceased, to administer the goods, &c., according to the tenor of the will, for the reason that Catherine Sedgwick, wife and executrix of the testator, before his death, hath also departed this life. Fairfax, 192.

January 1655. English Stile.

The fifth day Letters of Administra^{con} issued out unto Martha Sedgewicke the Relict of Francis Sedgwick, late of the parish of Mary Somersett in London decēd To ad^{te}r the goods chēlls & debt's of y^e said decēd She being first sworne (by Cōmission) truly to Administer &c. Fo. 12.

September 1656

On ye Thirtieth day issued forth Letters of Ad^{con} To Johanna Sedgwick widdow y^e relict of Maior Robert Sedgwick late in the parts beyond the Seas Esq^r decēd To Administer all and singular ye goods chēlls and debts of y^e said decēd Shee being first sworne truly to Administer &c.

Fo. 221.

WILLIAM SEDGWICKE, the elder (of Lewisham, Kent, says the Probate Act) 28 November 1663, proved 26 February 1663. To son in law Nicholas Ashton and his wife, my daughter, two parcels of land in Great Sampford and Little Sampford, Essex. To daughters Susan and Mary Sedgwick. To son in law Timotheus Van Vleteren three hundred pounds, which with three hundred pounds already paid makes in all six hundred pounds his full share and more of that money which fell to me by the death of M^r James Harewin. To son in law Nath: James. To my nephew Zach. Sedgwick one hundred pounds, to be paid him within one month after my brother Sedgwick, his father, shall have paid the hundred and

fifty pounds that I stand bound for him, with the interest. To my nephew William Barrett one hundred pounds to be paid to his father for his use &c. To my sister Mary Houghton. To my son Francis Commins. To my friend Robert Bacon. To my faithful servant Robert Boulton. To my loving friend Joshua Sprigge one hundred pounds to be disposed to charitable uses &c. William Sedgwick my only son and heir and sole executor. He to consult with his loving brothers Nath: James, Nich: Ashton and Timotheus Van Vleteren. Bruce, 22.

WILL. SEDGWICK, Son of William Sedgwick of London, Gen. became a Commoner in Pembroke Coll. Oxon. in Michaelmas Term A. 1624, aged 15 years. Having taken his Degrees and H. Orders he was admitted into this Church [Farnham] at the Presentation of two of his Relations* in 1634, where he behav'd himself conformable to the Ch. of England; but upon the turn of the times in 1641 he clos'd with the Presbyterians; after the Loyal Clergy had been ejected from their Livings he became the chief preacher in Ely and was called the Apostle of that Isle. What he enjoy'd there and elsewhere, for several Years, he lost after the King's Restauration, by Non-Conformity. He was a conceited whimsical Person and one very unsettled in his Opinions; sometimes he was a Presbyterian, sometimes an Independent, and at other times an Anabaptist, sometimes he was a Prophet, and at other times pretended to Revelations; and upon pretence of a Vision that Doomsday was at hand he retired to Sir Francis Russells in Cambridgeshire, where he call'd upon certain Gentlemen as they were at Bowes to prepare themselves; for that he had lately received a Revelation that Doomsday would be some Day the next Week; whence he was afterwards call'd Doomsday Sedgwick; after the Restauration he lived mostly at Lewesham in Kent. In 1668 he retired to London, where he soon after dy'd. Ath. Ox. Vol. II. p. 335. Newcourt's Repertorium, &c. II. 256.

REBECCA THORNE of Hornsey in the County of Middlesex, 17 September 1660, proved 20 November 1660. To my sister Blackwell my diamond ring that was my mother's. To my sister Clarke the little cabinet of mother of pearl that was my mother's. To my son John Thorne my silver watch. To my daughter Sarah Thorne my diamond ring with one stone. To my brother Job Sedgwick and wife and brother Joshua Sedgwick twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring. To Mary Noble the forty shilings that she oweth me. To my cousin Moore the satin petticoat that was my mother's. To my cousin Elizabeth Ash the ring that I had at cousin William Sedgwick's wife funeral. My sister Blackwell to be sole executrix, desiring her to take upon her the care and charge of my son Robert Thorne.

The will was proved by Susanna Blackwell.

Nabbs, 301.

Letters issued 21 July 1670 to Stephen Sedgwick son of Job Sedgwick lately of S^t Peter's Paul's Wharf London but dying in the City of Bristol, to administer on his goods, &c.

Admon. Act Book (1670) 113.

* He was presented to the living, Feb. 5, 1634-5, by Stephen and John Sedgwick (See Newcourt, II. 256, and Bliss's ed. of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, III. 894). The latter work contains a good sketch of William Sedgwick's life, with a list of his publications. Wood and Newcourt (*ubi supra*) and Palmer (*Nonconformist's Memorial*, London, 1778, I. 243) are in error in placing his death after 1668.—EDITOR.

Inrollment of Letters Patent and other Instruments of State during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, of his son Richard, and of the Government of the persons styling themselves Keepers of the Liberties of England, from 24 June, 1654, to 23 January, 1659.

Fol. 31. 6 June 1655. That the sum of 1793^{li} 7^s 8^d remaining due and owing unto Major Rob^t Sedgwick upon his Accompts (exam^d by the Com^{rs} of our Navy) as he was employed in the publike service in New England and elsewhere against the ffrench, be paid him.

Stowe MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 215.

[By the preceding documents and the will of John Sedgwick above referred to, we learn that Major Robert Sedgwick of Charlestown, N. E., was son of William² Sedgwick of London, gent., who had a brother Stephen² a brewer.

WILLIAM² SEDGWICK, of London, had a wife Elizabeth who survived him and was living a widow in Woburn, Beds. in 1638. He had at least five children, namely: Maj. Robert,³ John,³ of St. Savior, Southwark, will 27 Nov. 1638, pr. 5 Dec. 1638, wife Martha. William,³ a clergyman, rector of Farnham in Essex 1634 to 1644, afterwards held a living in the city of Ely, but was ejected under the Bartholomew act, retired to Lewisham, Kent, and died between Nov. 28, 1663, and Feb. 26, 1663-4. He had William,⁴ and several daughters. Francis,³ who was living in 1653, and was probably the Francis of the parish of St. Mary, Somerset, London, whose widow Martha was granted administration on his estate, January, 1655-6. Mary,³ wife of Robert Houghton, who had Robert, Mary married John Planner, and Martha.

—² SEDGWICK, brother of William, perhaps Stephen above named, had: Stephen,³ will July 19, 1638, proved Dec. 15, 1649, had wife Catherine, who died before him. He had Job,⁴ Sarah,⁴ Susanna⁴ and Rebecca;⁴ of whom Rebecca married Thorne and died in 1660, leaving a daughter Sarah Thorne. William,³ probably dead in 1638, leaving children. Elizabeth³ married Henry Norton, both living in 1638. She had a daughter Elizabeth Browne.

William² Sedgwick, above, of London, is said in the Houghton pedigree (*ante*, p. 66) to have been of the county of York. He resided afterwards, it is presumed, in Bedfordshire, as his son Rev. William³ is stated in Wood's *Athena* to have been born in that county, and another son John³ in his will (REG. XXXVIII. 207) calls Woburn, Beds, the parish in which he himself was born. Elizabeth Sedgwick, wife of William² and the mother of these children, resided in Woburn after her husband's death. Probably Major Robert³ Sedgwick and the other children were born in Woburn.

There is a Sedgwick pedigree traced to "Edward Sedgwick of Dent in com. York" in the Essex Pedigrees in the Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. xiv. page 600. In 1642, Edward Sedgwick, a great-great-grandson of the above Edward, resided at Chipping Ongar in Essex. I can find no evidence that the two families were related, though both were from the same county.—EDITOR.]

JOHN JOLLIFE of Typhed Magdalen in the County of Dorset, 29 October 1583, proved 30 January 1583. To the poor people of Stower Preaux, Stower Estower and Typhed Magdalen. To eldest daughter Rebecca Jollife and daughter Susan Jollife at ages of fourteen years. Son John Jolliffe. Mother in law Helen Newman, widow, late wife of Robert Newman deceased. Reference to a lease granted to father Richard Jollife, 20 December 22^d of Elizabeth. Father still living. To brother Edmond Jollife. To kinswoman Christian Galler. To sister Mary Jollife. To brother John Jollife. Wife Elizabeth Jollife to be sole executrix. Uncle Henry Newman, brother in law Richard Estemond, brother Edmond Jollife, Nicholas Joyce and Nicholas Clarke, vicar of Fifehed, to be overseers.
Butts, 23.

Letters issued forth 9 December 1639, to Catherine Joliffe relict of John Joliffe lately of East Stower in the county of Dorset deceased, to administer on his goods, &c. Admon. Act Book (1639) fo. 89.

"Memorandum that GEORGE JOYLIFFE, Doctor in Physicke, ye Sixteenth Day of November one thousand six hundred ffitie Eight made his last Will." Proved 24 November, 1658. My body to be buried with as little funeral pomp as may be. To my cousin Francis (my servant) the sum of fifty pounds to be paid when all my debts are satisfied. To my maid-servant Elizabeth five pounds and to Susan four pounds. To my brother Richard Joyliffe my black mare. To my cousin Francis (as above) all my Latin Books. To my daughter Katherine five hundred pounds, with the interest thereof, to be paid her at the age of sixteen or the day of her marriage, and the same to be put out for her use by my brother William Bigg and my cousin Richard Newman. All the residue of my estate to my loving wife Ann Joyliffe and she to be executrix. Brother William to be overseer. None of these legacies to be paid or disposed of until Mrs Mymms's account be satisfied and paid. Wit: Thomas ffrewen and Sara Mills.
Wootton, 631.

ANNE JOYLIFFE relict and executrix of George Joyliffe late Doctor of Phisick, 25 May 1660, proved 29 November 1660. My body to be buried in Trinity church near Garlick Hill, London, near the body of my late husband. To my daughter Katherine Joyliffe one thousand pounds, to be paid her at the age of sixteen years. A reference to a legacy of five hundred pounds left to her by the husband of the testatrix and to be paid her at the same age. The amount of this legacy to be recovered out of a debt due the said George by one Francis Drake of Walton, in the County of Surrey. If that debt should not be recovered then five hundred pounds more to make the thousand pounds fifteen hundred. To my mother Mary Bigge two hundred pounds. To my brother William Bigge* one hundred and fifty pounds. To my brother John Bigge one hundred pounds. To Francis Cave, nephew to my said husband, forty pounds, and to Alice Cave, his sister, ten pounds. To my said daughter Katherine my diamond ring set with one stone only, my diamond locket, my plate, linen and other household stuff. My brother William Bigge to be executor.

Wit: St. Frewen, Thomas Frewen, Miles Beales.

A codicil refers to fifteen hundred pounds secured in the names of Sir Charles Harford, my cousin Newman and my cousin Frewen, in trust for my use, and refers also to a deed from my brother Joyliffe.

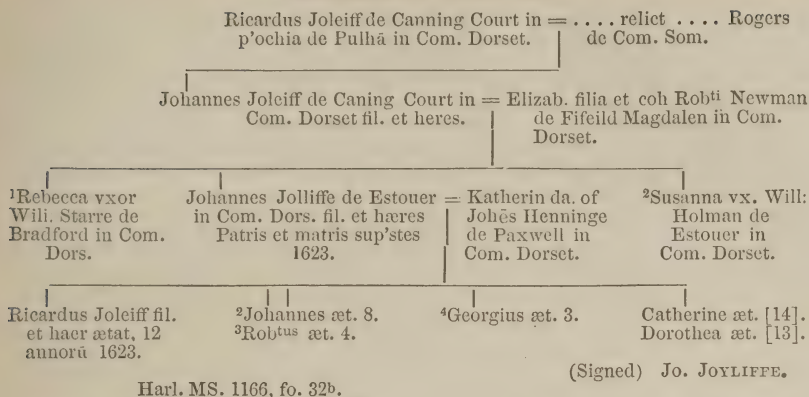
Nabbs, 285.

THANKFUL FREWEN, of S^t Andrew, Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, esq., in his will of 25 September, 1656, proved 18 March, 1656, mentions, among others, his brother Accepted Frewen, cousin George Joyliffe, Doctor in Physick, niece Ann Joyliffe, wife of the said Dr. Joyliffe, and sister Mary Bigg.
Ruthen, 110.

JOHN FREWEN the elder, of Northiam, in the County of Sussex, clerk, aged, &c., in his will, dated 1 June 1627, mentions son Accepted Frewen (President of Magdalen College, Oxford), son Thankfull Frewen and daughter Mary wife of John Bigg, lands &c. in Sussex and in Newenden and Sandherst, Kent.
Barrington, 38.

* Much about the Bigg family will be found in the REGISTER, xxix. 253-60; xxxviii. 60-2.—EDITOR.

PEDIGREE OF JOLLIFFE.



[From the Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, compiled from the Annals of the College and from other authentic sources, by William Munk, M.D., Fellow of the College, etc. etc., previously referred to, we learn that "George Joyliffe, M.D., was born at East Stower, in Dorsetshire. In the early part of 1637 he was entered a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Pembroke College, as a member of which he took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 4th June, 1640; A.M. 20th April, 1643. He then entered on the study of physic, pursued anatomy with the utmost diligence, and 'with the help' (as Wood says) 'of Dr. Clayton, master of his College, and the king's professor of Physick, made some discovery of that fourth set of vessels plainly differing from veins, arteries and nerves, now called the lymphatics.' He finally removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, and, having there proceeded doctor of medicine, settled in London; was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians, 4th April, 1653; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1658. Dr. Joyliffe lived in Garlick Hill; and, as I learn from Hamey, died 11th November, 1658, being then barely forty years of age."

There is nothing, to be sure, in the foregoing wills of Dr. Joyliffe and his widow, to show any connection with English families in America. Fortunately we may learn, from another source, that he was a brother of John Joyliffe, Esq., an eminent merchant of Boston, Mass., who, as we are told by Savage, was of "Boston 1656, m. 28 Jan. 1657, Ann wid. and extrix. of Robert Knight, who had also been wid. and extrix. of Thomas Cromwell, the wealthy privateersman, had only ch. Hannah, b. 9 May, 1690. He was freem. 1673, many yrs. a selectman, one of the patriots of 1689 who put Andros in prison, town recorder in 1691; and was made by Increase Mather one of the Counc. in the Chart. of William & Mary, but drop. at the first popular choice; died 23 November, 1702." Savage is in error as to the year of his death, as is shown by the probate of Joyliffe's will (see below), and by Sewall's Diary.* It should be 1701. The daughter of his wife, by her first husband, viz., Elizabeth Cromwell, was married first to Richard Price of Boston, and secondly to Isaac Vickars of Hull, and by the first husband had, among other issue, a daughter, Elizabeth Price, who became the second wife of James Townsend of Boston, ancestor of a distinguished Boston family, and whose granddaughter Rebecca, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Phillips) Townsend, was the wife of John Winthrop, LL.D. and F.R.S., Fellow of Harvard College and Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The will of John Joyliffe of Boston, merchant (Suffolk Registry, B. 14, L. 432), made 7 February, 1699 (1700), proved 27 December, 1701, devises his mansion house to Martha, daughter of his late wife and wife of Jarvis Ballard, allowing the heirs of Richard Price power of redemption. He also makes numerous bequests to friends and relatives in England, viz.: Katherine Bowles, daughter of his brother

* "Novr 23. 1701. John Joyliffe Esqr. dies. He had been blind, and laboured under many Infirmities for a long time."—*Diary of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall in Coll. of Mass. Hist. Society, 5th Series*, vol. vi. p. 48.

Dr. George Joyliffe, Katherine Coope and Alice Morley, daughters of his sister Dorothy Cave, John Cooke of London, merchant, son of his sister Martha Cooke, Rebecca Spicer, daughter of his sister Rebecca Woolcot, John Drake, son of his sister Margaret Drake, and Margaret and Katharine Drake, daughters of his sister Margaret and Esther, daughter of his sister Mary Biss, sometime wife of James Biss of Shepton Mallett, in the County of Somerset. He also bequeaths sums of money to the Rev. Samuel Willard (of Boston), and to Mr. Simon Willard, his son, and to the poor of Boston. For a further account of his wife and her relatives, see "Family of William Townsend of Boston," Essex Institute Historical Collections, Vol. 19, pp. 274-5 (1882).—H. F. W.]

WILLIAM GREY citizen and merchant tailor of London 1 September 1657; proved at London 18 November 1663. To son Abraham the copyhold house and orchard in Hamerton, in parish of Hackney. To son Josia part of another copyhold house in Hamerton with two barns, stable and cowhouse &c. To daughter Rebecca Grey another part. To youngest daughter Susanna Grey another part. Other lands in Hackney to these four children. To son Abraham the fee farm rent of the watermills at Barking, Essex, of fifteen pounds per annum or thereabouts. To son Josiah all other rents or tenths payable to me in the manors or parishes of Barkeing, East Ham or West Ham in said county of Essex, which amount in the whole about nine pounds three shillings and two pence. To daughter Rebecca (other rents) and all that Last of red herrings due unto me yearly from the bayliffs of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk. To daughter Susanna (other rents). If wife be with child then such child to have an equal portion with the other four children.

Item I give and bequeath unto my loving brother John Grey of New England the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England as an expression of my love to him. To brother Henry Grey the like sum of five pounds &c. And these two five pounds not to be paid until two years after my decease. To brother Isaac Grey buff coat and five pounds to buy a piece of plate. To wife Susanna leases at Hamerton and lease of tenement in Birchin Lane, London, known by the sign of the Cross Keys. To brother in law M^r John Price twenty shillings to buy him a ring. And the like sum to cousin John Smith, potter. To the poor of the church at Stepney of which M^r Will^m Greenhill is pastor the full profit of that Last of red herrings &c. for one year only next after my decease and no longer. And that year's profit I appoint to be paid unto the assissors and deacons of the said church whereof one M^r Robert Williams my dear brother in Christ is one.

Wife Susanna to be executrix and guardian to all the children and brother in law John Price and brother Isaac Grey to be overseers.

Juxon, 130.

[Savage has several John Grays who were in New England.—EDITOR.]

ROBERT GREENE, Bodie maker, dwelling in the parish of Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, 5 August 1658, proved 22 September 1658. To be buried near my wife Dorothy in the church of S^t Leonard, Shoreditch. To Thomas Reynolds at Martin Branden in Virginia I bequeath forty pounds, but if he die before he receive it I bequeath it to Joanna Canon, widow, in Trinity Lane, London, or her heirs. To John Greene, a barber in Norwich, my brother, five shillings and to his son Francis Greene twenty shillings. To Alexander and Richard Greene, students in Cambridge, and to Christopher Greene, cook of Katherine Hall there, sons of my brother Christopher, five shillings apiece. To my kinswoman Elizabeth Gray, at Chelmsford, in Essex, four pairs of flaxen sheets, and to her

brother Christopher Gray four pairs of sheets, and to Ann Gray, their sister, dwelling with me, ten pounds. To John Wright, bodie maker, once my servant, now dwelling in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, five pounds. To Richard Thorington, of the same parish, my mourning cloak. To Robert Marshall, bodie maker, of the same parish, ten shillings. To Nicholas Myriall, of the same parish, clothworker, a cloth suit. To Thomas White, virginnall maker in the old Jury, a mourning hat and hatband. To Mary Jenkes, of Grub Street, forty shillings. To my servant Jone Beer-croft twenty shillings. To Christopher Greene, my brother Nicholas Greene's eldest son, a carrier of Cambridge, five shillings, and to my loving friend Thomas Snow, gardener, forty shillings, whom I appoint executor, dwelling in the parish of S^t Leonard, Shoreditch. And the residue I leave to him. Wit: Roger Ley, Thomas White. Wootton, 417.

JOHN DINGLEY of the parish of S^t Olaves in the old Jewry, London, grocer, 21 August, 1626, proved 9 October, 1626. Begins with reference to an assignment made of property consisting of five leases three years and a half ago to brother-in-law, Sampson Cotton of London, draper, in trust, with consent of chiefest and greater part of his creditors.

To my sister in law Mrs Anne Fuller, widow, twenty five pounds yearly. To Alice Longe, my sister's daughter, now remaining in my service, ten pounds a year. To Robert Johnson the younger, of London, grocer, two thirds part of the benefit & profit which shall be made and raised of my said five leases, after the expiration of the term &c. of the trust deed.

I give and bequeath to my said brother in law Sampson Cotton, in respect of the pains and trouble which he hath taken and sustained for me, the sum of one hundred pounds &c. To Elizabeth Cotton, his daughter and my god daughter, fifty pounds; and to the rest of his children twenty pounds apiece. To my loving friend M^r John Eldred the younger, five pounds. To my kinswoman Anne Jarvis, now the wife of George Jarvis, gentleman, fifty pounds within eight years after my decease. If she die before that time, then to her son — Jarvis, now living. To John Warton, of Winchester, my kinsman, twenty pounds within seven years after my decease. To William Allen the younger, my godson, twenty pounds, at the age of twenty one years. To my godson Thomas Strange five pounds within eight years. To my servant William Hudson, twenty pounds in seven years. To John Rosewarden, my servant, an augmentation of his wages if he shall continue workmaster in the "Coperous" works at Gillingham in the County of Kent &c. Other names.

Robert Johnson the younger to be sole executor, and loving & good friends M^r Alderman Johnson, the said Sampson Cotton and the said John Eldred to be overseers. Hele, 141.

REV. AARON CLEVELAND.

By BENJAMIN RAND, Ph.D., Cambridge, Mass.

IN the President's line of ancestry one cannot fail to be greatly attracted by the personality and eventful life of the Rev. Aaron⁴ Cleveland. The great-grandfather of this clergyman was the early settler Moses Cleveland, who in 1635 is believed to have come from Ipswich, County of Suffolk, England, who settled at Woburn, Mass., in 1641, and was there made

a freeman in 1643. The name of his grandfather was Aaron,² as was that of his father, Aaron;³ the latter having also the military title of Captain. The Rev. Aaron⁴ Cleveland was himself the father of the legislator Aaron,⁵ the grandfather of William,⁶ the great-grandfather of the Rev. Richard Falley,⁷ and the great-great-grandfather of Grover⁸ Cleveland, who to-day has the honor of holding the highest office in the trust of the American people.

Authorities differ as to the place of his birth. The honor has been bestowed upon Medford, Charlestown and Cambridge. An examination of the records in the clerk's office of the latter city makes certain, however, that the birth of Aaron⁴ Cleveland, the son of Aaron³ and Abigail (Waters) Cleveland, is there recorded under date of Oct. 29th, 1715, and it is thus altogether probable that he was born in the classic city of Cambridge. He was, moreover, baptized in the church at Cambridge, Oct. 30th, 1715. The father was born July 9th, 1680, at Woburn, the original town of the Clevelands, and was married to Abigail Waters of the same place on June 1st, 1701-2. In 1704 he removed to Medford, and lived there until 1706. He then dwelt in Cambridge until 1716, when he returned to Medford. He subsequently resided in Charlestown, from which place he removed in 1738 to East Haddam, Conn., where, by successful investments in land, he acquired considerable wealth. The mother of the Rev. Aaron Cleveland is said to have been an "accomplished and lovely lady;" and was, doubtless, careful that the opportunities for the education of her son should be in no wise neglected, as we find that at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College. Concerning his undergraduate course no record can be found. In athletic sports he certainly excelled, and all accounts agree in the description of him as a young man of magnificent physique, "a prodigy of physical strength and agility." But whether, as a student, he was of those whose work while in college gives promise of their future success, or of those whose period of marked intellectual development falls later than their academic career, can now be judged only from a study of his maturer years. President Wadsworth, whose patient wrestling with the demon of ill-health was in such striking contrast to the youthful vigor and activity of this college athlete, must nevertheless have exercised over him at this time an influence which contributed much to the formation of his character, so similar is the language in which teacher and pupil have alike been portrayed.

In 1735 Aaron Cleveland graduated from Harvard; and three years later accompanied the family on their removal to East Haddam. The year 1739 was a most important one in his life, since in it occurred his first settlement as a pastor, and likewise his marriage. The young lady whom he had chosen to share the fortunes of his life was Susannah Porter, born in 1716, and a daughter of the Rev. Aaron Porter, of Medford. She was related to some of the best families of Massachusetts, was much admired for her personal beauty and character, and had numerous wealthy suitors; but with the true nobility of womanhood she accepted the proffer of marriage from the comparatively poor but promising young Harvard clergyman who had won her heart's affections, and to whom she ever proved a most loving and worthy help-meet. One month prior to the marriage, which took place August 4th, he had accepted a call to the pastorate of the strict Congregational Church in Haddam Society. He was the third regular minister of the church, having been preceded by the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart (1700-1715) and by the Rev. Phineas Fiske (1714-1738), the

former a graduate of Harvard, the latter of Yale. His own settlement lasted from 1739 to 1746. Dr. David Dudley Field, a later pastor, in writing an account of this church, says: "Mr. Cleveland was a gentleman of respectable talents, and a popular and engaging preacher" [in Fields, Middlesex Co., Ct.]. We can well understand how at this period of life the eloquence and fervor of Whitefield should have produced such a deep impression upon the ardent young minister of Haddam. With a soul determined on progress, he yearned for some guide into richer spiritual fields; and this earnest apostle of Methodism spoke with the authority of one who was able to lead him thither.

The Rev. Aaron Cleveland's next field of labor was in connection with the South Church in Malden, Mass. The people of this place had in early times but one meeting-house, which was the property of the town. During the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Emerson, however, it became necessary to erect a new church edifice. The site chosen, which was that of the present First Parish Church, was regarded by those who lived in the southern portion of the town as too remote. The result was the formation, towards the close of the year 1730, of a new society, known as the South Church, with Nelson's Hill as the location for their house of worship. On September 24th, 1735, the Rev. Joseph Stimpson was ordained as its first pastor, "for the promotion of Religion and the Peace of the town," and the city was thereupon divided in 1637 into two precincts. In 1744 the church became vacant, and remained without a settled minister till 1747, when a call was extended to Mr. Cleveland. It must, indeed, have required no small amount of courage on his part to accept a call, which owing to the unsettled condition of religious affairs in this city, others had refused. He was installed as pastor of the church on June 27th, 1747, and ministered to the people until 1750. His successor, the Rev. Mr. Willis, again became sole minister of Malden, March 25th, 1752, and the South Church ceased as such to have an existence.

In the extreme eastern portion of this continent events were now happening which were to have a most important bearing upon the future of the Rev. Aaron Cleveland. By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 18th, 1748, Cape Breton had been restored to France. It thus became necessary for the British to establish in Nova Scotia a new place of strength as a rival to that which they had now lost by the surrender of Louisburg. Halifax was therefore founded in the summer of 1749 by a large company of people from England, under the command of Col. Edward Cornwallis. The older colonies took a deep interest in this new settlement, as it was intended in part for their protection; and constant reports concerning its progress were published in the newspapers of New England. In a letter from Halifax, dated April 12th, 1750, to be found in the Boston Weekly Newsletter of April 26th, we read that "Everything goes on with great Dispatch; and whilst the closest Application is made to civil Concerns, Religion is not unthought of: we shall soon have a large Church erected, and for the Encouragement of Protestant Dissenters, a handsome Lot is laid out for a Meeting-House and another for a Minister in a very pleasant Situation." Another letter, written in Halifax June 14th, 1750, states: "Yesterday the Governour laid the Corner Stone of the Church, which is now building and which I believe will be the handsomest in America. And as soon as we can get a Dissenting Minister settled here we shall soon have a handsome Meeting-House with a good Dwelling-House for the Minister built

at the Public Expense. I have subscribed to the support of Mr. Cleveland for 2 months, as have the Governour and most Gentlemen here: And I believe we have Dissenters here at Present for 4 Ministers." [News-Letter, July 5th.] It thus appears that the reputation of the Rev. Mr. Cleveland had extended to Halifax, and that the people were looking to him as the right man to organize within the new colony a church not subject to episcopal jurisdiction. He was willing to undertake the task, and from Malden proceeded to Halifax. A gentleman living in Halifax writes on Dec. 17th, 1750: "The Reverend Mr. Cleaveland is arrived here, and is well received by the Governour and other Gentlemen of the Place: he preaches every Lord's Day in the Afternoon in the Church, to good Acceptance and will continue so to do, till a Meeting-House can be built. . . . At a meeting of those in the Place who are for Mr. Cleaveland's settlement, voted Mr. Hugh Vans, Moderator. And then voted Mr. Cleaveland One Hundred Pounds per Annum, his House Rent, Firing &c., which will make fifty Pounds more, in all about One Thousand three Hundred and fifty Pounds old Tenor." [News-Letter, Jan. 1st, 1751.] Governor Cornwallis, as becometh the founder of a new enterprise, well understood the character of men with whom he came in contact, and hence his cordial reception of Mr. Cleveland is of no small value in our estimate of the high worth of this clergyman. "Mr. Cleveland's arrival," again says a resident of Halifax, Dec. 22nd, 1750, "is well pleasing to the Governour: and his Excellency is so good, that he gives us Ground, and builds us a Meeting House at his Cost." [News-Letter, Jan. 8th, 1751.] The Congregational Church in Halifax, of which Mr. Cleveland thus became the first pastor, was named Mather's Church, after the great New England divine, and the work thus commenced by him has been continued with unabated zeal to this day. The present pastor of this church (now St. Matthew's Presbyterian) is the Rev. Robert Laing.

Rev. Mr. Cleveland was not the only one of his name or family who removed about this time to Halifax. In a list of the families who settled in Nova Scotia between 1749 and 1752, now kept in the Crown land office at Halifax, the following bear the name of Cleveland:

South Suburbs, Halifax.

Heads of Families.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.
Samuel Cleveland	2	1	2	4	9
Josiah Cleveland	1		3	1	5
Aaron Cleveland	1	1	1	2	5

The above mentioned Samuel and Josiah were brothers of the Rev. Aaron Cleveland. Samuel here met a tragic fate at the hands of the In-

dians. He had sailed on May 16th, 1753, with Mr. Bannerman, one Anthony Casteel and four bargemen, under government commission to convey three Indians to Isidore, now named Jedore, a few leagues to the eastward of Halifax. The next day the party arrived there and were civilly treated by the Indians. When they had completed their business and were about to depart, Mr. Bannerman and the four hands ashore were surprised and taken prisoners. The Indians then went on board the sloop, seized Capt. Cleveland and Casteel, carried them ashore, and after a long consultation killed and scalped the entire party, with the exception of the interpreter Casteel, who escaped by calling himself a Frenchman. Casteel was afterward ransomed from the Indians for 300 livres, paid by a French inhabitant, and after many strange adventures, in July again arrived in Halifax with this sad tale of Indian treachery, whereby the innocent had been made to suffer death for wrongs which others had inflicted. The council voted £25 to the widow, Sarah Cleveland, for her interest in the vessel, which had been burned, and likewise £30 as a gratuity, together with similar sums to the other parties concerned. These events occurred in the third year of the Rev. Aaron Cleveland's ministry at Halifax. His pastorate, it would appear, continued only for another year, as we read in the Halifax Gazette of June 15th, 1754: "Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Cleveland arrived here from Connecticut in order to settle his Affairs; but whether he will tarry among us is uncertain." A change had gradually taken place in his religious views, which led him away from the more stringent tenets of those to whom he had heretofore ministered, and brought him into harmony with doctrines as held by the Episcopalians. He resolved to take orders in the Episcopal Church, and consequently proceeded to England where he was ordained by the Bishop of London. It has been stated that during his visit to England he became convinced, by inquiry at the Herald's College in London, that the original orthography of his family name was Cleveland and not Cleaveland, and that the letter *a* in the first syllable was an interpolation which had crept in after the family came to America. He may therefore have ratified but he cannot have originated the usage of the shorter form now common in the United States, since we find in the record of his own birth at Cambridge, as likewise in the numerous references made to him by newspapers prior to the English trip, that his name was already frequently spelled "Cleveland." On Oct. 3d, 1755, after a stormy passage of several weeks from London, he again arrived in Halifax. He then returned to New England and went to Norwich, Conn. He visited Lewes, Delaware, but after several months trial found the field unpromising. Later he was commissioned by the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to take charge of the Episcopal Church at Newcastle, Delaware (then included in Pennsylvania). The original commission is now to be found in the church records of Newcastle, and bears date from the Charter House in London, of July 1st, 1757. Mr. Cleveland went to Newcastle, where he was most cordially received. His parishioners having secured and furnished a house for himself and family, he set out for Norwich to bring them thither. But in Philadelphia illness overtook him, and under the hospitable roof of his distinguished friend, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, his life went out. He was buried either in Christ's Church, Philadelphia, or its burying ground. In the Pennsylvania Gazette of August 18th, 1757, Franklin bestows upon him the following simple but noble tribute: "On Thursday last [11th Aug.], after a lingering illness, died here the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, lately appointed to the mis-

sion at Newcastle by the Society for Propagating the Gospel. As he was a gentleman of a humane and pious disposition, indefatigable in his ministry, easy and affable in his conversation, open and sincere in his friendship, and above every species of meanness and dissimulation, his death is greatly lamented by all who knew him, as a loss to the public, a loss to the Church of Christ in general, and in particular to that congregation who had proposed to themselves so much satisfaction from his late appointment among them, agreeable to their own request." The sage and statesman thus found in him a man worthy of sincere regard and admiration. Intellectual and spiritual progress characterized, throughout, the life of the Rev. Aaron Cleveland.

NOTE.—I am indebted for corrections made in the above article, to Mr. Edmund Janes Cleveland, of Hartford, Conn., whose "Cleveland Genealogy," soon to be published, will prove a most interesting and reliable work. The kindness of Hon. Samuel A. Green, of Boston, is likewise to be here gratefully acknowledged.—B. R.

MEMORANDA OF ALL THE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD BURYING GROUND AT COLCHESTER, CONN.

WITH SOME NOTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

By FRANK E. RANDALL, Esq., of New York City.

1. Eunice dau. of Asahel and Rachel Alvord d. 26 June 1757, æ. 5.
 2. Semer son of Obadiah and Catharine Alvord d. 12 May 1793, æ. 5 weeks.
 3. Margaret wife of John J. Avery d. 6 Nov. 1843, æ. 68.
 4. Lydia Ann dau. of Eleazer and Rachel Avery d. 27 Dec. 1824, æ. 3.
 5. Abigail consort of Pierpont Bacon d. 8 Mch. 1800, in 77th. yr.
- 3 April, 1751, an agreement for the division of the estate of Miriam dau. of Major Israel and Hannah Newton (see Nos. 357 and 358), was executed by the following heirs:
- Mary wife of John Kellogg of Colchester.
 - Abigail wife of Pierpont Bacon of Colchester.
 - Israel Newton.
 - James Newton as guardian to Asahel Newton a minor.
 - Hannah, wife of Stephen Beckwith of Lyme.
 - Anstis, wife of John Johnson Jun., of Colchester.
6. Mr. Pierpont Bacon who after a life of great industry and fidelity and after having endowed a school in Colchester with a fund of 35000 Dollars, died Dec. 30th, 1800, in the 77th yr. of his age.
 7. In memory of a son of Mr. Asa and Mrs. Comfort Baker d. 8 Jan. 1790.
 8. Sarah dau. of Abial L. and Sarah Bartholomew d. 2 Mch. 1832, æ. 7.
 9. James W. Bartlett b. 8 Oct. 1808 drowned 9 July, 1826.
 10. Betsey Bartlett b. 1 May 1821, d. 5 Jan. 1823.
 11. Lucy Ann wife of J. C. Bartlett of Port Gibson, Miss. d. 6 July, 1840, æ. 26.
 12. Mary wife of Benjamin Beadle d. 31 Jan. 1781, in 39th. yr.
 13. Mrs. Sibbel, wife of Benjamin Beadle, d. 11 Jan. 1789, in 36th. yr.
 14. Mrs. Hannah, wife of Stephen Beckwith, d. 19 Feb. 1764, in 43rd. yr. [See Nos. 5 and 413.]

15. Mr. Ezekiel Beckwith d. 16 Mch. 1818, in 66th. yr.
16. Mrs. Sybil, relict of Joseph Bester, and formerly the wife of Benjamin Roberts, d. 23 Aug. 1822, æ. 88.
17. Lieut. John Bigelow, d. 8 Mch. 1770, in 94th. yr.
18. Sarah, wife of Lieut. John Bigelow, d. 13 Oct. 1754, in 75th. yr.
19. Abigail, the 3rd. wife of Lieut. John Bigelow, d. 1 Aug. 1760 in 58th. yr.
20. Sarah, d. of John Bigelow, d. 11 Nov. 1744, in 33rd. yr.
21. Jonathan, s. of John Bigelow, d. 14 Aug. 1739, in 26th. yr.
22. Asa Bigelow d. 9 Oct. 1754, in 35th. yr.
23. Ensign Isaac Bigelow d. 11 Sept. 1751, in 62nd. yr.
24. Mr. Samuel Bigelow, son of Ensign Isaac Bigelow and Mary his wife, d. 5 June 1745, in 21st. yr.
25. Mrs. Lydia Bigelow, d. of Ens. Isaac and Mrs. Mary Bigelow, d. 16 May 1745, in 17th. yr.
26. Asa Bigelow Jun., s. of Asa and Dorothy Bigelow, d. 18 Sep. 1754, in 16th. yr.
27. Jonathan Bigelow d. 13 Jan. 1823, in 83rd. yr.
28. Betty, dau. of Asa and Dorothy Bigelow, d. 28 Jan. 1752, in 3rd. yr.
29. Delight, dau. of Asa and Dorothy Bigelow, d. 28 Sep. 1754, in 4th. yr.
30. Deborah, wife of Mr. Elisha Bigelow, d. 20 Jan. 1773, æ. 42.
31. Mary, wife of Elisha Bigelow, d. 11 Jan. 1765, in 30th. yr.
32. Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Bigelow, d. 31 Aug. 1821, in 86th. yr.
33. James Bigelow d. 23 Nov. 1840, in 77th. yr.
34. Ann, wife of James Bigelow, d. 25 Oct. 1825, æ. 62.
35. Alice, d. of Jonathan and Elizabeth Bigelow, d. 13 Dec. 1776, in 11th. yr.
36. Jonathan Jr., s. of Jonathan and Elizabeth Bigelow, d. 22 May, 1793, in 18 yr.
37. Austin Bigelow d. 2 Aug. 1859, æ. 67.
38. Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Bigelow, d. 22 Oct. 1845, æ. 36.
39. Asa Remick son of Guy and Sarah Ann Bigelow, b. 27 Mch. 1828, d. 29 April, 1829.
40. Susan L. d. of Guy and S. A. Bigelow, b. 10 July 1831, d. 7 Apr. 1832.
41. Infant son of Guy and S. A. Bigelow b. and d. 15 April, 1833.
42. Henry W. son of Guy and S. A. Bigelow, b. 15 July, 1836, d. 22 Mch. 1838.

John Bigelow (No. 17), was, according to Dr. Bond, the son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Flagg) Bigelow of Watertown, Mass., where he was born 20 Dec. 1681. His first wife was Hannah ———, who died at Colchester, 31 March, 1709, leaving a son,

1. John, b. 25 Mch. 1709.

He married 2nd, 4 Nov. 1709, Sarah, dau. of Jonathan and Rebecca (Shepard) Bigelow of Hartford, and had recorded at Colchester:

2. Sarah, b. 17 July, 1712. (No. 20.)

3. Jonathan, b. 21 May, 1714. (No. 21.)

4. Asa, b. 3 Sept. 1720. (No. 22.)

The will of Lieut. John Bigelow of Colchester, dated 18 May, 1769, mentions wife Hannah (probably his fourth wife), two sons, David and John, and heirs of his deceased son Asa.

Asa Bigelow (No. 22, and son of No. 17) m. 13 Dec. 1737, Dorothy Otis, and had recorded at Colchester:

1. Asa, b. 31 Oct. 1738, d. 18 ———, 1754. (No. 26.)

2. Jonathan, b. 10 August, 1740. (No. 27.)

3. Dorothy, b. 2 Sept. 1742.

4. Sarah, b. 13 Nov. 1744.
5. Otis, b. 4 Jan. 1746-7.
6. Betty, b. 8 Feb. 1749, d. 28 Jan. 1751-2. (No. 28.)
7. Delight, b. 25 Feb. 1751, d. 28 Sept. 1754. (No. 29.)
8. Betty, b. 21 March, 1753.
9. Asa, b. 12 May, 1755.

3 Dec. 1754, administration was granted to Dorothy Bigelow of Colchester, on the estate of her husband, Asa Bigelow, deceased. 3 April, 1770, his estate was divided between sons Jonathan, Otis and Asa, and daughters Sarah and Betty.

Jonathan Bigelow (No. 27, and son of No. 22) m. 24 May, 1759, Elizabeth Otis (dau. of Mary Otis, whose will, proved 4 March, 1788, mentions sons John, Stephen and Richard, daughters Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Bigelow, Lucretia, wife of Richard Skinner, Jr., granddaughters Sarah Ann Wattles and Abigail Hide, and grandsons Joseph and Asa, children of her daughter Elcey Hinkley, deceased), and had recorded at Colchester:

1. Delight, b. 24 Dec. 1759.
2. Dorothy, b. 3 Feb. 1761.
3. James, b. 16 March, 1764. (No. 33.)
4. Alcy, b. 21 March, 1766. (No. 35.)
5. Betty, b. — June, 1768.
6. Sarah Tudor, b. 2 March, 1771.
7. Eunice, b. 30 June, 1773.
8. Jonathan, b. 11 August, 1775. (No. 36.)

David Bigelow (son of 17), m. 11 Dec. 1729, Editha, dau. of John and Mary Day, b. 10 Sept. 1705, and had recorded at Colchester:

1. Hannah, b. 11 Nov. 1730.
2. David, b. 7 May, 1732.
3. Amasa, b. 3 Sept. 1733.
4. Ezra, b. 10 April, 1736.
5. Daniel, b. 25 May, 1738.
6. Eli, b. 25 Aug. 1739, d. 10 Aug. 1751.
7. Azariah, b. 26 Dec. 1741.
8. Editha, b. 16 March, 1744.

His wife Editha d. 19 Jan. 1746, and he m. 2nd, 21 Jan. 1747, Mary or Mercy Lewis, and had:

9. Stephen, b. 27 Oct. 1747, d. 13 Sept. 1748.
10. Stephen, b. 5 June, 1749, d. 5 Aug. 1751.
11. Moses, b. 4 Oct. 1750, d. 23 Dec. 1750.
12. Mercy, b. 23 Nov. 1753.

John Bigelow (son of 17), m. 22 Oct. 1736, Anna Bate, who d. 22 Sept. 1737, leaving son

1. John, b. 2 Sept. 1737-8.
- He m. 2nd, 2 Feb. 1737-8, Sarah Bate, and had recorded at Colchester:
2. Anna, b. 13 Nov. 1738.
 3. Ephraim, b. 21 Aug. 1740.
 4. Lydia, b. 31 Aug. 1743.
 5. Hannah, b. 31 Oct. 1747.
 6. Mercy, b. 10 Dec. 1749.
 7. Sarah, b. 10 Oct. 1750.

His will, dated 22 June, 1787, proved 7 March, 1789, mentions wife Sarah, son John, Jr., daughters Anne and Sarah, then single, Lydia Hungerford, grandson Ephraim Bate Bigelow, granddaughters Mary and Ellis (Alice ?) Bigelow, dau. Mary Bigelow and father John Bigelow, deceased.

Administration on the estate of Sarah Bigelow was granted 12 April, 1796, to Capt. Zachariah Hungerford, and her estate was divided between Lydia, wife of Capt. Zachariah Hungerford, the heirs of Ephraim Bigelow, deceased, Mercy, wife of Joseph Arnold, Anne Bigelow and Sarah Bigelow.

Ensign Isaac Bigelow (No. 23), son of Samuel and Mary (Flagg) Bigelow, b. Wattertown, Mass., 19 March, 1689-90; there m. 29 Dec. 1709, Mary, dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Woolson) Bond, bapt. 7 Dec. 1690, and had recorded at Colchester:

1. Mercy, b. 23 July, 1711, d. 3 mos. afterwards.
2. Isaac, b. 4 May, 1713.
3. Mercy, b. 4 Feb. 1715, m. Lemuel, son of Daniel and Mary (Sherwood) Fitch.

4. Mary, b. 31 July, 1719, m. — Waters.
5. Hannah, b. 2 Oct. 1721, m. — Clark.
6. Abigail, b. 13 April, 1723, m. 18 Dec. 1745, Capt. Dijah Fowler. (See Reg. vii. 131.)
7. Samuel, b. 21 Dec. 1724. (No. 24).
8. Sarah, b. 27 June, 1727, m. Noah Skinner 10 June, 1746.
9. Lydia, b. 22 April, 1729. (No. 25.)
10. Elisha, b. 14 April, 1731. (See Nos. 30 and 31.)

The will of Isaac Bigelow, dated 17 Nov. 1749, proved 9 Nov. 1751, mentions wife Mary, sons Isaac and Elisha, and daughters Mercy Fitch, Mary Waters, Hannah Clark, Abigail Fowler and Sarah Skinner.

His widow Mary Bigelow died 9 Jan. 1775, "aged about 82."

Elisha Bigelow (son of No. 23) m. 1st, 21 May, 1751, Mary (No. 31), daughter of Jonathan Kilborn, and had recorded at Colchester:

1. Elisha, b. 17 Jan. 1752.
2. Molle, b. 28 Aug. 1753.
3. Bond, b. 18 May, 1755.
4. Mary, b. 19 May, 1757.
5. Noah, b. 7 Feb. 1759.

6. Joel, b. 9 Jan. 1761.

7. Lydia, b. 12 Dec. 1762.

His wife Mary died 11 Jan. 1765, and he m. 2d, 2 Oct. 1765, Deborah Chapman (No. 30), of E. Haddam, and had:

8. Deborah, b. 13 Oct. 1766.
9. Hannah, b. 10 Feb. 1768.
10. Aaron, b. 19 June, 1769.
11. Isaac, b. 23 Jan. 1771.
12. Robert, b. 19 Jan. 1773, d. 23 Jan. 1773.

His wife Deborah died 21 Jan. 1773, and he m. 3d, 5 Aug. 1773, Thankful Beebe, and had:

13. Samuel, b. 19 May, 1774, d. 28 March, 1775.
14. Samuel, b. 19 Nov. 1775, d. 2 Feb. 1778.
15. Thankful, b. 7 April, 1777.
16. Lucy, b. 30 Aug. 1779.
17. Olynda, b. 31 July, 1781.
18. Sophia, } twins, b. —, 1783.
19. A daugh., }
20. Betty, b. 9 May, 1786.

Isaac Bigelow (son of 23), m. 11 March, 1734, Abigail Skinner (probably dau. of Ebenezer, and b. 9 July, 1715), and had recorded at Colchester:

1. Abigail, b. 1 Jan. 1734-5. (400.)
2. Ann, b. 7 March, 1736.
3. Isaac, b. 7 Nov. 1737.
4. Timothy, b. 18 Nov. 1739.
5. Amassai, b. 28 Dec. 1741, d. 18 Jan. 1741-2.
6. Mary, b. 2 Feb. 1743.
7. Lydia, b. 2 May, 1745.
8. Margaret, b. 2 Aug. 1747.
9. Jerusha, b. 8 March, 1748-9.
10. Rubey, b. 14 Dec. 1750.
11. Samuel, b. 1 Nov. 1752.

43. John Breed d. 2 May 1803 in 51st. yr.
44. Lucy wife of John Breed d. 30 Dec. 1821 æ. 72.
45. Sarah Ann, wife of David Breed Jr., and dau. of Dea. Samuel Gillette of Colchester, d. 8 Aug. 1849 æ. 28.
46. Edmund Bridges d. 29 May 1759 in his 72d. yr.
47. Mrs. Esther Bridges, relict of Mr. Edmund Bridges, d. 9 Oct. 1769, in her 82d. yr. (82 ?)
48. Mr. Samuel Bridges d. 22 Dec. 1788 in his 58th. yr.
49. Willard Briggs d. 27 Nov. 1865 æ. 78 yrs. 8 mos.
50. Maria wife of Willard Briggs d. 26 Jan. 1849 æ. 56.

51. Willard s. of Willard and Maria Briggs d. 5 Oct. 1840, æ. 16.
52. Abigail Brown d. 26 Jan. 1823 æ. 78.
53. Miss Harriet Brown, d. 30 July, 1825 æ. 38. [16.
54. John Mason son of John and Mary Ann Brown, d. 22 May 1840 æ.
55. Rev. John Bulkeley First minister of the 1st. church in Colchester,
son of the Rev. Gershom Bulkeley and Sarah Chauncey of Weth-
ersfield Ct. and gr. son of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley and Grace Chet-
wood of Concord Mass., formerly of Bedfordshire Eng., b. 1679 d.
10 June 1731.
56. Hon. John Bulkeley d. 21 July 1753 in 49th. year. Coat of Arms
with Motto, "By the name of Bulkeley."
57. Mrs. Mary Bulkeley, consort of Hon. John Bulkeley, d. 24 Jan. 1750
in 38th. yr.
58. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Dr. Oliver Bulkley d. 8 Dec. 1746 in 26th. yr.
59. Mrs. Lucy, wife of Peter Buckley d. 21 Aug. 1754 in 33rd. yr.
60. Mrs. Susannah Bulkley, relict of Peter Bulkley d. 26th of Aug. 1799
in 65th. yr.
61. Noah Bulkley d. 16 Apr. 1776 in 33rd. yr.
62. Ralph, s. of Noah and Ann Bulkley, d. 3 Sept. 1775 in 6th. yr.
63. George, s. of Noah and Anne Bulkley, d. 12 Sep. 1775 in 5th yr.
64. Timothy, son of Noah and Anne Bulkley, d. 28 Oct. 1774 in 3rd.
month.
65. Peter Bulkley d. 7 Aug. 1800 in 57th. yr.
66. Mrs. Hannah, relict of Mr. Peter Bulkeley, d. 20 Mch. 1809, in
59th. yr. [yr.
67. Mrs. Dorothy, wife of Mr. Daniel Bulkley, d. 17 Aug. 1781, in 34th.
68. Gorden, only son of Joshua and Lois Bulkley, d. 27 June 1776, æ. 12.
69. Anna, only dau. of Joshua and Miss Lois Bulkley, d. 6 July 1776, in
5th. yr.
70. Elijah Bulkley, d. 31 July 1842 æ. 76.
71. Pamela, wife of Elijah Bulkley, d. 30 Dec. 1858 æ. 87.
72. John C. Bulkeley d. 22 April, 1844 æ. 73. [59.
73. Mrs. Sally Bulkley, wife of John C. Bulkley, d. — Oct. 1834 æ.
74. Frederick Bulkley d. 2 Nov. 1801 æ. 29.
75. Sophia Foote, wife of Oliver Bulkeley, d. 25 Apr. 1860 æ. 78.
76. John W. Bulkley d. 12 Mch. 1850, æ. 63.
77. John T. Jr., s. of Jno. T. and Clarissa P. Bulkeley, d. 10 Feb. 1860
æ. 13.

Rev. Mr. John Bulkeley (No. 55) had recorded at Colchester:

1. Sarah, b. 8 April, 1702.
2. A daughter, b. 6 May, 1704, d. same day.
3. John, b. 19 April, 1705. (No. 56.)
4. Dorothy, b. 28 Feb. 1706.
5. Gershom, b. 4 Feb. 1708-9, m. Abigail Robbins.
6. Charles, b. 26 Dec. 1710.
7. Peter, b. 21 Nov. 1712.
8. Patience, b. 21 March, 1715.
9. Olever, b. 29 July, 1717. (See 58.)
10. Lucee, b. 29 Jan. 1719-20.
11. Irene, b. 10 Feb. 1721-2, d. 20 March, 1722.
12. Joseph, b. 10 Feb. 1721-2, d. 25 March, 1722.

An agreement for the division of the estate of the Rev. John Bulkley, dated 17 July, 1733, was signed by these heirs, Charles, Gershom and Peter Bulkley; Sarah Trumble; and Dorothy, Patience and Oliver Bulkley.

Hon. John Bulkley (No. 56) m. 29 Oct. 1738, Mary Gardner, and had recorded at Colchester:

1. Lydia, b. 21 Oct. 1739.
2. Mary, b. 22 May, 1741, d. 1 June, 1741.
3. John, b. 20 May, 1742, d. 13 Nov. 1742.
4. Mary, b. 15 Nov. 1743.
5. Eliphalet, b. 8 Aug. 1746.
6. Lucy, b. 2 Aug. 1749.

His wife Mary d. 24 Jan. 1749-50.

Administration on estate of Hon. John Bulkley was granted to his widow Abigail Bulkley, and to Epaphras Lord, 5 Dec. 1753. His estate was divided 4 April, 1757, between his widow Abigail, his sons Eliphalet and Charles, and daughters Lydia, Mary and Lucy.

Gershom Bulkley m. Abigail Robins, 27 Nov. 1733, and had recorded at Colchester:

1. Sarah, b. 10 Nov. 1735.

His estate was divided 4 May, 1790, between his widow Abigail; his sons John, David, Daniel (see 67) and Roger; and his daughters Sarah Taintor, Eunice Lord and Anne Swan.

The will of Abigail Bulkley, dated 19 Feb. 1790, in which she calls herself advanced in age, mentions five sons, John, Joshua (see 68-9), David, Daniel and Roger, and three daughters, Sarah Tainter, Eunice Lord and Anne Swan.

78. Content, wife of Nathan Burdick, d. 5 July 1834 æ. 61.

79. John T. Burgess, who lost his life by the explosion of the steamer New England 6 Oct. 1833, æ. 22.

[To be continued.]

COL. CHESTER'S PLAN OF GENERAL GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.

THE following paper by the late Col. Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., D.C.L., of whom a memoir is printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. pp. 1-20,* was sent to the Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary of the Historic Genealogical Society, in the latter part of 1862 or early in 1863. Mr. Bradlee handed it to me for publication in the REGISTER. I prepared an introduction and sent it to the printer, but before it was in type Col. Chester requested that it should not be printed at that time.

The voluminous extracts from Parish Registers, of which Col. Chester left eighty-seven folio volumes, copied from the registers of parishes in nearly all the counties of England,† give an idea of what

* Since that memoir was printed, I have ascertained the exact day that Col. Chester left this country, namely, August 25, 1858. In a letter to William H. Upton, Esq., now of Walla Walla, W. T., dated 24 August, 1878, he writes: "I came to this country direct from Washington, exactly twenty years ago, having left Washington on the 24th of August, 1858, and sailing from Boston the next day." He was one of forty-two passengers in the steamer Niagara, whose names are given in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, August 26, 1858. His name is there printed, "Col. James M. Chester of Washington."

Mr. Upton of Walla Walla has sent me copies of twenty interesting letters which he received from Col. Chester in the years 1876 to 1881, which, with material from other correspondents, is preserved in the archives of this society for the use of the person who writes the memoir of Col. Chester for our "Memorial Biographies."

† A list of these parish registers will be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. pp. 17-18. The estimated value of this collection, according to G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Norroy King of Arms, was £4350, but he offered it as executor for £3000. Mr. Foster, in his annotations to London Marriage Licences (see REGISTER, vol. XL. p. 429), states that "the College of Arms acquired these manuscripts in 1886."

he would have done had he received sufficient encouragement to carry out his plan.—EDITOR.

Hitherto, investigations respecting the genealogy of the early settlers of New England have been pursued in an informal and desultory manner, and those more extensive and successful have chiefly been confined to special cases, each involving an amount of labor and expense that might have produced more general results. The MS. Pedigrees, preserved at the British Museum and other public institutions, are, doubtless, valuable so far as they go, but they are generally sadly deficient in dates and other local particulars, and therefore are oftentimes indistinct and unsatisfactory. The same uncertainty exists in the copies of Wills preserved at Doctors' Commons and elsewhere, records of Deeds and other conveyances, the information contained in which, although important, is never complete and decisive. The only sources from which reliable particulars can be derived are, unquestionably, the various Parish Registers throughout England, wherein were recorded the Baptisms (closely succeeding the Births) Marriages and Burials of the entire population of the country.

I propose a careful, thorough and systematic examination of these registers—parish by parish and county by county—a labor which, if performed throughout England, would require much time and expense, and which could not be properly performed except by one imbued with a love of the pursuit, and also possessed of more than ordinary facilities for engaging in it. These records are not thrown open freely to the inspection of the public, and the regular, established fees that would have to be paid to their various custodians, were every parish in England thus inspected, would amount to an aggregate truly startling. Fortunately I should be able to overcome much of this difficulty. In the prosecution of certain literary labor during the past two years, I have made the acquaintance, either personally or by correspondence, of a very large proportion of the clergy of the Established Church, who would generally, I am persuaded, place the registers of their respective parishes at my disposal.

To examine all the parish registers of England would necessarily involve the labor of years. I propose, therefore, to commence with a single county, or rather, to take a circle, say fifty or sixty miles in diameter, embracing the northern portion of the county of Essex and the southern portion of Suffolk—within which limits is comprised the region from whence most of the early New England settlers emigrated—at least, those of the most importance. This section embraces from three to four hundred parishes—although, owing to numerous unions, the registers of two or more parishes will be found deposited at present in one place.

I propose, being furnished with a list of *surnames*—say twenty, fifty, or even more—such as may be deemed of the most importance—to go carefully and patiently over every one of these registers, from the commencement down to as late as say 1650 (or even 1700), and extract every entry referring to one and all of those surnames—including baptisms, marriages and burials, with their respective dates—as well as any other entries in which those names may appear—and also to make the same careful examination of all the monumental inscriptions in the various churches and church-yards—from which additional items of great importance are often gleaned.

I propose also, when visiting these parishes, to ascertain if any families are still remaining bearing any of those surnames, and to acquire from them any information in their possession, either of a traditional character or to

be derived from their family records—securing, if possible, any autograph letters, portraits, &c. &c., that may throw light upon the subjects of my investigation.

I have the best reasons for believing that a system thus carefully and earnestly pursued, cannot fail to result in the discovery of valuable additions not only to the genealogy, but to the personal history of the fathers of New England. The mass of materials thus acquired can afterwards be readily arranged in tabular form, or otherwise, as may seem best and most convenient for reference.

Having completed the examination of this particular district, the importance and value of the results can be safely tested—and it can then be determined whether the labor shall be pursued in other neighborhoods.

YALE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI WHO HAVE HELD OFFICIAL POSITION.

By RICHARD H. GREENE, A.M., of New York City.

YALE UNIVERSITY cannot start, like her elder sister Harvard, with two presidents (Adams, father and son) among her graduates, but the able article by Judge Richardson in the REGISTER for July, 1887, has induced this compilation from the last Yale triennial.

Class	VICE-PRESIDENT U. S.
1804	John Caldwell Calhoun.

CABINET OFFICERS.

1787	Oliver Wolcott, Sec. Treasury.
1785	Return J. Meigs, Post-Master General.
1787	Gideon Granger, " "
1791	Peter B. Porter, Sec. of War.
1804	John C. Calhoun, " "
"	John C. Calhoun, Sec. of State.
1811	Francis Granger, Post-Master General.
1813	George E. Badger, Sec. of Navy.
1815	John M. Clayton, Sec. of State.
1819	Samuel D. Hubbard, Post-Master General.
1833	Alphonzo Taft, Sec. of War.
"	Alphonzo Taft, Atty. General.
1837	William M. Evarts, Atty. General.
1837	Edwards Pierrepont, " "
1837	William M. Evarts, Sec. of State.
1853	I. Wayne MacVeagh, Atty. General.
1863	William C. Whitney, Sec. of Navy. 17

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

1858	William N. Armstrong, Atty. Gen. Sandwich Islands.	1
1844	Charles H. Crane, Surgeon Gen. U. S. A.	1
1837	Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice U. S.	1
1845	William Smith, Chief Justice Canada.	1
1862	A. Francis Judd, Chief Justice Sandwich Islands.	1
1797	Henry Baldwin, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court.	
1828	William Strong, " " " " " "	2
1854	Yung Wing, A. E. E. and M. P., from China.	

U. S. SENATORS.

1744	William Samuel Johnson.	1801	John Wales.
1757	John S. Hobart.	1802	I. C. Bates.
1761	Simeon Olcott.	1802	Gideon Tomlinson.
1763	Stephen M. Mitchell.	1804	John C. Calhoun.
1765	Theodore Sedgwick.	1806	Jabez W. Huntington.
1772	Abraham Baldwin.	1807	Thaddeus Betts.
1773	James Hillhouse.	1811	R. S. Baldwin.
1775	S. R. Bradley.	1811	S. S. Phelps.
1775	S. W. Dana.	1812	John Davis.
1776	Chauncy Goodrich.	1813	George E. Badger.
1776	James Watson.	1813	Elisha K. Kane.
1777	Nathaniel Chipman.	1815	John M. Clayton.
1778	Uriah Tracy.	1815	Truman Smith.
1781	Israel Smith.	1826	Julius Rockwell.
1782	Ashur Robbins.	1829	Francis Gillette.
1783	David Daggett.	1831	Trusten Polk.
1784	Ray Greene.	1832	Allen T. Caperton.
1785	Return J. Meigs.	1837	W. M. Evarts.
1786	Stanley Griswold.	1839	Henry L. Dawes.
1787	Christopher Ellery.	1844	Orrin S. Ferry.
1788	Jeremiah Mason.	1844	William B. Washburn.
1788	James Lanman.	1847	B. Gratz Brown.
1794	John Elliot.	1852	William M. Stewart.
1797	S. A. Foote.	1853	R. L. Gibson.
1797	Horatio Seymour.	1846	Joseph E. Brown. 50

U. S. JUDICIARY.

1745	William B. Woods,	5th Circuit Ga., Flo., Ala., Miss., La., Tex.
1751	Richard Law,	District, Conn.
1757	John S. Hobart,	" N. Y.
1777	Nathaniel Chipman,	" Ver.
1778	Oliver Wolcott,	" Conn.
1795	Matthew B. Tallmadge,	" N. Y.
1797	Henry Baldwin,	" Penn.
1798	William Bristol,	" Conn.
1814	John K. Kane,	" Penn.
1828	William Strong,	" Penn.
1830	Louis B. Woodruff,	" N. Y.
1835	Alexander S. Johnson,	" N. Y.
1845	L. E. Wales,	" Del.
1845	William B. Woods,	" Ga.
1846	R. R. Nelson,	" Minn.
1848	Nathaniel Shipman,	" Conn.
1853	E. C. Billings,	" La.
1856	D. J. Brewer,	" K.
1856	H. B. Brown,	" Mich.
1868	Le Baron B. Colt,	" R. I.
1856	O. H. P. Shiras,	" Iowa. 21

U. S. MINISTERS Plenipotentiary, &c.

1758	Silas Deane.	1833	Alphonzo Taft.
1771	David Humphreys.	1834	Henry W. Ellsworth.
1778	Joel Barlow.	1837	Edwards Pierrepont.
1806	James Gadsden.	1839	H. R. Jackson.
1808	R. I. Ingersoll.	1839	James O. Putnam.
1817	Charles J. McCurdy.	1851	John W. Fearn.
1824	Ashbel Smith.	1853	I. Wayne McVeagh.
1830	John Cotton Smith.	1853	A. D. White.
1831	Peter Parker.	1857	J. T. Croxton.
1831	A. S. Williams.	1859	Eugene Schuyler.
1832	Cassius M. Clay.	1860	William Walter Phelps.

JUDGES STATE COURTS.

1707	Samuel Lynde, Super. Conn.	1801	Peter Hitchcock, Chf. Super. O.
1719	William Smith, Sup. N. Y.	1802	J. N. Couch, Chf. Sup. O.
1720	Daniel Edwards, Super. Conn.	1802	Samuel Hubbard, Sup. Mass.
1721	Thomas Fitch, Chf. Sup. Conn.	1803	Samuel Church, Chf. Sup. Conn.
1724	Joshua Babcock, Chf. Sup. R. I.	1804	John P. Hampton, Sup. Mpi.
1726	John Bulkley, Super. Conn.	1805	Clark Bissell, Sup. Conn.
1727	Ebenezer Silliman, Sup. Conn.	1806	Henry Carleton, Sup. La.
1728	David Ogden, Super. N. J.	1806	Jabez W. Huntington, Sup. Conn.
	" " Sup. N. J.	1807	James Sutherland, Sup. N. Y.
1730	Robert Walker, Super. Conn.	1808	C. I. Battell, Chf. Super. Ind.
1740	Eliphalet Dyer, Chf. Super. Conn.	1808	S. W. Robbins, Sup. Ky.
1744	William Samuel Johnson, Sup. Ct.	1809	Henry M. Waite, Chf. Sup. Conn.
1748	Richard Morris, Chf. Sup. N. Y.	1810	Edward Avery, Sup. O.
1750	Thomas Jones, Sup. N. Y.	1810	W. W. Ellsworth, Sup. Conn.
1751	Richard Law, Chf. Super. Conn.	1810	Frederick Grimké, Sup. O.
1754	Paul Mumford, Chf. Super. R. I.	1811	M. L. Bennett, Sup. Vt.
1756	Simeon Strong, Sup. Mass.	1811	Levi Monson, Sup. N. Y.
1757	John S. Hobart, Chf. Sup. N. Y.	1811	S. S. Phelps, Sup. Vt.
1757	Jabez Bowen, Sup. R. I.	1811	S. B. Strong, Sup. N. Y.
1759	Jonathan Sturgess, Super. Conn.	1812	I. T. Preston, Sup. La.
1760	Andrew Adam, Chf. Super. Conn.	1813	G. E. Badger, Super. Ga.
1761	Benj. Huntington, Super. Conn.	1814	John Law, Super. Ind.
1761	Simeon Olcott, Chf. Sup. N. H.	1814	W. L. Storrs, Sup. Conn.
1763	Stephen M. Mitchell, Chf. Sup. Ct.	1815	John M. Clayton, Chf. Sup. Del.
1765	Theodore Sedgwick, Sup. Mass.	1815	T. A. Marshall, Chf. Sup. Ky.
1766	Jonathan Ingersoll, Super. Conn.	1816	Henry W. Taylor, Sup. N. Y.
1767	John Trumbull, Super. Conn.	1816	George Winchester, Sup. Mpi.
1774	Enoch Woodbridge, Chf. Sup. Vt.	1817	C. J. McCurdy, Sup. Conn.
1775	Stephen R. Bradley, Sup. Vt.	1817	R. P. Spelding, Sup. O.
1776	Daniel Lyman, Sup. R. I.	1818	Francis Bugbee, Sup. Ala.
1777	Nathaniel Chipman, Chf. Sup. Vt.	1818	Francis H. Cone, Sup. Ga.
1777	William Edmond, Sup. Conn.	1818	Henry Dutton, Sup. Conn.
1778	Stephen Jacob, Chf. Sup. Vt.	1818	F. Whittlesey, Sup. N. Y.
1778	Asher Miller, Super. Conn.	1822	William Rockwell, Sup. N. Y.
1778	Noah Smith, Sup. Vt.	1823	Horace Wilder, Sup. O.
1778	Zephaniah Swift, Chf. Sup. Conn.	1824	O. S. Seymour, Chf. Sup. Conn.
1779	J. G. Brainard, Sup. Conn.	1825	Thomas Slidell, Chf. Sup. La.
1780	Roger Griswold, Sup. Conn.	1825	William B. Fleming, Super. Ga.
1781	Simeon Baldwin, Sup. Conn.	1826	Julius Rockwell, Sup. Mass.
1781	Daniel Farrand, Sup. Vt.	1826	Henry Z. Hayner, Chf. Sup. Minn.
1781	James Kent, Chf. Sup. N. Y.	1827	Henry P. Edwards, Sup. N. Y.
1781	Israel Smith, Chf. Sup. Vt.	1827	George Gould, Sup. N. Y.
1782	S. T. Hosmer, Chf. Sup. Conn.	1827	Henry Hoozeboom, Sup. N. Y.
1783	David Daggett, Chf. Sup. Conn.	1827	W. H. Welch, Chf. Sup. Minn.
1783	John Cotton Smith, Sup. Conn.	1828	T. B. Butler, Chf. Sup. Conn.
1785	Return J. Meigs, Sup. O.	1828	William Strong, Sup. Penn.
1785	Samuel Huntington, Chf. Sup. O.	1830	Louis B. Woodruff, Appeals, N. Y.
1786	Stanley Griswold, Sup. Ill.	1830	L. B. Woodruff, Super. N. Y.
1787	Abram Mott, Sup. S. C.	1830	Edward Hammond, Sup. Md.
1788	James Lanman, Sup. Conn.	1833	Alphonso Taft, Super. Cin.
1788	John Wadsworth, Sup. N. Y.	1834	John W. Houston, Super. Del.
1789	John T. Peters, Sup. Conn.	1834	W. T. Minor, Super. Conn.
1790	Samuel Jones, Sup. N. Y.	1834	James N. Lea, Sup. La.
	" " Chf. Super. N. Y.	1834	Wm. N. H. Smith, Chf. Sup. N.C.
1791	James Griswold, Sup. Conn.	1835	Alex. S. Johnson, Chf. App. N. Y.
1792	Asa Chapman, Sup. Conn.	1835	H. W. Sheffey, Super. Va.
1792	Roger M. Sherman, Sup. Conn.	1836	E. P. Cowles, Sup. N. Y.
1792	William Botsford, Chf. Sup. N. B.	1837	Edwards Pierrepont, Super. N. Y.
1792	James C. Esten, Chf. Sup. Bermud.	1837	J. P. Putnam, Super. Mass.
1794	Thomas S. Williams, Chf. Sup. Ct.	1838	William F. Cooper, Sup. Tenn.
1795	George Tod, Sup. O.	1838	William Strong, Sup. Or. & Wash.
1798	William Bristol, Sup. Conn.	1838	William S. Fleming, Super. Tenn.
1799	Joel Doolittle, Sup. Vt.	1839	H. R. Jackson, Super. Ga.
1801	Thos J. Oakley, Chf. Super. N.Y.	1840	Henry Boothe, Super. Ill.

1840	G. D. Lamont, Sup. N. Y.	1847	E. I. Sanford, Super. Conn.
1840	E. H. Williams, Sup. Iowa.	1848	Dwight Foster, Sup. Mass.
1841	Joseph F. Barnard, Chf. Sup. N. Y.	1849	Francis M. Finch, Appeals, N. Y.
1841	Lucien Birdseye, Sup. N. Y.	1851	L. E. Munson, Sup. Mon.
1841	Gilbert Dean, Sup. N. Y.	1852	Lawrence McCully, Sup. Hawaii.
1841	William L. Learned, Sup. N. Y.	1852	Chas. E. Vanderbrugh, Sup. Minn.
1842	H. A. Seudder, Super. Mass.	1856	H. B. Brown, Super. Mich.
1842	Douglass Boardman, Sup. N. Y.	1856	B. D. Magruder, Sup. Ill.
1842	John A. Peters, Chf. Sup. Me.	1856	D. J. Brewer, Sup. Ka.
1844	Isaac Atwater, Chf. Sup. Minn.	1858	George P. Andrews, Sup. N. Y.
1845	Leonard E. Wales, Super. Del.	1860	R. N. Willson, Super. P.
1846	Rensselaer R. Nelson, Super. Minn.	1860	M. P. Knowlton, Super. Mass.
1846	Joseph E. Brown, Sup. Ga.	1863	I. G. Vann, Sup. N. Y.
1847	George G. Barnard, Sup. N. Y.	1863	H. H. Ingersoll, Sup. Tenn.
1847	John M. Berry, Sup. Minn.	1866	Charles F. Brown, Sup. N. Y.
1847	Charles F. Sanford, Super. N. Y.	1868	LeB. B. Colt, Super. R. I.

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CHANCELLORS.

1790	Samuel Jones, N. Y.	1781	James Kent, N. Y.
1818	Frederick Whittlesey, N. Y.	1842	Theodore Runyon, N. J.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

1737	Philip Livingston.	1779	Eliezur Goodrich.
1740	Eliphalet Dyer.	1780	Roger Griswold.
1741	William Livingston.	1780	Jonathan O. Moseley.
1744	William Samuel Johnson.	1781	Simeon Baldwin.
1746	Lewis Morris.	1781	Israel Smith.
1746	John Morin Scott.	1782	John Lovett.
1747	Oliver Wolcott.	1782	Louis B. Sturgess.
1747	Lyman Hall.	1783	Josiah Masters.
1748	James Wadsworth.	1783	John Cotton Smith.
1750	Joseph P. Cooke.	1784	Uriel Holmes.
1751	Richard Law.	1785	Barnabas Bidwell.
1754	Paul Mumford.	1785	John D. Dickinson.
1754	Ezra L'Hommedieu.	1785	Timothy Pitkin.
1757	Titus Hosmer.	1786	John Bird.
1758	Silas Deane.	1786	Phineas Bruce.
1759	Jonathan Sturgess.	1786	T. R. Gold.
1760	Andrew Adams.	1786	H. W. Livingston.
1761	Benjamin Huntington.	1786	Elias Perkins.
1761	Nathan Brownson.	1786	Nathaniel Terry.
1763	S. M. Mitchell.	1786	S. B. Sherwood.
1765	Theodore Sedgwick.	1787	William Ely.
1765	M. Cutler.	1787	Gaylord Griswold.
1766	Jared Ingersoll.	1787	Chauncey Langdon.
1770	John Davenport.	1787	Abraham Nott.
1770	Samuel Lyman.	1789	D. Kirtland.
1771	Joseph Barker.	1789	Uri Tracy.
1772	Abram Baldwin.	1790	Joseph Kirkland.
1772	Amasa Learned.	1791	Samuel M. Hopkins.
1772	John Reed.	1791	Lyman Law.
1773	James Hillhouse.	1791	Peter B. Porter.
1773	Benjamin Tallmadge.	1792	Samuel Lathrop.
1775	S. W. Dana.	1794	Ezekiel Bacon.
1775	Ebenezer Huntington.	1794	Thomas S. Williams.
1776	Chauncey Goodrich.	1797	Henry Baldwin.
1776	William Lyman.	1797	Samuel A. Foote.
1777	William Edmond.	1799	Thomas H. Hubbard.
1777	Jonathan N. Havens.	1799	Henry Meigs.
1777	James Davenport.	1800	Thomas P. Grosvenor.
1778	Ezekiel Gilbert.	1800	Elisha Phelps.
1778	Ebenezer Sage.	1800	Lemuel Whitman.
1778	Zephaniah Swift.	1801	Peter Hitchcock.
1778	Uriah Tracy.	1801	Joseph Trumbull.
1779	Jonathan Brace.	1801	Thomas J. Oakley.

1802 Isaac C. Bates.
 1802 Gideon Tomlinson.
 1803 L. P. Dennis.
 1804 John C. Calhoun.
 1804 John M. Felder.
 1804 David Plant.
 1804 M. Sterling.
 1804 H. R. Storrs.
 1806 S. S. Conner.
 1806 Jabez W. Huntington.
 1806 Phineas L. Tracy.
 1806 Ebenezer Young.
 1807 John P. Cushman.
 1808 Justin Dwinell.
 1808 R. I. Ingersoll.
 1809 Charles E. Clark.
 1810 W. W. Ellsworth.
 1810 A. Bruyn Hasbrouck.
 1811 Frank Granger.
 1811 Sela B. Strong.
 1811 Frederick A. Tallmadge.
 1812 W. W. Boardman.
 1812 John Davis.
 1814 William B. Calhoun.
 1814 John Law.
 1814 William L. Storrs.
 1815 Orrin Fowler.
 1815 I. E. Holmes.
 1815 T. A. Marshall.
 1815 Truman Smith.
 1816 William A. Moseley.
 1816 William Whittlesey.
 1817 Thomas B. Osborne.
 1817 Rufus P. Spalding.
 1817 Thomas T. Whittlesey.
 1818 Richard D. Davis.
 1818 Fred. Whittlesey.
 1819 Graham H. Chapin.
 1819 Samuel D. Hubbard.
 1820 Garnett Duncan.
 1820 John H. Brockway.
 1821 Frederick W. Lord.
 1822 John M. Holley.
 1822 Osman Baker.
 1822 John A. Rockwell.
 1823 George Ashman.
 1823 E. Dickinson.
 1823 Charles Stetson.
 1824 E. W. Leavenworth.
 1824 Origen S. Seymour.
 1825 George C. Woodruff.

1826 Julius Rockwell.
 1826 David L. Seymour.
 1828 E. H. C. Long.
 1828 Christopher Morgan.
 1828 William Strong.
 1828 T. B. Butler.
 1829 Thomas A. Spence.
 1830 Edward Hammond.
 1830 James Knox.
 1830 M. Shoonmaker.
 1831 A. Starkey Williams.
 1834 John W. Houston.
 1834 John H. Tweedy.
 1834 William H. Washington.
 1834 William N. H. Smith.
 1835 John E. Seeley.
 1836 Henry C. Deming.
 1837 A. F. Owen.
 1838 William P. Lynde.
 1839 Henry L. Dawes.
 1839 Willard P. Hall.
 1839 Richard D. Hubbard.
 1840 John Perkins.
 1840 Lazarus D. Shoemaker.
 1841 William T. S. Barry.
 1841 Gilbert Dean.
 1841 William E. Robinson.
 1842 I. E. Hiester.
 1842 John A. Peters.
 1843 Benjamin T. Eames.
 1843 Roswell Hart.
 1843 Eli S. Shorter.
 1844 Orris S. Ferry.
 1844 William B. Washburn.
 1845 Constantine C. Estey.
 1845 Carter H. Harrison.
 1846 Stephen W. Kellogg.
 1848 Jacob K. McKentey.
 1849 William D. Bishop.
 1849 Augustus Brandagee.
 1850 Ellis H. Roberts.
 1851 R. J. Haldeman.
 1852 William W. Crapo.
 1853 Randal L. Gibson.
 1853 E. W. Seymour.
 1856 D. P. Richardson.
 1860 Loundes H. Davis.
 1860 William Walter Phelps.
 1865 John Dalzelle.
 1873 Charles A. Russell.

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GOVERNORS.

1721 Thomas Fitch.
 1741 William Livingston, N. J.
 1747 Oliver Wolcott.
 1747 Lyman Hall, Ga.
 1761 Nathan Brownson, Ga.
 1767 John Treadwell.
 1772 William Hull, Mich.
 1778 Oliver Wolcott.
 1780 Roger Griswold.
 1781 Israel Smith.
 1783 John C. Smith.
 1785 Return J. Meigs.

1785 Samuel Huntington.
 1797 S. Augustus Foote.
 1801 Joseph Trumbull.
 1802 Charles H. Pond.
 1802 Gideon Tomlinson.
 1805 Clark Bissell.
 1810 W. W. Ellsworth.
 1811 Roger S. Baldwin.
 1812 John Davis.
 1818 Henry Dutton.
 1825 Seabury Ford, O.
 1828 W. W. Hoppin, R.I.

1830	James H. Adams, S. C.	1844	William B. Washburn, Mass.
1831	Trusten Polk, Mo.	1846	Joseph E. Brown.
1834	William T. Minor.	1846	H. B. Harrison.
1837	Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y.	1847	F. G. M. Holliday, Va.
1839	W. Prebel Hall.	1847	B. Gratz Brown, Mo.
1839	R. D. Hubbard.	1862	D. H. Chamberlain, S. C.
1840	Charles R. Ingersoll.	1867	George P. Wetmore, R. I.
1844	Henry H. Haight, Cal.	1757	Edmund Fanning, Prin. Ed. I. 40

PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES.

1706	Jonathan Dickinson, N. J.	1819	John H. Lathrop, U. Wis.
1714	Samuel Johnson, Columb.		“ “ U. Ind.
1720	Jonathan Edwards, N. J.	1820	Theodore D. Woolsey, Y.
1733	Eleazer Wheelock, Dart.	1821	T. E. W. Coit, Trans.
1735	Aaron Burr, N. J.	1822	Edward Beecher, Ill.
1744	Wm. Samuel Johnson, Columb.	1822	Ithamar Pillsbury, McD.
1746	Ezra Stiles, Y.	1825	Simeon North, Hamil.
1748	Naphtali Daggett, Y.	1826	Julian M. Sturtevant, Ill.
1755	Stephen West, Will.	1827	William Adams, U. The.
1762	John H. Livingston, Rutg.	1827	Henry Durant, Cal.
1769	Timothy Dwight, Y.	1827	W. W. Hudson, Mo.
1772	Abram Baldwin, U. Ga.	1828	Frederick A. P. Barnard, Mpi.
1777	Eleazar Fitch, Will.		“ “ Colomb.
1778	Josiah Meigs, U. Ga.	1830	Henry Barnard, U. Wis.
1783	Samuel Austin, U. Vt.		“ “ St. Jno.
1787	A. Backus, Hamil.	1831	Noah Porter, Y.
1790	Edward D. Griffin, Will.	1832	Henry L. Hitchcock, W. Res.
1793	Jeremiah Atwater, Dickin.	1835	Samuel Ware Fisher, Hamil.
1795	Jeremiah Day, Y.	1835	George W. McPhail, La Fay.
1796	Henry Davis, Hamil.		“ “ Dav.
1797	Lyman Beecher, Lane T.	1837	A. L. Chapin, Beloit.
1797	Bethel Judd, St. Jno.	1839	Charles G. Stillé, U. Penn.
1802	Daniel Haskell, U. Vt.	1840	William Chauvenet, Was. Mo.
1802	William Maxwell, Hamp. Sd.	1840	Joseph G. Hoyt, Was. Mo.
1802	D. A. Sherman, E. Ten.	1840	John P. Gulliver, Knox.
1803	S. Edwards Dwight, Hamil.	1840	George Thacher, U. Iowa.
1803	Horace Holly, Trans. U.	1842	John C. Burroughs, U. Chi.
1804	Bennet Tyler, Dart.	1849	Timothy Dwight, Y.
	“ “ E. V. Theol.	1849	Edward P. Smith, How. U.
1805	Heman Humphrey, Amh.	1850	William Brush, I. U.
1806	Simeon Colton, Miss.	1851	William K. Douglass, Jeff. Mpi.
1806	William Tully, Med.	1852	Daniel C. Gilman, Jn. Hopk.
1807	Alexander H. Stevens, Med.	1852	William P. Johnson, T.
1810	A. B. Hasbrouck, Rutg.	1852	H. B. Sprague, N. Dk.
1812	E. W. Baldwin, Wab.	1853	A. D. White, Cornell.
1812	E. Delafield, Med.	1854	John C. Sanders, Hom. Med.
1813	D. B. Douglass, K.	1854	Carroll Cutler, West. Res.
1813	A. B. Longstreet, S. C.	1855	William D. W. Alexander, Oahu.
1814	N. S. Wheaton, Trin.	1857	Cyrus Northrup, Minn.
1816	James A. Fox, Jeff. Mpi.	1857	A. H. Strong, Roff. The.
1816	A. Kent, Beloit.	1861	Samuel H. Frisbie, St. F. X.
1816	George E. Pierce, W. Res.	1862	J. W. Johnson, Or. U.
1816	Thomas M. Smith, Keny.	1863	G. W. Atherton, Penn.
1817	William H. DeLancey, U. Penn.	1863	D. B. Perry, Doan.
1817	Joel Jones, Girard.	1873	Irving J. Manatt, Neb. U.
1818	Hector Humphrey, St. Jno.	1879	William Carter Merritt, Oahu. 92

Resumé.

Vice-Pres. U. S., two terms, 1. U. S. Cabinet Officers, 17. Sandwich Islands, 1. Chief Justice and Associate Justices U. S. Supreme Court, 3. Chief Justice Canada and Sandwich Islands, 2. U. S. Circuit and District Judges, 21. U. S. Envoys, Ministers Plenipotentiary, &c. 22. U. S. Senators, 50. Members of Congress, 187. Judges of the highest Courts, and Chancellors, 164. Governors, 38. Presidents of Colleges, 92.

BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

[Continued from vol. xxvii. page 121.]

JOHN WIGHT, OF BRISTOL, M.A.

Communicated by WILLIAM WARD WIGHT, Esq., of Milwaukee, Wis.

THE purpose of this notice is three-fold—to comply with the request of the editor of the REGISTER (vi. 189) for sketches of the subscribers to Prince's Chronology; to correct an error in Dr. Wight's *Wight Family* (page 54), and to obtain information. This manifold purpose leads to a brief account of Rev. John Wight, one of the subscribers to that work.

Thomas Wight, from the Isle of Wight, is first heard of in New England as wintering at Watertown in 1635-6. In July, 1637, he was admitted an inhabitant of Dedham. His first wife Alice, the mother of his children, died July 15, 1665. His second wife Lydia, widow of James Penne-man of Boston, was a sister of the Apostle Eliot. Thomas was one of the founders of Medfield, to which place he removed in 1652, and where he died March 17, 1674.* His eldest son Henry² (date of birth unknown) was the only member of the family who did not accompany his father to Medfield. He spent his life in Dedham, in the records of which town he is frequently mentioned as Serg't Wight. He married Jane, daughter of John and Jane Goodenowe, of Sudbury, formerly of Semley, Wiltshire, Eng.—all three passengers in the *Confidence* from Southampton, 1638 (REG. xiv. 335). The third of Henry's five children—all sons—was Daniel,³ born November 24, 1656, a lifelong resident of Dedham. He married, Feb. 17, 1686, Annah Dewing, and had three sons. He died May 1, 1719. "Anne, the relict widow of Daniell Wight," died May 10, 1725. Their youngest child John,⁴ the subject of this notice, was born in Dedham, April 22, 1699.

John graduated at Harvard in 1721, and immediately became a school-master in his native town. In Dedham records he is mentioned as "Sir Wight."[†] His career until 1728 is not clearly marked out. He is believed to have preached in several towns in Massachusetts and adjoining provinces. In 1728 he was a resident of Bristol, Mass. (now in Rhode Island), and in the list of subscribers for a copy of Prince's Chronology, he is called John Wight of Bristol, M. A. (REGISTER, vi. 199). On July 3, 1728, he married in Dedham, Mary, born Nov. 22, 1706, third child and eldest daughter of Jabez and Mary (Gay) Pond (Harris's *Pond Genealogy*, p. 18). After his marriage he returned to Bristol, where it is presumed he was preaching. Three of his children, John,⁵ Anna⁵ and Daniel,⁵

* Query: Is this Thomas identical with the Thomas Wight who signed the Exeter (N. H.) Combination, June 8, 1639? (See facsimile of the document in the Wentworth Genealogy, vol. i. 1st ed. p. 45; 2d ed. p. 70.) Thomas Wite is also named in the famous Wheelwright Deed, which purports to have been executed in 1629. (See Belknap's New Hampshire.) I have no knowledge of any other emigrant in New England of the name of Thomas Wight, except him of Dedham and Medfield.

† "It was formerly the fashion in the older American colleges to call a Bachelor of Arts, Sir. This was sometimes done at the time the Seniors were accepted for that degree."—*College Words and Customs*, by B. H. Hall, 1856, p. 424.

"Frequently, if not generally, graduates continued their studies at the College after they had taken their first degree, being called *Sirs* till they took their second degree as Masters of Arts."—*Sketches of Harvard Graduates*, by J. L. Sibley, vol. i. 1873, p. 17.—EDITOR.

and perhaps the fourth, Mary,⁵ were born in Bristol. Here also his wife died June 19, 1735. His intentions of marriage with Mrs. Deliverance Carpenter, of Rehoboth, are recorded in Bristol under date Oct. 22, 1757. Of this marriage were born twin children, date unknown, one of whom died in Bristol, July 20, 1740, and the other six days later. I am not informed whether there were other children of this marriage, nor do I know the subsequent history of Mrs. Wight.

Not long after 1740 the residence of the Rev. John Wight in Bristol must have ceased. Under date Oct. 16, 1743, the records of the church in Dedham read: "Upon the desire of Mr. John Wight the church voted his dismissal and letters testimonial in order to his regular imbodying with those who purpose (God willing) to lay in the foundation of a church in New Marblehead, in the Eastern country." Over the Congregational Society in this town, now Windham, Me., he was ordained December 14, 1743. I presume the settlers of this town derived their origin as well as their name from Marblehead in Massachusetts. In a volume of the records of the First Church of Marblehead, Mass., now or recently kept in an office in Boston, I find the following:

"1749

May 7

At a Ch'h meeting

Voted that the Ch'h make a Present of two Pewter Flagons to the Church of which the Rev'd Mr. John Wight is Pastor in the Place called New Marblehead.

JOHN BARNARD, Pastor."

Mr. Wight labored in the New Marblehead Church until his death. His ordination and death are noticed in the Centennial Address delivered at Windham, July 4, 1839, by Thomas L. Smith. The editor of the *Wight Family*, p. 54, says, "He died May 8, 1753, aged 54, leaving no issue." The date is correct, but as to the issue of Rev. John, his descendants, hundreds in number, are scattered over the whole country. His son Daniel,⁹ born May 3, 1735, died in Dedham, April 19, 1749. Of his daughter Annie⁵ I know only the date of her birth, March 5, 1732-3; of his daughter Mary⁵ I know not even that. I proceed with some account of the descendants of his son John,⁵ born July 15, 1729. He was married in Marblehead, Mass., by Rev. Simon Bradstreet, January 6, 1756, to Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Bowen, a lawyer of much influence in Marblehead. The children of John⁵ are not arranged in the order of their birth, the record of which I have not yet been able to find.

- i. JOHN,⁶ b. 1757, fought at Bunker Hill, and when discharged at West Point in November, 1783, was Sergeant-Major in Captain Burbank's company, Col. Crane's regiment of artillery. He was living in Andover, Mass., soon after the close of the war, and married Hannah Parker. She bore him four children, and died March 1, 1794. He moved to Pensboscot, Me., where he married Olive Wescott, Oct. 29, 1795. Of this marriage were nine children. John died in Blue Hill, Me., in May, 1837. His widow died in 1857. His fourth child Jonathan,⁷ is reported to have married in New York state, and to have descendants somewhere therein. Of his sons John and William I learn "they went to sea and were never heard from." "They went away into the Southern states when young." I have fairly good record of the remainder of the children of John.⁶
- ii. NATHAN, b. —. Nothing known but the name.
- iii. DANIEL, b. 1761; m. in March, 1796, Abigail Perkins. He lived in Pensboscot, Me., where his nine children were born.
- iv. EDWARD, b. 1774; m. about October, 1794, Hannah Perkins. He lived in Pensboscot, where his eleven children were born.

- v. SARAH, m. at Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 11, 1785, Capt. Nathan Bowen Martin. Descendants live in Marblehead.
- vi. POLLY (as Mary White), married at Andover, April 18, 1780, Spafford or Spofford Ames, and had descendants in or near Andover, Mass.
- vii. ABIGAIL, m. at Marblehead, May 18, 1786, Capt. William Tousland. Their descendants are believed to be in Marblehead.
- viii. NANCY, m. (disguised as Anna White) at Andover, Mass., Samuel O., son of Lieut. John and Hannah (Dolliver) Frye. Samuel and Nancy had a daughter Nancy,⁷ who married John, son of Samuel C. and Lucy (Ballard) Blanchard, and John and Nancy had a daughter Nancy⁸ who married John S., father of C. F.⁹ Farlow, of Newton.

The difficulty with this branch of the Wight family has been that the records have almost uniformly preserved the name as White, to the obliteration of family distinctions, and to the perplexity of investigators. Any information about these Wights (Whites), or any of the allied families above named, I would be glad to receive.

NOTE.

In gathering material for a history of New Marblehead, now Windham, Me., I have diligently searched for items concerning Rev. John Wight, the first minister of the first church. It is very pleasant, therefore, to find a kinsman of his, with the true instinct and method of the genealogist, writing an account of the family. From my own investigations I am able to supply a few missing links.

Several of the earliest settlers of Windham came from Rhode Island and the "South Shore," and it is likely that some of these knew Mr. Wight and influenced his settling in the township. He preached there some six months before his settlement. Much of his pastorate was spent with his people, shut up together with their families in the old "Block-House" or "Province Fort." He, as "first minister," drew a full right in the township, and his heirs received this afterwards, and the records of the conveyances of their shares give clues of their locations. His eldest son John as his executor, became a proprietor of the township, and was quite prominent on the proprietors' committee. At his father's death he was living in Providence, R. I. He was living at Marblehead (and is called "Joyner"), 1763 and 64, and with wife Abigail, in those years, conveys a part of his Windham lands. Abigail Wight, widow and administratrix of John, gave quit-claim deeds of the lands to John Prince and R. Hooper. Mary Wight, daughter of Rev. John, married Joseph Deane, of Dedham, and in 1774 conveys with him her title to "the one fifth part of the lands of our honored Father, John Wight clerk deceased, late of Windham." Elijah, son of Rev. John and Deliverance Wight, died at New Marblehead, October 24th, 1744, "aged about two years, two months and 19 days." "Eunice, the Daughter of Rev^d Mr. Wight and Deliverance his wife was born April 28th 1747, ab^t 10 A.M." "Benjamin The son of the Rev^d Mr John Wight & Deliverance his wife was born March: 19: 1753 about break of day on Monday morning."

Rev. John Wight was the first person buried in what is now known as "Anderson's burying ground." His wife Deliverance and one or more children lie beside him.

G. M. BODGE.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xli. page 410.]

No. XXI.

LIEUT. WILLIAM HASEY AND HIS MEN.

WILLIAM HASEY, Boston, as early as 1652, lived at "Pulling Point;" afterwards a large land-owner at Rumney-Marsh; Artillery Company, 1652; freeman (Hazzey), 1665. By wife Sarah had William, born Sept. 15, 1652. Asa, born January 1, 1655. Joseph, May 29, 1657. Susanna, May 30, 1660. Martha, bapt. April 24, 1665.

Cornet William Hasey (or Haisy), May 27, 1674, was appointed Lieutenant of the "Three County Troop"* of which Edward Hutchinson was Captain and Jonathan Poole was made at same time Cornet; in Philip's war commanded a company in the summer of 1675. I find no connection between this family and William Hearsy of Hingham.

William the son married Judith and had William, born December 21, 1679, and died June 7th, 1695, aged 43, leaving widow Judith, who died November 17, 1718, aged 68 years. Jacob, born August 26, 1684. Nathaniel, March 13, 1693. Judith, Abigail, Martha.

Credited under Lieut. William Hasey.

October 5 th 1675			
Benjamin Barrett	00 18 00	Joseph Wright	00 18 06
James Barrett	00 18 06	John Batchelor	00 18 06
Samuel Weeden	00 18 06	John Kendall	00 18 06
Daniel Greenland	00 18 06	Thomas Hodgman	00 18 06
Edward Tuttle	00 18 06	Josias Brown	00 18 06
Joseph Weeden	00 08 06	Joseph Wing	00 18 06
Thomas Wheeler	01 02 03	Inceas Wing	00 18 06
Thomas Wilson	00 18 06	John Brown	00 18 06
John Greenland	00 13 00	Richard Middleton	00 18 06
Thomas Brinknoll	00 18 06	Joseph Richardson	00 18 06
John Green	00 18 06	William Hasey, <i>Lieut.</i>	02 06 06
William Green, <i>Corpr.</i>	00 15 06	Jonathan Poole, <i>Cornt.</i>	01 17 02
Phineas Sprague	00 18 06	Isaac Brookes	00 18 06
John Green, <i>Corpr.</i>	01 02 03	July 24 th 1676	
John Brown, <i>Corpr.</i>	01 02 03	Nathaniel Richesson	00 14 03
John Eaton	00 18 06	Samuel Richeson	00 05 09
Henry Greene	00 18 06	Stephen Richeson	00 04 03
Samuel Richarson	00 18 06	Issac Brooks	01 01 06
Thomas Peirce	00 18 06	John Eaton	00 14 03
John Gould	00 18 06	Thomas Peirce	00 14 03

* See REGISTER, vol. xxv. pp. 138-40, for an account of the Three County Troop and an engraving of its standard.

August 24 th 1676			
Thomas Wheeler	00 17 00	Joseph Winn	00 14 03
John Barrett	00 14 03	Thomas Brintnall	00 14 03
Increases Wing	00 14 03	William Hasey, <i>Lieut.</i>	01 15 09
John Richeson	00 17 00	John Kendall	00 07 00
Thomas Hodgman	00 14 00	September 23 ^d 1676	
William Greene	00 17 00	John Waite	00 14 00
Phineas Sprague	00 17 00	John Greene	00 14 00
		Thomas Gery	00 14 03

CAPT. NICHOLAS MANNING, OF IPSWICH, AND HIS MEN.

Capt. Nicholas Manning was the son of Richard Manning, of Dartmouth, co. Devon, England, and Anstiss (Calley), and was born there June 23d, 1644. He came to Salem (perhaps as mariner) and married Elizabeth, widow of Robert Gray, June 23d, 1663, and had children—Thomas, Nicholas, Margaret, John, born between 1664 and 1668, and all died young. His mother Anstiss, then a widow, came to Salem in 1679, with six children, of whom Thomas, born February 11, 1664 (the youngest brother of Nicholas), was the ancestor (gr. grandfather) of Elizabeth Clarke Manning, mother of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the eminent author. Nicholas served in the Mount Hope campaign, June, 1675, in Capt. Paige's Troop, was also in command of a company that marched out to Narraganset to recruit the army after the Great Swamp fight. His nephew Samuel inherited his Narraganset claim.

He was an adherent of the Andros government, and under that was appointed to a judgeship on the Kennebec River, and upon Andros's overthrow he was arrested and imprisoned as one of his followers.

Credited under Capt. Nicholas Manning.

February 29 th 1675-6			
Richard Scott	04 10 00	John Chapman	04 10 00
John Ballard	01 16 00	Edward Colcord	02 00 00
Anthony Needham, <i>Lieut.</i>	10 10 00	Richard Norman	01 10 00
Stephen Henrick	01 10 00	Thomas Fuller	01 10 00
Thomas Raymond	01 10 00	Ebenezer Prout	04 10 00
Richard George	04 10 00	John Spauldin	02 00 00
		William Rayment	01 16 00
March 24 th 1675		Christopher Palmer	01 08 07
Abiel Lamb	04 10 00	Jonathan Moore	01 12 10
John Pickard	01 10 00	John Lewis	01 16 00
Samuel Smith	01 10 00	Samuel Johnson	01 10 00
Ezekiel Mihill	01 10 00	Nathaniel Kirkland	01 16 00
Daniel Gobeley	01 10 00	Joseph Collins	01 10 00
—— Beckett	01 10 00	Samuel Hartwell	01 10 00
April 24 th 1676		Robert Kinsman	01 10 00
Samuel Varnam	02 00 00	Nicholas Manning, <i>Capt.</i>	18 00 00
John Rugles	05 16 00	Jonathan Fairbanks	04 10 00
June 24 th 1676		Alwin Breed	01 10 00
John Wheeler	01 10 00	Caleb Kemball	01 10 00
Resolved White	02 11 00	Elihu Wardall	01 10 00

July 24 th 1676		August 24 th 1676	
James Kidd	01 14 00	Benjamin White	04 10 00
Henry Farrar	02 10 00	Palmer	02 08 00
		Joseph Smith	02 00 00

CAPT. JONATHAN REMINGTON AND HIS MEN.

Jonathan Remington was the son of John of Newbury, 1637, and was born February 12, 1639; settled in Cambridge and married Martha Belcher, daughter of Andrew, July 13th, 1664, and had Martha, born February 18, 1666-7, d. April 23, 1669; Jonathan, born March 17, 1668-9, died April 16, 1669; Martha, born October 28, 1674, married Capt. Nicholas Bowes of Boston, January 19, 1718-19; Jonathan, born September 25, 1677; Samuel, born July 11, 1679, died June 3d, 1680; Anna, born January 30, 1680-81, married John Hill, June 24th, 1708; John and Mary, who died 1689 and 1690; Elizabeth, had a share in the estate; Sarah, born May 10, 1688, married John Biscoe of Watertown, February 1, 1710-11. Was prominent in public and especially in military affairs, and from 1682 till his death, kept the original "Blue Anchor Tavern," Cambridge. He held the position of Corporal in the local military company at Cambridge, and was in command of a company during the winter and spring of 1675-6. He was active in the later Indian war, in 1689 at Groton, and in 1691 at Wells and in the eastward parts. He died April 21, 1700, leaving his widow Martha, who died July 16, 1711, and through his son Jonathan left a notable and numerous posterity (see Paige's Cambridge, and REGISTER, VIII. 317-20). He served with the Cambridge men under Capt. Davenport in the Narraganset campaign, and was in the Swamp fight. In the winter following he was active in the command and supply of some of the garrisons in the interior towns, and was ordered March 11, 1675-6, to leave "the garrison" and march his soldiers home. His son Jonathan inherited his Narraganset claim.

Credited under Captain Jonathan Remington.

April 4 th 1676		June 24 th 1676	
John King	03 15 00	Jeremiah Hood	04 10 10
Aaron Jaques	03 06 00	Francis Cooke	04 09 10
Joseph Gridley	03 17 00	William Smith	02 07 02
William Bishop	03 06 00	John Parrum	03 06 00
Peter Hanchett	04 10 10	Richard Higinbottom	03 06 00
William Haywood	04 10 10	Richard Sawtell	03 06 00
Caleb Jackson	04 10 00	Thomas Thorp	03 06 00
Tobiah Redman	02 07 02		
William Brown	01 16 00	John Hollis	04 10 10
Robert Wills	04 17 06	Samuel Williams }	05 01 00
John Burrows	02 07 02	and his man }	

LIEUT. NATHANIEL REYNOLDS AND HIS MEN.

Nathaniel Reynolds, born in England, was the son of Robert and Mary of Boston as early as 1632. He married Sarah Dwight, of Dedham, November 30, 1657. She died July 8, 1663, and he married Priscilla Brackett, of Boston, before February 21, 1666. Children of Sarah, first wife—Sarah, born July 26, 1659, married John Fosdick; Mary, born November 20, 1660, died aged 2 yrs. 2 ms.; Nathaniel, born March 3, 1662–3. By second wife—John, born August 4, 1668, died 1757, aged 88 years; Peter, born January 26, 1670; Philip, born September 15, 1672, died young; Joseph, born January 9, 1677, died January 16, 1759, aged 82 years 7 days; Hannah, born January 15, 1682, married Samuel Royall; Mary, born 1684? married Nathaniel Woodbury; Benjamin, born May 10, 1686 (in Bristol); Ruth, born Dec. 9, 1688, married Josiah Cary.

He was of the Artillery Company 1658, and admitted freeman 1665. He was in command of the garrison at Chelmsford in the fall and winter of 1675–6, and on February 25th the inhabitants petition the Court that he be allowed to remain, with his soldiers, for their protection. He removed to Bristol, R. I., after the war, and was prominent in the organization and development of that town.

Credited under Lieut. Nath^l Reynolds.

April 24 th 1676		Thomas Stacy	03 15 04
Thomas Wiborn	00 18 00	David Couch	03 15 00
June 24 th 1676		Joseph Bicknell	00 12 00
Michael Bastow	00 18 00	Joseph Bateman	00 12 00
Humphrey Miller	02 18 00	William Twing	02 08 08
John Sergeant	00 12 00	James Burrell	02 03 00
Zibeon Leatherland	00 12 00	Robert Mason	00 12 04
Digory Sergeant	02 10 06	Ephraim Mosse	01 04 00
Joseph Saxton	00 12 00	July 24 th 1676	
Azbin Morris	00 12 00	Samuel Peacock	00 14 00
James Mecranell	01 04 00	August 24 th 1676	
Joseph Lamson	00 12 00	Nath ^l Reynolds, <i>Lieut.</i>	04 05 00

CAPT. JOHN HOLBROOKE, OF WEYMOUTH, AND HIS MEN.

Capt. John Holbrooke was the son of Thomas, and the following list from the REGISTER, *ante*, vol. XXV. p. 14, serves to fix the date of the family's arrival at Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Weymouth [England] y^e 20th of March 1635[–6]
Bound for New England

- [No] 66 Thomas Holbrooke of Brouday aged 34: yeare
 67 Jane Holbrooke his wife aged 34 Yeare
 68 John Holbrooke his sonne aged 11 yeare
 69 Thomas Holbrooke his sonne aged 10 yeare
 70 Anne Holbrooke his daught^r aged 5 yeare
 71 Elizabeth Holbrooke his daught^r aged 1 yeare.

All the data we have concerning Capt. John show the above age to have been some six years less than that given upon his gravestone, and to have been incompatible with many points in his history. He was admitted freeman 1640;* representative six years between 1651-74. He is said to have had three wives—first, Sarah, who died January 4th, 1644; second, Elizabeth Stream, who died June 25th, 1688, aged 64 years; and third, widow Mary Loring, who survived him. His children (most if not all born of his second wife) were—John, married Abigail Pierce, daughter of Capt. Michael; a daughter, married Simon Whitmarsh; Abiezer; Hannah, married Ephraim Pierce, son of Capt. Michael; Grace, married Joseph Nash of Boston; Samuel; Lois and Eunice, twins; Eunice, married Benjamin Ludden; Experience, married Joseph Edson; Ichabod, married Sarah Turner.

Capt. Holbrooke was a very enterprising man of business, and his real estate operations were quite extensive for his day. He was also prominent in military affairs, was Lieutenant of the local company, and, August 8th, 1664, was chosen to go upon some service as Lieutenant in the company of Capt. Hudson, but his wife and family being sick at the time, Ensign John Thurston, of Hingham, was appointed in his stead. In the time of Philip's war he was in command of the local company, and in the spring of 1676 was appointed to command one of the companies raised and sent out to suppress the "Insolencies" of the Indians and to "range the woods towards Hassanamesit." The following papers pertain to that service. Capt. Holbrooke died November 23, 1699, leaving a large estate to his numerous heirs.

Concord y^e 29th of Aprill 1676

Honrd Sirs,

According to orders I have obtained here to Concord & this Day have mustered my Company, And have here send the list of those that not appear according to order likewise the names of them y^t are here now of my Company, which are but very Small which is a great Discouragement to me, therefore my humble request is that I may have my Company made up accordinge to my order of 80 men or else y^t I may be Dismissed which I have mention to yo^r Honno^{rs} alreadye If I should not have a full Company. Some nessarys I want for the Company I have neither Drume nor Collors, which I Desire that If you thinke it fitt to send me Either houe-boye or a Drumpiter which is very requisitt, having nothing Else att present & remaine
Your Honn^{ors} Most humble Servant

JOHN HOLBROOK.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 68, p. 239.

The following paper is doubtless the list referred to :

These are to Certifie y^e Hon^d Major Generall Denison or whome it may Conserne Being ordered to take 82 men under my Command together with 28 horses & 14 men to tend them, viz. being order by Major Clarke

* Upon consultation with Mr. Gilbert Nash, of Weymouth, Mass., I think that the freeman and the husband of Sarah who died 1644, may have been John, sometime of Dorchester, perhaps an uncle of Capt. John.

39 men from Boston 4 horses 2 men
 9 men from Roxbury 4 horses 2 men
 9 men from Dorchester 4 horses 2 men
 6 men from Dedham 4 horses 2 men
 7 men from Brantry 4 horses 2 men
 6 men from Weymouth 4 horses 2 men
 6 men from Hingham 4 horses 2 men

Defects from Boston for non-appearance Jn^o Pemerton, Jn^o Porter & Richard Knight From Dorchester non-appearance, Consider Atherton, Henry Wedarton [Withington], Ebezar Clape. From Waymouth, Zachary Gorney. From Hingham, Jn^o Feres & Arthur Sherman.

p me JOHN HOLBROOKE Capⁿ.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 12.

Credited under Capt. John Holbrooke.

June 24 th 1676		Thomas William		01 10 00
Daniel Adams	01 16 00	Isaac How		01 01 04
Samuel Adams	01 04 00	Samuel Spencer		01 01 04
Denis Sihy	02 10 00	Caleb Rey		01 14 02
August 24 th 1676		John Whitney		00-18 00
Samuel Davis	02 00 00	John Ellenworth		01 11 08
Joseph Lyon	01 11 08	September 23 ^d 1676		
Moses Knapp	03 10 00	Joseph Tucker		03 05 00
Roger Prosser	00 13 08	Thomas Hoppen		01 12 06
Paul Gilford	02 19 00	James Hadlock		02 08 00
Daniel Adams	04 12 01	Thomas Bull		04 07 06
Joseph Walters	04 10 00	John Craft		02 14 10
John Scott	00 14 06	Benjamin Merifield		03 01 08
John Plum	01 10 00	Joshuah Child		01 10 00
John Harker	03 12 00	Richard Puffer		02 01 00
John Randall	01 11 08	John Parker		03 01 08
Samuel Wales	01 12 06	Benjamin Phillips		01 10 10
James Sinkler	03 02 06	William Deane		01 15 08
Jeremiah Conah	03 02 06	Daniel Harris		01 11 08
Benjamin Molton	03 02 06	William Field		03 00 00
Benjamin Bates	05 15 10	Thomas Betell		04 02 00
James Atkins	01 15 00	John Holbrooke, <i>Capt.</i>		16 01 03
Samuel Blake	03 10 08			

CAPT. JOHN WHIPPLE, OF IPSWICH, AND HIS MEN.

The Whipple family in this country undoubtedly descended from Matthew Whipple of Bocking, co. Essex, England, a clothier. Will of December 19th, 1616, probated January 28th, 1618, mentions son Matthew, son John, daughters Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, Johane, Amye; "my sister, wife of Richard Rathbone; Hercules Stephens, grandchildren Hercules and Margaret Arthur and Henry and Anne Coldham."

The two brothers Matthew and John, who were settled at Ipswich some time before 1638, were probably the sons mentioned above. They settled at the "Hamlet," now the town of Hamilton. John was a deacon or ruling elder of the First Church. He was

freeman 1640, and representative for eight years between that and 1653. By first wife he had children—Mary, JOHN, Susanna, Sarah, and probably others.

Capt. John, son of "Elder" John, as above, born in Essex, England, about 1626, married first, Martha Reyner, daughter of Humphrey, who died February 24, 1679; married second, Elizabeth, June 28th, 1680. By first wife had children—John, born July 15, 1657; Matthew, born 1658; Joseph, born June 8, 1666; Susan, Sarah and Anna. He was appointed Cornet of the Ipswich Troop before 1675, and Captain in 1683 in place of Capt. John Appleton. He was Lieutenant in Capt. Paige's Troop at Mount Hope, June, 1675, and was appointed Captain of a troop raised for service under Major Savage in March, 1676; was with the army in the unsuccessful manœuvring of that campaign. In the letter of the Council to Major Savage, dated April 1st, 1676 (*REGISTER, ante*, vol. XXXVII. p. 373), is found the passage, "Touching that Rebuke of God upon Cap^t Whiple and y^e poore people at Springfield it is a matter of great shame and humbling to us." This was in answer to one from Major Savage of March 28th, dated at Hadley, in which he says that they have had advice from Springfield that eight Indians assaulted sixteen or eighteen men, besides women and children, as they were going to meeting from a place called Long Meadow, "and killed a man and a maid, wounded two men, and carried away captive two women and two children." Major Savage says further, that being apprised of that affair and the way the Indians went, he sent out sixteen men in pursuit, who came up with the Indians, who, as soon as they found the English in close pursuit, killed the two children, and striking the women with their hatchets upon the head, left them for dead and fled. The horse-men brought back the four bodies, the women being yet alive, one recovered; and this disaster was a severe reproach to the guard, who in a popular rhyme of the day are remembered thus:

"Seven Indians, and one without a gun,
Caused Capt. Nixon and forty men to run."

I am inclined to think that by the Council, Capt. Whipple, as commander of the troop, and perhaps at that time with them, was held responsible for the disaster. I know nothing of Capt. Nixon.

Credited under Capt. John Whipple of Ipswich.

June 24 th 1676			
John Dodge	03 08 06	John Rayment	03 00 00
Marke Hascall	03 08 06	Thadeus Berry	03 08 06
William Smith	03 07 00	Moses Cleaveland	03 08 06
Richard Child	03 08 06	John Sawin	03 08 06
Thomas Leaver	03 08 06	John Stone	03 08 06
Samuel Smith	03 08 06	Samuel Stearnes	03 08 06
Daniel Wycome, <i>Qr. Mr.</i>	05 02 09	John Wait	03 10 00
Joseph Cask	03 08 06	Samuel Cooper	02 01 00
		James Tenney	02 01 00

Samuel Ladd	04 02 00	August 24 th 1676	
Christopher Palmer	04 02 04	Thomas Brintnall	03 08 06
Samuel Chapman	03 07 02	Thomas Hodgman	00 17 00
July 24 th 1676		John Whipple, <i>Capt.</i>	13 14 03
Joseph Taylor	03 08 06	Edward Neland	03 08 06
James Hobbs	03 10 00	Samuel Giddings	09 16 05
Timothy Bread	03 08 06	Thomas Andrews	03 06 08
William Dellow	03 08 06	Ephraim Fellows	03 19 00
Henry Kenny	03 08 06	September 23 ^d 1676	
James Lowden	00 10 00	John Browne	04 02 00
Joseph Eaton	03 08 06		

CAPT. JOHN JACOB, OF HINGHAM, AND HIS MEN.

Capt. John Jacob was the son of Nicholas, who came from England to Watertown in 1633, with wife Mary and children John and Elizabeth; removed to Hingham in 1635, and there had Josiah, Joseph and six daughters born before 1644. Nicholas was representative in 1648, and died June 5th, 1657.

Capt. John, born in England, married Margery Eames, October 20, 1653, and had children—John, born October 2, 1654, who, April 19, 1676, was killed by the Indians near his home in what is now South Hingham, at a place called "Glad Tidings Rock." Mary, born March 21, 1656; Sarah, born Dec. 6, 1657; Benjamin, April 2, 1659. First wife died April 7, 1659, and he married second, October 3, 1661, Mary Russell, daughter of George, and had Jael, born September 7, 1762; David, born June 20, 1664; Elizabeth, born April 11, 1666; Peter, born February 12, 1668; Hannah, born December 20, 1669; Samuel, born November 30, 1671; Deborah, born August 15, 1674, died soon; Deborah, 2d, born August 8, 1677; John, 2d, born July 31, 1679; Lydia, born April 18, 1681; Abigail, born November 13, 1683. His will, probated December 31, 1693, names his twelve living children, four sons and eight daughters. He was very active and influential. His house was fortified as a garrison by order of the General Court, February 25, 1676. He was in command of a foot-company of about eighty men at Medfield, when, on February 21, 1676-7, the town was attacked by a large body of Indians and partially destroyed. There were besides this company of Capt. Jacob a detachment of twenty troopers under command of Lieut. Edward Oakes (*ante*, Vol. XXXVII. p. 283) and the "train-band" of the town, about one hundred in number. These were quartered about the town in the various houses, and there were no scouts about the town to keep watch and ward, and the enemy crept in and about the houses, and just before day-light, at a given signal, fired the detached houses, near which they had placed ambuscades, and when the people and the soldiers quartered there rushed out, they were shot down. The main guard, stationed near the meeting-house, had a cannon which they fired several times, which alarmed the in-

habitants and probably frightened the enemy, who fled across the river towards Sherburne, burning the bridge behind them, thus cutting off the slow and clumsy pursuit of the scattered troops. The fullest account of this affair is given by Major Daniel Gookin in his "History of the Christian Indians." He says the Indians burnt about forty houses, near half the town, and killed and wounded about twenty people. Among the killed was Lieut. Henry Adams, the military officer of the town, of whom and the Medfield garrison a full account is to be given in the proper place. After the lieutenant's death, his widow Elizabeth had been taken to the house of the minister, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, near the meeting-house, and here a very sad and strange accident occurred; for Mrs. Adams, who had retired to the chamber, and was lying upon a bed just over the room below, in which Capt. Jacob and some of the officers and guards were gathered, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hand of Capt. Jacob, just as he was passing out of the house to his quarters, and having his gun "half-bent," i.e. at half-cock, the muzzle pointing upward, the bullet piercing through "the floor and mat through and through the body of the lieutenant's widow." He was with Capt. Johnson in the Narraganset campaign, and on the Captain's death took command of the company. He was afterwards engaged during the winter with Capt. Wadsworth in guarding the frontiers from Milton to the Plymouth Colony bounds, Weymouth, Hingham and Hull being assigned in particular to Capt. Jacob. John, 2d, inherited his Narraganset claim.

Credited under Capt. John Jacob, of Hingham.*

March 24 th 1675-6	John Sibly	02 17 04
Nathaniel Beales 01 09 06	July 24 th 1676	
April 24 th 1675	John Taylor	00 16 09
William Williams 00 05 00	Ebenezer Inglesby	00 10 02
James Taylor 01 04 00	William Bodkin	00 10 02
June 24 th 1676	August 24 th 1676	
Thomas Davis 00 09 05	Gilbert Endicott	00 10 02
William Field 00 12 00	Joseph Swady	00 10 02
Benjamin Bignall 00 09 02	Elisha Foster	00 10 02
John Battle 00 12 00	Anthony Hancock	00 10 02
Jeremiah Fisher 00 12 00	Edward Blancher	00 10 02
Benjamin Wight 00 12 00	John Howen	00 10 03
Ephraim Wilson 00 12 00	John Plumb	00 10 02
John Thurston 00 12 00	Samuel Paule	00 15 03
Nathaniel Farrington 00 12 00	David Fawkner	00 10 02
Edward Segwell 00 12 00	John Wells, Jr.	00 10 02
John Gray 00 12 00	Henry Bowen	00 15 00
John Cuckow 00 04 02	John Jacobs	09 17 00
John Herring 00 05 00	William Paine	00 10 02
John Richardson 03 07 08	Thomas Hoppin	02 18 02
Alexander Mecanny 04 16 00	September 23 ^d 1676	
John Nowell 00 09 02	Isaac Jones	00 10 02
Humphrey Richards 00 12 00		

* See also credits of March and April, 1676, under Capt. Johnson.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

ELITHORPE.—Apparently this old New England name is now extinct, although many descendants of Thomas Elithorpe of Rowley through female lines should still have an interest in the family history. The name is doubtless derived from an obscure hamlet named Ellinthorpe, in the famous parish of Aldborough in Yorkshire. Although most of Aldborough is in the West Riding, Ellinthorpe (whose inhabitants number about three score) is in the North Riding, being across the Ouse, in a bend of the stream. In Abram's "History of Blackburn" (Lancashire), there is the pedigree of a family named Ellenthorpe, springing from a Yorkshire yeoman of near two centuries ago. Probably a branch of the territorial family "De Aldborough" was called "de Ellenthorpe." But whence ever our Thomas Elithorpe got his name, he has been treated most shabbily by New England genealogists. Mr. Savage, in some aberration of intellect, kills him thrice over. The date when Mr. Savage inflicts his final stab would have found poor old Thomas something like a decade in his second century. All three dates are too late, two are absolutely fictitious, while the third refers to a grandson.

Mr. George B. Blodgette, in Vol. 21 of the Essex Institute Collections, is scarcely more happy, although it may be rather mean on my part to look in the mouth such a much-prized gift-horse as any information at all about the family. Still it is the duty of any person who undertakes a task to use reasonable care, and not plunge into errors which the merest tyro can detect. Mr. Blodgette has evidently never collated his work on the parishioners of the famous Rowley Ezekiel even with the past volumes of the Essex Institute, much less with Mr. Savage and Mr. Felt. Among many errors in the short account of the Elithorpe family I note but two anent two alleged daughters of Nathaniel Elithorpe (eldest son of the first Thomas). These precocious daughters, Mary and Margaret by name, Mr. Blodgette marries off at the ages of seventeen and sixteen respectively. Such things were not unknown, but not common; still there is no reason for us to credit this statement, and many reasons to discredit it. The Mary in question, instead of an early marriage-bed had probably an early shroud, while her alleged husband married Elizabeth Elithorpe, doubtless her aunt. As to the Margaret, her name is recorded Mary, named for the aforesaid Mary who did not marry, but did die, and she probably married, half a generation afterwards, when an experienced spinster of twenty-eight instead of a giddy girl of sixteen, one Francis Plumer of Newbury, whose wife Mr. Blodgette is at a loss to account for. Now it is very evident what Mr. Blodgette has been doing. Like many a genealogist before him, he has been constructing ancestral houses of cards, castles in Spain, airy palaces, fitting in a piece here and a piece there, all very pretty in its way, but always leading to ugly gaps and unfinished corners. It is best to keep to the rule of undoubted proof, without hazarding ingenious conjectures. This blemish in Mr. Blodgette's case is the greater pity, since his work is most excellently conceived and executed with great labor and wide research.

10 Poland Street, London, W.

LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

AN ANCIENT LETTER.—The following is a copy of a letter written in 1641 by Mrs. Julian Borman, who probably resided in Dryden, England, to her son Samuel Borman, at that time a resident of Ipswich, but within a year or two removed to Wethersfield, Conn.

ANSON TITUS.

"Good Sonne. I have received your letter whereby I understand that you are in good health, for which I give God thanks, as we are all. Praised be God for the same. Whereas you desire to see your Brother Christopher with you, He is not ready for so great a journey, nor doe I think he dare take upon himself so dangerous a voige. Your five sisters are all alive and in good health, and remember their love to you. Your father hath been dead almost two years. And thus troubling you no farther at this time, I rest praying to God to bless you and your wife, unto whom we all kindly remember our loves.

Your loving Mother

February 5, 1641 Dryden.

JULIAN BOREMAN."

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—Mr. Butler, in his History of Groton (page 449), prints a list of illegitimate births that have occurred in the town before the year 1782, giving the names both of the mothers and the children. It is not claimed that the list is complete, but in one case at least it is incorrect and by implication unjust to the memory of a worthy family. It is there stated that Eleazer, son of Phebe Lawrence, was born "24d. 12m. 1675;" and this is the only instance where the date is given without mentioning specifically the name of the month. The birth does not appear at all in the Groton records, but in the Middlesex County records at East Cambridge it does appear that "Eleazer son of Phebe Laurance [was] born 24. 12. 75." The entry is made with three others, where in each case the name of the father is given, but not that of the mother. The omission to give the father's name was doubtless due to the fact, that Thomas Danforth, Recorder at Cambridge, read the return made at the time by James Fisk, Clerk of the Writs, as *Phebe* instead of *Peleg*, which was the father's name; and from this fact the confusion has arisen. Mr. Butler probably thought that Phebe was not married, and so placed her among the unfortunate women in the list. There is no other record to show that there was a Phebe Lawrence in Groton at that period.

Now to the main support of my theory: Eleazer, the third child of Peleg and Elizabeth (Morse) Lawrence, was born on February 28, 1674-5, as appears by another entry in the records made a few years later, which is only four days after the time assigned in the list. Without doubt the two Eleazers were one and the same person. See the Groton Historical Series, Vol. I., No. XIII. (pages 9, 10).

S. A. G.

PARKER.—William Parker, of Groton, married first, on March 30, 1736, Susanna Kemp; and secondly, on January 9, 1755, Mrs. Sarah (Boynton) Richardson, of Pepperell, born in the year 1721. She was the eldest child of Nathaniel and Hannah (Perham) Boynton, of Westford, and the widow of Abiel Richardson, a native of Billerica. By the second marriage there were three children, namely:

Susanna, who married Samuel Lawrence, of Groton; Ruth, who married Samuel Taylor, of Dunstable; and Elizabeth, who married [Simon?] Rogers, of Concord. If Elizabeth's husband was Simon, she died on October 2, 1794.

Widow Sarah (Boynton) Richardson Parker, after the death of her second husband on February 1, 1761, married thirdly, on July 23, 1767, David Taylor, of Concord. See Volume I. of the Groton Historical Series, No. X. (page 28); also No. XIII. (pages 31, 33).

S. A. G.

RICHARD BAILEY, who was in Dorchester in the early part of last century, was not connected with the earlier Bailey families of New England, but was a son of Edward Bailey, clothier, who resided in Ringwood, Hampshire Co., England, and died there about 1706. Edward Bailey by wife Mary had three children, the above Richard, Henry of Boston 1720, and daughter Francis. This is testified to by Lettuce Bedgood, wife of Capt. Edward, Boston, mariner, who was born and resided in Ringwood, Eng., until 1714.

Mass. Arch. 8, 237-8.

ANSON TITUS.

QUERIES.

PITTS.—I have lately been making some genealogical researches with respect to the family of Pitts of Hingham, Norfolk, England, and have been informed that there is a family of the same name now residing in New England, descended from one of the early settlers there. Can any one tell me whether the latter family originated from Hingham, England? and if so, what was the name of the emigrant ancestor?

4 Surrey Street, Norwich, Eng.

GEO. W. G. BARNARD.

SIMPSON.—Jane Borland, dau. of John and Ann Vassall Borland, married Jonathan Simpson. Had they any descendants?

CECIL H. C. HOWARD.

256 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPOONER.—Phebe Borland, dau. John and Ann Vassall Borland, married Geo. Spooner. Whom did their daughter Sarah marry?

CECIL H. C. HOWARD.

256 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHELDON.—Can any of your readers identify the following, and give connections, &c.?

William Sheldon, named on Court Records at Hartford, 1650.

“ “ of Newport, R. I., 1651.

“ “ of Pautuxet, “ “ 1658.

“ “ Billerica, Mass., 1658, Mary Thompson.

“ “ Rochester, Mass., taxed 1687.

William Sheldon in London, 1656; son in law to Joshua Foote of Boston.

“ “ of Billerica, 1659–63, and, if the same, of Saco 1664.

“ “ Juryman from Scarborough, 1666.

“ “ Messenger from the East in Philip's war, 1675.

“ “ of Scarborough, with wife Alice, 1664.

“ “ died at Danvers, Dec. 1691, a. 80.

Godfrey Sheldon, of Scarborough, 1664, died 1671.

Godfrey Sheldon, killed by Indians at Salem or Danvers, 1690, aged 24, leaving a wife and daughter.

GEORGE SHELDON.

Deerfield, Mass.

STEVENS.—Who was the Erasmus Stevens, Boston, “mentioned by Savage, vol. 4, page 185,” by wife Eliz. had John, born 1671, Mary 1673, and Erasmus? What Stevens did Eliz. “b. Dorchester 1642, daughter of Thomas Clarke, Boston,” marry?
New York. B. K. STEVENS.

CLARK.—A correspondent at the west wrote to ask if I could trace his ancestry to Hon. Daniel Clark of Windsor, Ct.? He descends from Daniel Clark of Lyme, Ct., son of Daniel of Colchester, Ct. By family records which have come into my possession, I learn that Hon. Daniel Clark and Mary Newberry (m. 1644) had ten children. Daniel the fourth child, b. April 5th, 1654, married Hannah Pratt of Hartford, and removed to Colchester, Ct. Their children were *Daniel*, Moses, John, Aaron, Nathaniel, Abraham, Noah.

The same authority says that Hon. Daniel Clark came with his uncle Rev. Ephraim Huit from Chester, England. Is anything more known on that subject? Information is wanted for a genealogical work.

Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

BORLAND.—Information would be gladly received of the other twelve children of John and Ann Vassall Borland and their descendants. CECIL H. C. HOWARD.
256 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARTWELL—SHERMAN.—Roger Sherman, the “Signer,” married for his first wife, Elizabeth Hartwell, said to have been “a daughter of Joseph Hartwell, of Stoughton.” She died at Milford, Conn., Oct. 17, 1760, aged 34 years. I desire to know the full date and place of her birth, and the names of her parents, including her mother's maiden name.

FRANK WILLING LEACH,

Compiler of “The Signers, etc., and their Descendants.”

No. 733 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BENJAMIN TUBBS was married January 12, 1698–9, to Elizabeth Kim, widow, at Dover, N. H., by Rev. John Pike. Can any one give any subsequent information concerning them? Did they have children? Where did they reside?

Osceola, Tioga Co., Pa.

CHARLES TUBBS.

BAKER.—Edward Baker and his wife Persis were in Westborough, Mass., in 1722, and lived there many years. Joseph Baker, one of their children, born May 19, 1736, married Martha Death, Nov. 15, 1758. Where was Edward Baker born, and who were his parents? What was the maiden name of his wife Persis, and who were her parents? Who were the parents of Martha Death? Information on these points will be gladly received by

GEORGE P. BARRETT.

Post Office Box 616, Portland, Me.

HOOPER.—Elizabeth, daughter of William Hooper, of Reading, Mass., married Enoch Leonard, of Bridgewater, Mass.; he died leaving two children, Enoch and Elizabeth. She married a second time, Nov. 23, 1720, James, son of James Washburn, who was born May 15, 1762, and moved from Bridgewater. Can anyone tell where they died, and, if they had children, their names and when born?

William Hooper married at Hingham, Mass., April 30, 1722, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Thorn, and had: Mary, b. 1723; Elizabeth, b. 1724; William, b. 1727; Sarah, b. 1728; Rose, b. 1730. William alone was probably son of William, of Reading. This family moved from Hingham. Can anyone tell where to, or give any account of his descendants?

Philo Hooper, son of Elisha of Stockbridge, Mass., born probably about 1765; moved, it is supposed, to New York State; was there married, and had three sons and three daughters, and moved west. Can anyone tell where this family went, and give information concerning his descendants?

Zilpha, daughter of Nathaniel Hooper, of Bridgewater, Mass., married 1766, Jabez Warren, of Middleborough. Can anyone tell where they lived and died, and, if they had children, their names and when born?

Sarah, daughter of John Hooper, born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1749; married in 1769, Thomas, son of Thomas Lawrence; he died, and she married a Capt. Barney, of Taunton. She probably removed from Bridgewater with her first husband, as his death and her second marriage are not recorded there. Can anyone tell who Capt. Barney was? when he and his wife died? and if they had children?

352 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THOMAS HOOPER, JR.

COLCHESTER QUERIES.—Where did the first Adamses who settled in Colchester, Ct., go from to that town? The Colchester records do not inform us, and no one of whom I have ever inquired has been able to tell me.

Where were the Crippens, Deathicks and Galushias of Colchester from? Where was Robert Ransom, of Colchester, from? I think he was the first Ransom in this country, and the ancestor of all of them.

CHARLES M. TANTOR.

North Manchester, Ct.

WOBURN DOCUMENT.—Can any reader of the REGISTER inform me of the present whereabouts of a copy of the letter of Charles II., June 28, 1662, referred to in the REGISTER, vol. v. p. 392, as having been returned from Woburn, endorsed by Thomas Dutton and witnessed by Moses Cleveland, John Baker and William Simons, Dec. 8, 1662? In 1865 this document was owned by the late Samuel G. Drake, A.M. See Hutchinson Collection of Papers, Prince Society's edition, Vol. II. pp. 100-1.

P. O. Box 485, Hartford, Conn.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

HIXON.—Joseph Hixon, of Montserrat, married, 16th (?) January, 1777, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Samuel Cooper, D.D., pastor of Brattle Street Church, Boston. Joseph Hixon died at Boston, 15 February, 1801, and his wife died at Roxbury, 6 October, 1826. They had three sons (and possibly more)—Joseph S. who died in 1810, Samuel C. and George. The two latter I have been unable to trace.

If there are any descendants of Joseph Hixon living, I should be glad to know it; and any information on the subject of this inquiry will be gratefully received.

Amherst, Mass.

F. TUCKERMAN.

REYNOLDS.—I am anxious to trace out an old English family of the name of Reynolds, descended from John Reynolds of the New House, Elmly Lovett, Worcestershire. There was a Harry Reynolds, who emigrated to the United States of America somewhere about the close of the 17th century, son of John Reynolds. The New House Estate was sold to a Williams in the year 1809 by John Reynolds. I have heard that two officers in the American army are descendants. Their names I could not ascertain, but they made inquiries at the Herald's College some years ago about their ancestors in Worcestershire. Can any one give information on this subject?

A granddaughter of John Reynolds married a Mr. Sadler, a merchant, who had one child, a daughter, in London. As I am myself a great-grandson of John Reynolds, I have an interest in the matter.

J. G. FORREST.

Wansford, Northamptonshire, England.

WALDRON—WALDERNE—WALDEN.—Alexander, Edward, George, Isaac, John, Robert, Samuel and William Waldron [sometimes written Walden, Walderne] were brothers, and they had a sister Mary. Of these brothers, *Alexander* was a "sojourner" at Great Island, now New Castle, N. H., when he made his will, June 7, 1676, in which he names his brother Isaac, to whom he gives £20; brothers William and George, to whom he gives his house and land in Boston after death of Abisha wife of Robert Taperell; brother Edward in "Old England"; sister Mary and brother Samuel; and Joan Barker of Coventry, England.

Isaac, who was a physician, was "of the parish of St. Bedast in ffoster lane, London," when he married Feb. 25, 1674, Priscilla Byfield, of East Sheene, Surrey, daughter of Reverend Richard and sister of Capt. Nathaniel Byfield afterward of Boston, Mass., and Bristol, R. I. Isaac settled in Boston, where he died 1683; although his name is in list of first inhabitants of Bristol, 1681, he did not settle there; his estate was evidently insolvent; Lieut. Governor, John Usher, was administrator.

Robert, in a letter to John Usher, Esq., dated March y^e 18, 1683-4, writes: "I thank you for your continuall kindness to my brother Isaac when he was living, & now to my sister his wife, now he is dead. I am glad y^t so good a friend of my brothers hath undertaken y^e trouble in part to save my sister, & it puts his friends & relations into y^e greatest hopes y^t they will not be forgotten. My brother Isaac owed me upon bond y^e sum of £60, the obligation being £120. My brother Samuel Waldron with you was one of y^e witnesses of it. There is owing also to my brother John Waldron £14 upon a bill of my brothers own writing, besides y^e legacies of my brother Alexander, viz £40. I pray you Mr Usher to do as it (——?) kindness as to be instrumental in helping us to what is found so just & honest. I beg yor pardon for the giving you this trouble & rest in hope St Yor Faithfull friend & kinsman. Robert Waldron.

"Direct y^r letters to Mr John Waldron in Coventry (——?) you please to let me heare of you & give this enclosed to my sister."*

George, of Boston, for £30 deeds to his brother Isaac Waldron, Oct. 20, 1678, all his one-half interest in the house left him by legacy from his brother Alexander, after death of Abishay Taprill, Receipt for the £30.* Receipt to John Usher adm^r of estate of Isaac Waldron for a dividend of 2^s 9^d on the £, signed by Nathaniel Byfield for self and as attorney for George Walderne, Walter Mico, W^m Stonestreet & Rob^t Patterson, Boston, July 7, 1697.*

I desire to learn if there is any *record evidence* showing that George and Samuel Waldron, mentioned below, were the brothers of Alexander, Edward, Isaac, William and John named in the first paragraph, also *who were their parents*.

George, a "blacksmith," married about 1675, Rachel, daughter of Thomas Baker of Boston by wife Leah daughter of Thomas Clark also of Boston. George's name is in list of first inhabitants of Bristol, R. I. 1681, where he died Dec. 12, 1739—age not recorded; had 10 children. He was "of Newport," R. I., 1696, but remained there but a short time.

Samuel, also a "blacksmith," was "of Bristol," 1684; "of Taunton"—the part afterward Dighton—1701, where he died. His death is recorded upon the town records as follows: "Samuel Waldron of Dighton died on the 13th day of May 1729, came from Coventry in Old England; arrived in Boston 13 day of May 1679." In his will of Aug. 8, 1727, proved Aug. 19, 1729, he names his wife and five children, and gives to his "beloved brother George Waldron of Bristol" £20.

Has any one an autograph of George Waldron of Bristol?

Elgin, Illinois.

JOHN B. NEWCOMB.

CRANE.—Information wanted of the descendants of Jasper Crane who was one of the first settlers of the New Haven Colony. After residing in East Haven and Branford he removed to Newark, N. J., about 1667 (?) He was a magistrate of the latter place in 1673, and died there at an advanced age. His sons were:

John, born in England, 1635, died 1694.

Deliverance, born 1642.

Micah, born 1647.

Azariah, born 1648, died 1730 at Newark.

Jasper, Jr., born 1651, died 1712 at Newark.

Azariah married daughter Gov. Treat, and had children.

Jasper, Jr., also married and had issue.

Any information relative to the above will be thankfully received.

41 West 45th St., N. Y. City.

C. S. CRANE.

* From old papers in possession of Walter Lloyd Jeffries, Esq., of Boston.

BOTTOM AND LONGBOTTOM.—Information concerning any of the following named parties, or their descendants, will be gratefully received by the undersigned, to whom replies are requested to be sent: Amariah Longbottom, or Bottom, born at Norwich, Conn., September 7, 1746; John, of same name, born at same place, November 23, 1740; Joshua, of same name, born at same place, June 26, 1742; Daniel, of same name, born at same place, May 26, 1744; Jacob, of same name, born at same place, March 18, 1747; Silas Bottom, born at Norwich, November 25, 1776, son of David Bottom, Jr., and Eunice Bingham. F. M. BOTTOM.
Box 337, Rochester, N. Y.

GUSTIN.—Among the earliest Connecticut settlers in Wyoming Valley, Pa., 1769, was Dr. Lemuel Gustin, Physician in Forty Fort, surgeon to Continental troops previous to massacre, and then Aid-de-camp to Col. Zebulon Butler. His brother, Dr. Joel Gustin, married a sister of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Where was the New England residence, and what the parentage? One or two generations lacking to connect them with John Augustine, Reading, Mass., 1675–6. Address
Tyringham, Berk. Co., Mass. GEO. W. GUSTIN.

FOLSOM.—In the command of Confederate Gen. Albert Pike, at Camp Coffee, Mo., in the fall of 1862, was a Choctaw Indian Regiment, officered by Sampson Folsom, Colonel; Simpson N. Folsom, Lieut. Col.; also two Captains, Martin Folsom and E. W. Folsom. How came Indians to bear the name of Folsom? A. A. FOLSOM.
Boston, Mass.

FENN.—I wish to obtain more information about Edward Fenn, of Wallingford, Ct., whose will was probated at New Haven, Nov. 14, 1732. In Davis's History of Wallingford, it is stated that he married Mary Thorp, Nov. 15, 1688, and died Feb. 2, 1728, aged 84. JOHN D. FENN.
Hartford, Ct.

PARSONS.—I desire to trace the ancestry of Andrew Parsons, Lieutenant Governor of Michigan in 1848 or '50. He died in 1852. He has a brother John, I believe, living in Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y.
Any information that will aid me in my inquiry will be thankfully received.
503 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. F. D. PARSONS.

MORRIS.—I wish to ascertain the ancestry of Major Joseph Morris, of Morristown, N. J., who greatly distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war, and who is known to have been actively engaged in the French and Indian wars. He was born about 1732, and died January 5, 1778, aged 46. I have contributed to *The Record*, published by the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, in the numbers for October and November, 1885, an article on Major Morris, in which I give an account of him and his son, Lieut. Jonathan Ford Morris, who also served in the Revolutionary war.

I am inclined to believe that he was descended from Capt. John Morris, who removed from New Haven, Ct., to Newark, N. J., and was high sheriff of Essex County in 1700. The line of descent claimed by the family is John, Daniel and Stephen; the latter the father of Major Joseph. SAMUEL HAYES.
313 North 3d Street, St. Louis, Mo.

REPLIES.

THE SAVERY FAMILIES. *Errors in the Article in October REGISTER.*—On page 382 of the REGISTER and 14 of the pamphlet, I said that Thomas Savery³ (Samuel,² Thomas¹), after he became of age, probably lived at Plymouth, for in a deed dated March 6, 1727, he is described as "of Plymouth, husbandman," and that he settled at Agawam, then part of Rochester. I have since been reminded that Agawam was then part of Plymouth, not of Rochester; and the description in the deed, as well as the record of his children's births in Plymouth, does not necessarily suggest that he resided in the village of Plymouth, as I supposed.

On page 383 of the REGISTER, page 15 of the pamphlet, for "daughter of Isaa Bumpas, of Rochester, afterwards of Lyme, N. H., by his wife Mary, daughter o

Ezra Perry Sen'r, of that place," read daughter of Isaac Bumpus, of Rochester, afterwards of Lyme, *Connecticut*, by his wife Mary, daughter of *Ezra Perry*, of *Sandwich*."

Can any contributor of the REGISTER tell me whether this *Ezra Perry* was of the same family as the renowned Commodore Perry, or of Bishop Perry, of Iowa, the historiographer of the American Episcopal Church, and how they were related, if at all?

On page 383 of the REGISTER, p. 15 of the pamphlet, third line from the bottom, for *Mary Atwood* read *Polly Atwood*.

On page 386 of the REGISTER, p. 18 of the pamphlet, I said that "John, b. May 21, 1736, m. Sept. 11, 1755, Sarah (Spofford) Wood." It should read, "Sarah, daughter of Edward and Mary (Spofford) Wood." A. W. SAVARY.

Digby, N. S.

DIARY OF REV. SAMUEL COOPER (*ante*, XL. 388-91).—In the October number of the REGISTER, page 391, I find this entry under Nov. 30, 1753, in Dr. Cooper's Diary: "baptiz'd Martha of Benj. and Elizab. Brandon; William of W^m. Dale."

I am confident that this last entry should be, William of William *Dall*. It may be merely an error in transcribing.

C. H. DALL.

Washington, D. C.

[Mr. William Kelby, assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society, has examined the original diary for us. He states that it is an interleaved copy of Ames's Almanac for 1753. On the first page is inscribed, in the hand-writing of Rev. Timothy Alden: "Mr. Sam. Cooper's diary for 1753. Presented to T. Alden by Mr. J. S. Buckminster, 1809." The diary was printed in full in the *Historical Magazine*, Vol. X., 1866, Sup. pp. 82-4.

Mr. Kelby finds that the name is written *Dall* in the original diary. He also finds other errata, as follows:

Page 389, line 21, for Fee 5£ 0. 5 read Fee 5£ 0. T.; line 24, for 8 read 18, and for Donkam read Donham; line 28, after baptized, insert 2; line 31, for Beacham read Beachum; line 56, for Mr. Abbot pch^t read Mr. Abbot pray'd; line 59, for 7 o'clock read 3 o'clock.

Page 390, line 5, for Elizabeth read Eliza; line 11, for David read Daniel; line 14, for propounded read propound; line 15, after Doll, insert Thomas Powell, Elizabeth Hall, F. I. Doll.; line 28, after baptiz'd insert 3; line 42, for Genges read George's; for Pch't Sabbath read Kept Sabbath; line 47, for Killing read Kittery; line 58, for 24 read 21.

Page 391, line 3, dele and; line 5, for Oldbur read Odbur; line 13, for Elizabeth read Eliza, also dele and; line 16, for Jonas read Josias; line 22, after baptiz'd insert 2; line 25, after 4th insert Sabb.; line 29, for Mue read More.—EDITOR.]

ADAMS FAMILY.—Azubah (or Huldah), Joseph, Abraham and Benjamin Adams, for whose parentage I inquired in the REGISTER (Vol. xli. 90), were children of Abraham⁴ Adams (*Daniel*,³ *Samuel*,² *Edward*¹), of Fairfield and Redding, Conn., by his wife Elizabeth Williams.

W. H. U.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER having been taken sick on the 23d of August last while the October number was in press, Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., a former editor of the REGISTER, kindly took charge of that number, and with the assistance of William B. Trask, Esq., also formerly an editor of the work, carried it through the press. The editor returns his warmest thanks to Messrs. Hoyt and Trask for their assistance and for the excellent manner in which their work was done.

AN UNKNOWN AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN HARVARD, THE FOUNDER OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The following letter appeared in the *Liverpool Courier*, Friday, December 2, 1887:

To the Editor:

Sir,—I seek permission to avail myself of your columns for the purpose of placing on record, for the first time, particulars of a discovery which I trust may not be without interest to some, at least, of your numerous readers.

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Until just now, the only scraps of the writing of John Harvard, founder of Harvard College, which the most careful and repeated researches have been able to unearth, are his two signatures, made respectively on his admission to his B.A. and M.A. degrees, which are preserved in the subscription book of the University of Cambridge, when he subscribed his assent to the well-known "three articles."

By a succession of fortuitous circumstances the Harvard family had become reduced to two in number—John Harvard, the founder, and his brother Thomas—and upon them had devolved means which had accumulated from a variety of sources. Thomas Harvard, then, died in the life-time of his elder brother, to whose means a further increase was made on this event.

These preliminary observations will lead the way to and explain what follows.

It was known that John Harvard and his brother Thomas jointly held certain property, by lease, from the Hospital of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London. Communications were therefore opened with the present authorities of the hospital, and were received in the manner which might be expected by a corporate body over which the Rev. James St. John Blunt is master, and Sir Arnold White, as chapter clerk of St. Katherine's, legal adviser. The latter, with great courtesy, caused careful search to be made amongst the very numerous muniments of the hospital, and the result, of which I was informed in September last, is now made public for the first time.

The expectations which had been formed were realized to their fullest extent. The search brought to light the original counterpart lease, dated July 29, 1635, from the hospital to "John Harvard, clerke, and Thomas Harvard, cittizen and cloth-worker, of London," of certain tenements in the parish of Allhallows, Barking, and the counterpart is executed by John Harvard and Thomas Harvard. Of the latter no writing has hitherto been found, so far as I am aware.

The names of the witnesses attesting the signatures are somewhat obscure, says Sir Arnold White; but he makes them out to be "Richard Mason" and "Robert Oldner," and this reading he thinks is probably correct, as he finds on reference to Dr. Ducarel's History of the Hospital, published in 1782, that "Richard Mason, gent.," was at the date of the lease surveyor and receiver of the hospital.

It may be well to observe, for the information of those who are unacquainted with such matters, that the invariable practice was that the lease, executed by the lessors, was handed to the lessees, who executed a counterpart which was retained by the lessors. Hence we have a feature of singular interest, importance and value in this discovery which it is essential to notice. Custody, as everyone knows, is a cardinal point in matters of this kind, and the document now brought to light is not only in the hands of those who are its legal owners, but is in the self-same keeping in which it was placed the moment the ink of the signatures was dry, two hundred and fifty-two years ago. There is nothing to be done in the way of tracing, with more or less uncertainty and doubt, how it passed from one to another during the two centuries and a half of its existence; for it has never for a single moment been in any custody other than that in which it is at present, and I may add must of necessity continue so long as it shall endure.

I will conclude by stating, what I am sure will be received with much satisfaction—namely, that, thanks to the permission of the hospital authorities, fac-similes of the full size of the original document—some 17 inches by 20—and executed in the best manner possible, will shortly be procurable. Yours, &c. D.

Nov. 30, 1887.

The two leading London literary journals, *The Athenæum* and *The Academy*, both of Dec. 10, 1887, contain similar announcements, though giving fewer details. We have received a circular stating that a fac-simile of this document of the full size of the original, and executed in the most perfect manner, has been made, and can be obtained of John Wheldon, Bookseller, 58 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Eng. Price £1 3s. 0d. (twenty-three shillings).

FAMILY REUNIONS.—*Boynton, Emery and Poor.*—The American Boynton Association held their fifth annual convention and family reunion, September 14, 1887, at Boston, Mass.; the Emery family and the Poor family also held reunions on that day, the former at Boston and the latter at Haverhill, Mass. It is encouraging to find these family gatherings increasing. They make the scattered members of the several families better acquainted with each other, and furnish opportunities for gathering genealogical statistics.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING THE MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—A society under this name was established in England in the year 1881. It has for its objects to preserve and protect the Memorials of the Dead in Parish Churches, Churchyards and Closed Burial Grounds :

- 1.—By securing a record of Sepulchral Memorials, and of the sites of Monuments, destroyed or removed, where such can be identified.
- 2.—By carefully watching works carried on in Churches, especially during the progress of "restoration" or rebuilding; and by using every legitimate means to prevent the desecration and painful interference with the surface or limits of the churchyards.
- 3.—By promoting the repair of such Memorials as the Society may think necessary or desirable, and by the occasional grant of funds for this purpose.
- 4.—By seeking to obtain Legislation in behalf of the objects the Society has in view.
- 5.—By promoting a publication of the more important and historical memorials, and by encouraging the printing and publishing of Parochial Registers.
- 6.—By forming a Reference Library of works treating upon the subject of the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of the Country.

The minimum annual subscription for members is 10s. ; life subscription, 5 guineas. The Society's Journal, published at intervals, is free to members. The first number was issued in July, 1882. The president is the Rt. Rev. the Bp. Suffragan of Nottingham, F.S.A. ; and the secretary is William Vincent, Esq., Belle Vue Rise, Norwich, or Oxford Mansion, Oxford St., London, W., England. Communications should be addressed to the secretary. The work of the society commends itself to all interested in preserving the history of their ancestors and kindred, and we trust that liberal subscriptions will be forwarded to the society.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CITY OF NORWICH.—This is the title of a work of which a circular has been issued, to be collated by and under the auspices of and published by the above named society. The inscriptions are copied from the tombs, monuments, gravestones, brass plates and memorial windows in the cathedrals, churches, churchyards, places of worship, and closed burial grounds in Norwich. The work will be issued in six or seven parts, foolscap folio, printed on antique paper, with index for each part. There will be a general index of the whole in the last part. Price to subscribers to the whole work, 5s. each part. Members of the society can have the work at cost price. Subscribers' names received by the secretary, William Vincent, Esq., Belle Vue Rise, Hellesdon Road; and by Messrs. A. H. Goose & Co., booksellers, Rampant Horse Street, Norwich, England.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A., the founder and first editor of *The Genealogist* and author of "The Genealogist's Guide," having been tendered the appointment of Rouge-Croix Pursuivant in the College of Arms, by the Duke of Norfolk, has accepted the office. We are glad that a gentleman so well qualified for the position has received the appointment. His learning and his knowledge of the family history of Great Britain admirably fit him for the position. Our readers who wish researches made at the Heralds' College are recommended to address their communications to Dr. Marshall.

PARISH REGISTERS OF ROCHDALE, LANCASHIRE.—Lieut. Col. Henry Fishwick, F.S.A., The Heights, Rochdale, England, author of the "History of Goosnargh," "History of Kirkham," etc., is preparing for the press "The Registers of the Parish Church of Rochdale," from 1582 to 1616. The original parish of Rochdale was one of the largest in the hundred of Salford, and contained the villages of Todmorden, Milnrow, and Whitworth, and within its ecclesiastical jurisdiction was also the chapelry of Saddleworth. The earliest volume of registers is worn with age and usage, and before many years large portions of it will be destroyed.

The Registers will be reproduced *verbatim et literatim*, with explanatory notes when required. The size of the volume will be demy octavo, and will contain about 370 pages with an Introduction and a complete index of names. The issue will be limited to 225 copies demy 8vo., price 10s. 6d., and 25 copies large paper, price 21s., post free. Subscription to be sent to the editor at the above address.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The fifteenth volume of the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, now in press, will be "Paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered at Appomattox Court-House, April 9th, 1865, with a Historical Introduction," edited by R. A. Brock, the secretary of the society. The volume will be one of great value. Life membership in this society is \$50, and annual membership, \$5 a year. Members receive the publications free.

LOCAL HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons having facts and documents relating to any of the towns, cities, counties or other localities of which histories are announced under this heading, are advised to send them at once to the person engaged in writing the history.

Richmond, Virginia. By R. A. Brock.—A Memorial History of Richmond, Va., is announced by D. Mason & Co., publishers, Richmond, as in preparation. The work will be written by R. A. Brock, Esq., secretary of the Southern Historical Society and also of the Virginia Historical Society, whose name is sufficient to guarantee a high literary character and historic accuracy for the work. No pains or expense will be spared to render the book worthy of the subject. It will portray faithfully the interesting annals of the territory. The book will make a large 8vo., 7 by 10 inches, of 600 to 800 pages.

Milton, Mass.—This work, which has been several years in preparation, is now in press, and will be issued this winter. It will make a volume of more than 600 pages, handsomely illustrated by 48 first class engravings. Subscriptions received by the selectmen of the town. Price \$4 in cloth, or \$5 in half-turkey morocco.

Talbot County, Maryland. By Samuel A. Harrison, Easton, Md.—A volume entitled "The Worthies of Talbot" is in preparation by Mr. Harrison. It will contain the lives of conspicuous citizens of this county from its settlement to the present time. Many of the memoirs have already appeared in the public journals. Subscriptions received by the author. The book will be a royal 8vo. of more than 600 pages. Price \$5 in cloth.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from colleges or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Bigelow. By Gilman Bigelow Howe, of Northborough, Mass.—The Bigelow Family Association, of which Horace H. Bigelow of Worcester is president, at the reunion of that family held in Worcester, Mass., June 2, 1887, made arrangements with Mr. Howe, who is the secretary of the association and has for some years been at work on a history of the Bigelows, to prepare and arrange the book for the press. It is intended that the work shall contain a full and accurate account of the descendants of John Biglo, the common ancestor, from 1636 to the present time. The book will be illustrated with engravings and the price will probably not exceed five dollars. It will be ready in about two years. Subscriptions may be addressed to either of the above named gentlemen.

Foster. By Paymaster Joseph Foster, U.S.N., 26 Middle St., Portsmouth, N. H.—This is a second edition of Paymaster Foster's work issued in 1885. The present work was announced by us in January, 1886. The book is now in press and over 400 pages are printed. It will contain a genealogical and biographical account of Col. Joseph Foster, of Ipswich and Gloucester, Mass., 1730-1804, with his children, grandchildren and later descendants, and notices of affiliated families,—Butler, Boreman, Dane, Giddings, Goodhue, Hutchings, Kinsman, Rust, Tuttle and Wardell. It will also contain an account of Reginald Foster and his descendants, which while not exhaustive in the later generations, the author hopes will be more complete than anything now in print. He would be glad to receive any information or suggestions.

Hooper. By Thomas Hooper, Jr., 352 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.—Mr. Hooper is compiling a genealogy of the descendants of William Hooper, who settled at Reading, Mass., in 1635.

Millet. By Dr. Asa Millet, of East Bridgewater, Mass.—Dr. Millet is at work on a genealogy of the descendants of Mr. Thomas Millet. The members of this family are requested to send in any records which they may be able to furnish.

Stanton. By Rev. Wm. A. Stanton, Ph.D., 308 North West Street, Rockford, Ill.—Dr. Stanton is preparing a "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Stanton, Interpreter General of the New England Colonies." Thomas Stanton died at Stonington, Conn., in 1677. Some of his descendants spell their name "Staunton." Dr. Stanton solicits correspondence and information. He has about 500 of the descendants of Thomas Stanton classified and indexed.

Taylor. By W. O. Taylor, P. O. Box 567, Shelburne Falls, Mass.—Mr. Taylor is compiling a complete genealogical record and history of the descendants of John Taylor of Windsor, Ct., who came from England in 1630, and after a few years residence at Lynn, Mass., removed in 1639 to Windsor, Ct. Descendants are requested to send in records of their families. They will please mention any relics, deeds, commissions and other documents. A biographical sketch of each head of a family will be acceptable. Blanks will be furnished.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1887.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, the president, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., in the chair.

A nominating committee was chosen for the ensuing year, consisting of Col. Albert H. Hoyt and Rev. Dr. Increase N. Tarbox, and Messrs. John T. Haslam, Henry H. Edes and George K. Clarke.

William A. Mowry, Ph.D., of Boston, read a paper on "Franklin's Diplomacy in connection with the Northwest Territory."

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported as donations in September, 15 volumes and eight pamphlets.

Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of two deceased members, Dexter H. Chamberlain and Hon. Alexander H. Holley.

The nominating committee reported the following names as candidates for the publishing committee for the next year, namely, John Ward Dean, Rev. Dr. Lucius R. Paige, Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Jeremiah Colburn, William B. Trask, Henry E. Waite and Francis E. Blake.

November 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, President Goodell in the chair.

William A. Mowry, Ph.D., read a paper on "The Louisiana Purchase our First Acquisition of Territory."

The librarian reported as donations in October, 84 volumes and 1088 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary reported that the following gentlemen had accepted resident membership to which they had been elected, namely, Edward T. Tucker, M.D., of New Bedford, Thomas R. Trowbridge of New Haven, Henry R. Hayden and John Haigh of Somerville.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of five deceased members, namely, Capt. James Burrell, Nathaniel P. Lovering, Elbridge Wason, Isaac B. Chace and Thomas Lamb.

December 7.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Goodell in the chair.

George H. Moore, LL.D., superintendent of the Lenox Library, New York city, read a paper on "The Origin of Yankee Doodle."

The librarian reported as donations last month, 82 volumes and 242 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary reported that Dr. George B. Millett of Penzance, Cornwall, and Hon. Thomas M. Potts of Canonsburg, Pa., had accepted corresponding membership to which they were elected.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of three deceased members, namely, Henry A. Homes, LL.D., Russell Sturgis and Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Taunton, Mass., April 4, 1887.—A meeting was held this day, in Historical Hall. After an opening address from the President, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, he introduced Mr. Samuel Adams Drake, who read an interesting paper on the siege and capture of Louisburg, on Cape Breton, during the administration of Gov. Shirley, and under the leadership of Sir William Pepperell, in 1745.

The librarian, Capt. Hall, read a long list of books, pamphlets, portraits, &c., donated since the last meeting.

Twenty-eight new members were admitted.

April 25.—A special meeting was held this day, to listen to a Lecture from Dr. Reuben A. Guild, of Providence, on Roger Williams.

July 11.—A quarterly meeting was held this day, the President in the chair. Suitable action was taken in memory of Hon. Henry Williams, deceased, an early member and officer of the Society and a distinguished citizen of Taunton.

Capt. Hall read a carefully prepared paper on Major General George Hampden Crosman, of Philadelphia, a native of Taunton in 1779.

October 10.—A quarterly meeting was held this day, and it being the birth day of the veteran Librarian, Capt. John Williams Dean Hall,—his eightieth,—most of the time was spent in congratulatory addresses by President Emery, Dr. Jones, Hon. Charles A. Reed and others, closing with the presentation to the Librarian of a gold-headed cane and to the Society of an excellent likeness of the octogenarian.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1887.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening at the society's Cabinet in Waterman Street, the president, William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

The secretary, Hon. Amos Perry, reported as donations since the last quarterly meeting, 46 volumes, 338 pamphlets and 7 other articles. He also reported a number of interesting letters.

William D. Ely, chairman of the committee appointed to examine and report upon the accuracy of the date 1642 upon the seal of the society, as that of the settlement of Shawomet, presented and read a valuable paper on the subject. The committee are of opinion that the date is correct. Remarks by President Gammell and other members followed the reading of the paper.

November 1.—The autumn and winter season was opened this evening. President Gammell presided at the meeting.

Prof. F. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, read a paper on the "Federal Convention of 1787."

November 15.—A meeting was held this evening in the society's Cabinet, President Gammell in the chair.

Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, read a paper on the "Diplomatic Wiles and Blunders connected with the North-East Boundary Controversy."

November 29.—The regular meeting was held at the Cabinet this evening, the president in the chair.

William R. Weeden, of Providence, read a paper on "The Early African Slave Trade in New England."

December 14.—A regular meeting was held this evening.

Howard W. Preston read a paper on the "Features of the French and English Charters of the Seventeenth Century."

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Edward Godfrey: His Life, Letters and Public Services, 1584-1664. By CHARLES EDWARD BANKS, M.D. Privately Printed. 1887. Small 4to. paper, pp. 88, with Illustrations and Appendix.

The record of any individual prominently connected with the earliest colonial affairs of New England, cannot fail to excite our attention and command our respect; and more especially is this the case when the career of such person is but little known and has not been previously published. Any facts thus brought out are a distinct contribution, not only in a local but in a general sense, to our historical literature.

Such a work is the one under notice. It is a brief description of the life and public services of Governor Edward Godfrey, who held the highest executive office, as well as other positions of trust, in the Province of Maine when that section of New England was under the Gorgean charter. It is a work valuable not only for what it narrates but what it suggests. It narrates in a general way and with clearness, care and an appropriate citation of authorities, the acts and events transpiring in the colony founded by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and of which Governor Godfrey was one of the principal promoters; and it suggests that a more detailed and public history of this colony would tend to set forth more clearly the somewhat complicated relations of Maine with the neighboring governments and throw light upon transactions which have hitherto remained obscure. The value of such a work would readily be appreciated.

The services of Governor Godfrey, on his visit to England in 1637, in defending the cause of Massachusetts against the demand of the Lords Commissioners for a surrender of the charter of that colony and for the appointment of a governor-general over all the New England settlements, were alike creditable to his sagacity and his magnanimity. Here was a man of a different religious belief, representing no interests in common with those of the Puritan commonwealth and having much to gain from such an appointment, inasmuch as the feeble settlement which he represented would thereby be better protected, protesting successfully against this invasion of the rights of a neighboring colony opposed to his own in laws, customs and religion. It is yet an open question whether the appointment of a governor-general and the incorporation of all the petty colonies of New England into one large, compact and influential government, would not have worked eventually for the best interests of that section of England's possessions. The expense of conducting a single government would have been far less, the means of defence would have been greatly facilitated, and the great variety of conflicting laws, manners, customs and even religious beliefs might possibly have been gradually harmonized into one homogeneous whole. On the other hand, the political influence of New England as an independent section would not be so great in the national congress as it is at present with its six separate states.

Yet how were these services of Godfrey rewarded? It is not the pleasantest portion of the history of Massachusetts, the record of the treatment of this champion of her chartered rights by the old Bay colony. He had been chosen governor of the Province of Maine in 1649, and after an administration of three years, during which period the province had prospered, his government was taken from him by the colony he had befriended, and even his private property, secured to him by the Gorges charter, was wrested from him. The author gives a sad but interesting description of this loyal and generous man vainly but persistently struggling to recover his rights, and at length becoming a prisoner for debt. The transition from high official power to a prison is not an uncommon one in history, but when it is effected through no fault of the victim it becomes exceptional and rare.

Maine became thus a part of Massachusetts in 1652, and remained under the control of that colony, province and state, until 1820, a period of one hundred and sixty-eight years. No fair-minded reader can look upon this transaction otherwise than

as a usurpation; and the most aggravating circumstance connected with it was that it was not proposed during the life-time of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who could have defended his rights, nor in that of Governor Winthrop, whose sense of justice might have led him to oppose it, but was done when the province was powerless. It is true that a money value was afterwards paid for the territory to the Gorges heirs, but neither the rights nor the voices of the settlers were at any time regarded in the matter. It might be considered an act of retributive justice that Massachusetts had her own charter taken away some thirty years afterwards, and was reduced from the condition of a half independent colony with the power to elect her governors, to that of a province with the executive officers appointed by the crown.

The city of Gorgiana, or as it was often called, Agamenticus, is described by the author in an interesting manner. It was the first incorporated city in New England, and was organized in 1642 with a mayor, a board of twelve aldermen and twenty-four councilmen; the mayor appointed by the governor and the aldermen and councilmen "chosen annually by the free burgesses." It also seems to have been the capital of the province. This ancient city is now known as the old town of York, with but little left to indicate its former dignity and importance. An account of its early records may be found in the thirty-fifth volume of the REGISTER. The book is well printed on good paper, with copious notes. The illustrations consist of a representation of St. Michael's Church, Wilmington, County of Kent, England, and the Godfrey arms.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

The Pickering Genealogy. By CHARLES PICKERING BOWDITCH, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

This work, which consists of descendants of John and Elizabeth Pickering of Salem, Mass., 1636, through their grandson Lieutenant John Pickering by his wife Sarah Burrill, is a very valuable addition to genealogical literature, embracing as it does many noted families, whose records are for the first time printed. The descendants of this couple are traced as fully in the female lines as in the male, and the work, as far as it goes, appears to be of a most exhaustive nature, probably more minute than any genealogy that has as yet been printed. The tabulated form, which is here adopted, is one which we do not remember to have seen before, but is admirably adapted to the character of this work. The lines of descent (eleven generations) are extended in the order of priority of birth, regardless of sex, the descendants of the first child being completed before the next is taken up. They are arranged on broadsides 25 by 17 inches in size, which come in a port-folio. There are seventy of these, and among the numerous families represented are—Lee, Higginson, Mackey, Frye, Orne, Paine, Diman, Green, Prince, Millet, Goodhue, Peirce, Niippen, Henfield, Goodale, Ropes, Symonds, Nichols, Bowditch, Cabot, Goddard, Pickman, Lyman, Gardner, Williams, Lowell, Wingate, Dodge, Silsbee, etc.

Mr. Bowditch inherits Pickering blood in two lines, being descended from Joseph and Sarah (Pickering) Hardy through his grandfather Benjamin Ropes Nichols, and through his maternal grandmother Mary daughter of Col. Timothy Pickering of revolutionary fame. In the preface to his work Mr. Bowditch says that he has reached only the first stage, and that the general plan of the Pickering Genealogy is to print additional sheets, carrying out in the same manner the other descendants of the first John Pickering not yet traced. Again, to issue a book giving sketches of the individuals who are thus recorded, with statistical information as to size of families, length of life, birth of twins, preponderance of male or female children, etc., in the different generations; and further to trace the ancestry of the men and women who have married descendants of John Pickering. This would indeed seem a very arduous task, and if carried out, would be a work of the greatest value, not only as a genealogy but in a scientific point of view. Mr. Bowditch says the scope of the plan is so large that although he hopes at some time to complete it, it has seemed best at present to furnish certain parts at once, and take up the other later on.

It is to be hoped that this plan may be carried out.

Mr. Bowditch has given us a very fine index to the work, which embraces the christian as well as surname of every individual name on the sheets, printed in the beautiful manner for which John Wilson & Son of the University Press, Cambridge, is noted. This Index has an additional value from the characters attached to the names, which show the searcher whether the person was married, had children, died unmarried, etc.

We are almost sorry to see that the edition of this valuable work is so limited—

only one hundred copies being printed. But the work has been of such a costly character, it was thought there would be but few who would care to take a copy at the seemingly large price (\$25) for which each copy is sold. This price, by the way, is very much below the actual cost.

It can be obtained of Mr. Harrison Ellery, Room 31, No. 28 State St., Boston, Mass.

Collections of the Bostonian Society, Vol. 1. No. 2. Abel Bowen. By WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE. Boston: Old State House. 1887. Royal 8vo. pp. 56+26. Price 75 cts. For sale by the Bostonian Society.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society. Eulogy on Samuel Miller Quincy. By SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT. May 24, 1887. Boston: Old State House. 8vo. pp. 27.

The first of these two works is by William H. Whitmore, A.M., to whom the Bostonian Society owes its existence and its name. Abel Bowen, the subject of this pamphlet, was an engraver with antiquarian tastes. He introduced the art of wood-engraving into Boston, and was also an engraver on copper. He did much during his residence in this city to preserve views of the public buildings here in his day, most of which have now been demolished. He projected and published Snow's History of Boston, and was himself the author of several books on Boston, of which the "Picture of Boston" and "New Guide to Boston and Vicinity" may be named. Mr. Whitmore gives an interesting biography of Bowen, which is illustrated by some of his own engravings, printed from the original blocks and plates, with descriptive notices. The book is prepared in the thorough manner for which the author has deservedly a high reputation.

The second pamphlet is an able eulogy, delivered before the Bostonian Society, on Gen. Samuel M. Quincy, the first secretary and treasurer of that Society, and the first president of the Boston Antiquarian Club, which was the nucleus of the Bostonian Society. Gen. Quincy was one of the ten charter members of the present Society, and the second of these members who have died, the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., being the first. Mr. Bent, in his eulogy, pays a fitting tribute to the talents and virtues of Gen. Quincy, and narrates his services as an officer in the war for the preservation of the Union, as a member of the Boston bar, as a legislator, and as a private citizen.

L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux, Correspondance littéraire, Notes and Queries française, Questions et Réponses, Lettres et Documents inédits, Communications diverses. Paris: Lucien Faucou. Directeur, 13 Rue Cujas. New York: John Delay, 13 Union Square.

The twentieth year of this bi-monthly has just closed; but its duty is by no means completed. So long as questions in French literature, history or science need ready and prompt replies, the value of this serial will be felt. Every year it publishes an amount of not less than a thousand columns of interesting and curious information. Questions and answers are inserted upon all topics, without the least distinction of politics or religion. In the last number, we observe the statement that the patronyme, Pernell or Parnell, originally Flemish, has long since disappeared from the continent, though surviving in England and Ireland, to-day.

The moderate price of this magazine, sixteen francs for twenty-four numbers, brings it easily within the reach of all interested in its objects and aims.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Christianity the Key to the Character of Washington. By PHILIP SLAUGHTER, D.D., Historiographer of the Diocese of Virginia. New York: Thomas Whitaker, 2 and 3 Bible House. 8vo. pp. 48. 1887. Third Edition.

"*The Culpeper Men.*" *Presentation of Flag, September 6th, 1887.* By Rev. P. SLAUGHTER, D.D. Culpeper, Va.: Exponent Print. 8vo. pp. 9. 1887.

The first edition of the first of these pamphlets by Rev. Dr. Slaughter was noticed by us in April last. It is a discourse delivered before the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association at Pohick Church, Truro Parish, Fairfax County, Va., on the 30th of May, 1886. Concerning this work, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop wrote to the author: "I have read it with satisfaction and delight. It confirms all my opinions of the character of Washington, and leaves no loop to hang a doubt upon that Christianity was the key to that character." We are glad to see a third edition of this discourse brought out in so handsome a form.

The second pamphlet contains the address of Rev. Dr. Slaughter on presenting, in September last, a flag to the "Culpeper Minute Men," and the reply to him of

Judge Bell in behalf of that company. The venerable Dr. Slaughter is a son of Capt. Philip Slaughter, one of the original Culpeper Minute Men formed in 1775, who did good service in the Revolutionary War. Capt. Slaughter kept a journal, which unfortunately was lost from Dr. Slaughter's house during the late civil war. A duplicate of a few of the earlier pages is, however, preserved, giving an account of the formation of the company and some of its service in the field. The Culpeper Minute Men were dissolved in 1776, and the soldiers were merged in the militia, where they showed their spirit as patriots and soldiers. Another company with the same name was organized eighty-four years later, July 4, 1860; and in the late war they showed their bravery and their devotion to the cause they had espoused. Like its prototype this company had a brief separate existence. In 1879, however, a new company was formed, which still exists, and to this company the presentation was made. The addresses of Dr. Slaughter and Judge Bell are valuable additions to the military history of Virginia.

The Curio, an Illustrated Magazine, devoted to Genealogy, Biography, Heraldry, Book-plates, Coins, Autographs, Rare Books, Works of Art, Old Furniture, Plate, and other Colonial Relics. New York: R. W. Wright, Publisher, 6 Astor Place. Royal 4to. Price six dollars per annum; single copies 60 cents each. Vol. I. No. I. September, 1887.

The advent of this magazine naturally attracts the attention of those interested in antiquarian subjects, which we are glad to say are occupying more and more the attention of the public. Besides the present interesting articles with its coterie of contributors, the future success of the undertaking will depend on the contributions from the most learned authorities, with whom we presume arrangements have already been made.

The present number is a large quarto size, of nice readable print, on good paper, containing forty-eight pages. The prospectus for the year is encouraging with its variety of subjects, which will naturally interest the specialist as well as the general reader.

One of the first subjects under consideration is on American families of European descent. It would have been better to start alphabetically instead of beginning with the letter M, which is represented in this number by the Montgomeries.

The next on the programme will be attractive to those interested in heraldry, viz.: the publication of a series of original documents emanating from Heralds' College, the Ulster and Lyon offices, as well as continental sources.

The first contribution on Book-Plates and their Engravers appears in this number. This article is, comparatively speaking, a fresh subject on this side of the Atlantic, and comes from the pen of the possessor of one of the best collections of American book-plates, who is known to the readers of the REGISTER by his contribution of articles on the same subject to its pages.

Reviews on rare old books can be made entertaining, and early publications on American subjects are scarce even here, but on general subjects the libraries of the old world could be searched to great advantage in the interest of this periodical.

The first of the series of Studies of the Seals of our Royal Governors appears in this number, beginning with Petrus Stuyvesant and Thomas Dongan.

Besides the subjects already enumerated, articles will appear on Colonial Customs, Ancient and Modern Art, all attractive topics. These with the Notes and Query department (which has proved in other instances a valuable source for acquiring information) will make this periodical quite an addition to those already in the field, and we sincerely hope it will merit a good share of the attention of the reading world.

Since the above was written, three more numbers have been published, filled with a similar variety of attractive matter.

By A. D. Weld French, Esq., of Boston.

Life and Writings of Elisha North, M.D. By his grandson, H. CARRINGTON BOLTON, Ph.D. Author's Edition. 1887. 8vo.

This is a memoir read before the New London County Medical Association, April 7, 1887. It was printed in the third volume of the Transactions of the Connecticut Medical Association, from which volume this reprint has been made. Dr. North was a physician of high standing in Connecticut, who was born at Goshen, Jan. 8, 1771, and died Dec. 29, 1843. The pamphlet before us gives an interesting account of his life and writings.

He was one of the earliest physicians in this country to practise vaccination. His first patients were vaccinated in the summer of 1800, only a few weeks after Dr. Waterhouse, of Cambridge, had used vaccine matter, which he had received from England, on his children and others. Dr. North's experiment, with matter obtained in New Haven, was like that of Dr. Waterhouse, successful. He vaccinated three persons, two of whom were children. The children went through the regular process of vaccination, but the virus failed to infect the adult.

It is claimed by Dr. North that he introduced "the kine poek for the first time into the city of New York. This was done," he says, "in April, 1801, by the agency of a Mr. Hunt. Mr. Hunt visited New York on his own business, while he had the kine poek in his arm, and that too in the right stage for taking matter. Mr. Hunt at my request called on Dr. Edward Miller, who vaccinated others from his arm. I vaccinated Mr. Hunt from the arm of a little girl."

The Opening, the Use, and the Future of our Domain on this Continent. An Address delivered before the New York Historical Society on its Eighty Second Anniversary, Tuesday, November 16, 1886. By GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D., LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Historical Society. New York: Printed for the Society. 1887. 8vo. pp. 34.

This address is interesting and instructive. It is thoughtful, and has valuable comments and wise suggestions in regard to our future course as a nation. Dr. Ellis places much reliance on old maps and such fragments of information as history has handed down to us. They are useful in showing the successive stages in our history. And here let us say, that we can hardly over-estimate the value of the work which our historical and antiquarian societies have done and are doing in preserving data for future use. The members of these societies have by patient and unremunerative toil done much during the last generation to preserve matter that would otherwise have been lost or have become inaccessible. In our haste to bring about visible tangible results, we are apt to forget the rich heritage of the past. The present tendencies of thought are likely to prove misleading unless duly conditioned by the results arrived at by the great minds of those who have gone before.

Dr. Ellis, in treating the third and last point of his theme, says: "We have cast back a retrospect through nearly four hundred years. Dare we cast the horoscope of four hundred years in prospect?" Some say we must look to an ever growing, ever expanding science to make our foundations secure. This may be true, so long as science keeps within her proper sphere, but she can never take the place of the divine religion which is our most precious possession. True science reverently leads up from nature to nature's God, and is compatible with revealed religion, but there are many false sciences abroad to-day. Moral qualities, religious aspirations are far above the reach of any mere scientific test. Can we submit them to a chemical analysis? No, but we know that they are eternal verities. The sphere of science is in the material world of matter, not in the higher realm of the spirit.

By the Rev. Daniel Rollins, of Pittsfield, N. H.

A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, containing the Records of Boston Selectmen 1736 to 1742. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 399.

A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, containing the Boston Town Records 1758 to 1769. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, 1886. 8vo. pp. 344.

A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, containing the Select men's Minutes from 1742-3 to 1753. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 330.

These volumes are the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth reports of the Boston Record Commissioners. The previous volumes are. First Report, 1876, containing early tax lists and other matters; Second Report, 1877, Boston Town Records, 1634 to 1658, and the Boston Book of Possessions; Third Report, 1878, Charlestown Land Records, 1638 to 1802; Fourth Report, 1880, Records of Dorchester, 1632 to 1654; Fifth Report, 1880, N. I. Bowditch's Gleaner articles relating to the history of estates lying on or around Beacon Hill; Sixth Report, 1881, Roxbury Land and Church Records; Seventh Report, 1881, Boston Town Records, 1660 to 1701; Eighth Report, 1883, Boston Town Records, 1700 to 1728; Ninth Report, 1883,

Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630 to 1699; Tenth Report, 1886, Miscellaneous Papers, including reprints of the two earliest Boston Directories, 1789 and 1796; Eleventh Report, 1884, Boston Selectmen's Records, 1701 to 1715; Twelfth Report, 1885, Boston Town Records, 1729 to 1742; Thirteenth Report, 1885, Boston Selectmen's Records, 1716 to 1736; Fourteenth Report, 1885; Boston Town Records, 1742 to 1757.

It will be seen that the Commissioners have now printed the entire town records of Boston from 1634 to 1769, and the Selectmen's records from 1701 to 1753, besides other records of the original town of Boston and those which have been annexed to it. Several of the early reports have been reprinted, but we think no material changes have been made in these reprints, except in those of the second and fourth reports. The first part of the second report was issued in 1881, and we know of no material changes in it. The reprint of the second part of the second report, namely, the Book of Possessions, issued 1882, contains a reduced copy of the Plan of early Boston compiled by Mr. George Lamb, several years ago, and now in the possession of the Boston Public Library. The several sections of the map are also reproduced separately, and are accompanied by illustrative notes by Mr. Whitmore, the chairman of the commission. The reprint, 1883, of the fourth report, the records of Dorchester, is from a carefully prepared copy by Mr. William B. Trask, and contains many and important corrections.

The tenth report, though not issued till 1886, was authorized by the Aldermen of Boston, October 2, 1882, and the stereotyping of the work was then commenced.

Another valuable work, of which a small edition was printed by the city under the supervision of Mr. Whitmore, was issued in September last. It is a fac-simile reprint of the volume of Massachusetts Colonial Laws, published in 1672, with all the known supplements to the year 1686. It is contemplated to reprint a fac-simile of the volume of 1660, with the Supplements to 1672. Of the first edition of the Laws, that of 1648, no copy is known to be in existence.

We cannot appreciate too highly our indebtedness to the Commission.

History of the Town of Medford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, from its First Settlement in 1630 to 1855. By CHARLES BROOKS. *Revised, Enlarged, and brought down to 1885.* By JAMES M. USHER. Boston: Rand, Avery & Company. 1886. 8vo. pp. 592. Cloth. Price \$5. Address Hon. James M. Usher, West Medford, Mass.

This large and handsome volume adds another to the rapidly increasing number of excellent and reliable town histories. The work of Mr. Brooks, published in 1855, which had become very rare, has in this volume been greatly enlarged, brought down to the present time, and beautifully illustrated, resulting in a model history of the town.

A view of Medford Square forms the frontispiece, and an unusually large number of fine portraits and pictures of public and private buildings enrich the pages. The ancient Cradock house, built in 1634, believed to be the oldest building standing in New England, and other historical structures, are included. The story of the civil, religious and military life of old Medford is presented in a most attractive manner, and there are copious extracts from the records, especially those of the earlier period. Medford was incorporated in 1630, and is therefore one of the most ancient towns in Massachusetts, but unfortunately the town records for the first forty years were lost, and Mr. Brooks had to replace them as best he could from the State archives, and other sources.

Medford was the birth-place and home of the distinguished revolutionary officer and patriot, John Brooks, who was first elected Governor of the Commonwealth in 1816, and served for seven years. The sketch of his life is accompanied by numerous other notices of prominent and respected citizens, who were natives or residents of the town.

The natural history of the locality has its place in the volume, and the social and business organizations and enterprises occupy well assigned space.

The genealogies fill sixty-six pages, and were prepared for Mr. Brooks by William H. Whitmore, the well known and trusty genealogist. The book is printed in the best manner, and Mr. Usher is entitled to the gratitude of all persons appreciating New England for this history of Medford, founded upon the valuable work of Mr. Brooks, but containing a large amount of original matter carefully prepared by Mr. Usher, and the whole faithfully edited by him.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham.

History of Methodism in Maine. 1793—1886. Published with the approval of the Maine and East Maine Conferences. By Rev. STEPHEN ALLEN, D.D., of Maine Conference, and Rev. W. H. PILSBURY, of East Maine Conference. Augusta: Press of Charles E. Nash. 1887. 8vo. pp. 650+282.

The author of the first part of this volume truly remarks that "the advent of Methodism in Maine forms an important epoch in the religious history of the State." It is a little less than a hundred years ago that Rev. Jesse Lee of Virginia came here and preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached in Maine, and now this denomination is numerically much stronger than any other in the State, and has a corresponding influence in religious affairs. The volume before me, a thick octavo, opens with a brief account of the people of Maine, one hundred years ago, describes their character and condition with special reference to religious matters, gives an account of the planting of Methodism with interesting sketches of the early workers in this field—Lee, Wager, Hall, Mudge, Hull, Taylor, Soule and others, and then tells the whole story of the marvellous spread and subsequent growth of the denomination, bringing the history down to the present time. The first six hundred and fifty pages are devoted to the Maine Conference, which, down to 1847, included the entire State. Rev. Dr. Allen, the author of this portion of the work, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1835, and, as Principal of Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Financial Agent of Maine Wesleyan Board of Education, preacher and Presiding Elder, he has been closely identified with the denomination for nearly half a century. He is a ripe scholar, a ready and graceful writer, and has admirably accomplished the work upon which he has long been engaged. It is well arranged, properly indexed, and contains, in addition to the concise history of the Methodist denomination in Maine, biographical sketches of a large number of preachers, and is embellished with thirty-three portraits and views.

The history of the East Maine Conference is arranged essentially after the same plan as the first part. It opens with a sketch of Early Methodism in that portion of the State now covered by the East Maine Conference, and embraces a history of that Conference to the present time. Its author, Rev. Wm. H. Pilsbury, was connected with the Maine Conference from 1834 to the time of the division in 1847, and since that time he has been identified with the East Maine. The two divisions of the work, taken as a whole, form a valuable addition to ecclesiastical history, and the volume is invaluable to the denomination in Maine. Its biographical sketches of early and late preachers are of especial value, and their compilation involved a large amount of pains-taking work. The mechanical part of the book, including printing by Chas. E. Nash, of Augusta, and binding by Ira Bradley & Co., of Boston, is everything that can be desired, though for convenience, two volumes where the work is so large and so easily divisible, might suit some readers better than one.

By Wm. B. Lapham, M.D., of Augusta, Me.

1645-1656. *Portsmouth Records. A Transcript of the First Thirty-Five Pages of the Earliest Town Book, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. With Notes.* By FRANK W. HACKETT. Portsmouth: Privately Printed. 1886. 8vo. pp. 76.

The town books of Portsmouth, N. H., prior to 1833, Mr. Hackett informs us in the Introduction to this volume, are five in number. "The first," he says, "contains a record of town meetings and doings of the selectmen from 1652 (or earlier) to March, 1696; the second from 16 March, 1695, to 13 April, 1779; the third from 29 June, 1779, to 27 April, 1807; the fourth from 4 May, 1807, to 26 March, 1821; and the fifth from 16 April, 1821, to March, 1833."

In the volume before us Mr. Hackett has given the first 35 pages of the first book complete, with extracts from that and the second book. He has prefixed an able and interesting introduction, giving valuable information relative to the early history of Portsmouth, condition of the town records, and the dangers to which they have been exposed. An Appendix furnishes historical and explanatory annotations of the records. The following strange entry gives one reason why the records of Portsmouth are so imperfect:

"January the 13th 1652. At the hous of george walton

"This night the select men examened the ould Town Booke and what was not aproved, was crossed out, and what was aproved, was left to bee Recorded in this Booke and to be conformed by the present select men.

"Signed by mr. Brian Pendleton henry. sherburn Renald. Fernald John. Pickeringe James. Johnson."

On the above entry Mr. Hackett remarks: "This extraordinary performance appears not even to have had a vote of the inhabitants to justify it." Whether the old book was destroyed at the time does not clearly appear. It is certain however that it cannot now be found.

We hope this publication will show the inhabitants of Portsmouth the value of their records, and induce them to preserve these records in print, at least the earlier portions. Portsmouth, one of the oldest and most historic of our New England towns, ought not to leave it to a single man to print her early records at his own cost. The city of Boston, and the towns of Brookline, Braintree and Dedham have set Portsmouth examples in this respect that she will do well to follow.

The Index Library: A series of Indexes and Calendars to British Records. Issued Monthly. Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L. Part I. Jan. 1888. 8vo. pp. 48. London, C. I. Clark, 4 Lincolnshire Fields. Price 2s. Annual Subscription 1 guinea.

One of the most valuable aids to the student of genealogy—and more especially Anglo-American—is to be found in Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore's "Index Library," a work which clears away the difficulty of finding reliable clues, in the public records, to missing links during the eventful period of the seventeenth century, when so many members of British families left their native country, to seek fortune elsewhere.

From my own experience of laborious research, amongst the public archives, and private monuments in the compilation of "Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies," "An Account of the Surname Edgar," "Memorials of Families of the Surname Archer," and "A Plea for Heraldry in the New World," I may fairly claim to be in a position to say, how much Antiquarian labour may be lightened by such a *vade mecum* as this "Index Library" affords—and, more especially, as regards such "Mines of information," as the "Chancery Proceedings," "Close rolls," "Star Chamber records," Wills, Marriages, Licences, etc.

With such a vast accumulation of references, as Mr. Phillimore proposes to give, there should be no insuperable obstacle to the writing of any reliable family history even where the family itself has not been prominent in its country's annals—nor need a family be prominent to make such a task interesting, where the motive is as much that of the *Ethnologist* as of the more restricted *Herald*.

The Index Library is published monthly, at what must be called a moderate price, for no less than 70,000 references are promised in the course of the year, for, what is practically a nominal sum. The first part, which is now before us, contains the initial portion of the "Chancery Proceedings of Charles I.," "Signet Index" from 1584 (forming a key to the Patent Rolls), and, lastly, "The Royalist Composition Papers;" while, in the February part, we are promised the first instalment of the Wills of Northamptonshire and Rutland, the district with which the families of Washington and Garfield were connected. Though this alone means much, the editor promises still more if the enterprise meets with only adequate support.

The undertaking practically brings the contents of the various record depositories within the reach of the general public.

The work is clearly printed, with, at the same time, the utmost economy of space—points which are of the highest importance in a work meant for frequent reference.

The work is certainly, at least, of equal value to Americans as to Englishmen, and every student of family history must cordially wish it success.

By Major J. H. Lawrence-Archer, London, Eng., Hon. Sec'y Royal Oriental Order.

York Deeds. Book I. Portland: JOHN T. HULL. 1887. 8vo. pp. 76+409+160. Price \$5.

Down to A.D. 1760, the county of York included the entire district of Maine, and all its deeds and many of its other legal documents are embraced in the York County Records. The volumes containing them are kept at the Register of Deeds office in Alfred, and are much worn, the writing is much faded and difficult to decipher. The importance of preserving these valuable records by having them carefully copied and printed, has long been realized, and the subject has several times been called to the attention of the Maine Legislature. In March, 1883, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. John T. Hull, of Portland, aided by a committee of the Maine Historical Society, the Legislature passed a resolve in favor of the publication of the early records of the State in the registry of deeds for the County of York, placing the matter in charge of the Maine Historical Society. The Society, through its

Standing Committee, immediately assigned all the rights conferred by the resolve to Mr. John T. Hull, reserving only the right to superintend the copying and printing of the records. Mr. Hull subsequently assigned his interest to Messrs. Brown Thurston & Co., of Portland, who are the real publishers and responsible parties in the transaction.

To represent the Maine Historical Society, the Standing Committee appointed Mr. Hobart W. Richardson, of Portland, a gentleman of education and culture, an editor and publisher by profession and well versed in the early history of the State. The preface and introduction to this volume, written by Mr. Richardson, amply justify the choice made by the Committee for this difficult and responsible duty. The Committee also authorized the employment of Mr. Wm. M. Sargent, of Portland, a lawyer and conveyancer by profession, a careful and painstaking student of local history, and familiar with the chirography of the early recorders, to prepare the copies for printing, from the old and time-stained volumes in the archives of York. The first volume of the series is the one before me, and it more than fills my expectations and hopes. The work is admirably done in every respect. The preface and introduction occupy the first seventy-four pages. Then follows the certificate of accuracy from Justin M. Leavitt, Esq., the present Register of Deeds for York County. One page of *errata* comes next, followed by Part First of York Deeds. The plan of the Suffolk Deeds, which the Resolve of the Legislature established as a model, has mainly been followed. The index of grantors and grantees, as well as the general index, are all complete. Nice new type cast for the purpose has been used, and the volume is a model of typographical neatness, and handsomely and substantially bound. By act of the Legislature, these records, when properly certified and printed, are to be admitted as evidence in all the courts of the State of Maine, and as most of the titles to real estate are based upon the early York deeds, it will be a great convenience to parties in interest. The remaining three volumes are well in hand and will be issued in due time.

By Wm. B. Lapham, M.D., of Augusta, Me.

A Collection of New Hampshire Registers, with Note and Comment thereon. By JOSEPH A. STICKNEY. Great Falls, N. H.: Fred. L. Shapleigh, Book and Job Printer. 1887. 18mo. pp. 37.

The present volume is a valuable addition to the bibliography of New Hampshire. Mr. Stickney, of Great Falls, has long been known as a collector of New Hampshire Registers, and the possessor of original editions of some of the rarest volumes. He has here preserved the titles of all the Registers known to have been printed,—and it is not probable that any have been printed which are not extant,—and has added to them bibliographical descriptions and annotations derived from a personal inspection of the books themselves. He has been careful to give precise information, and must have spent a great deal of time in compiling this book. Besides a list of the New Hampshire Registers, he furnishes a list of Registers published out of the State, which contain statistics of New Hampshire, the earliest being Mein and Fleeming's Register for 1768.

The earliest New Hampshire Register is that for 1772. Four copies of the original edition of this Register are extant, one of them being owned by Mr. Stickney and another by the Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago. It has been reprinted. Ten other Registers were published in the eighteenth century, namely, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797 (two Registers, one printed at Dover and the other at Exeter), 1798 and 1800. Since then one Register has appeared every year and sometimes two. It will be remembered that the Hon. John Wentworth, in 1884, presented to the New England Historic Genealogical Society a set of this work, elegantly bound, containing a Register for every year to that time.—(See REGISTER, xxxix. 131.)

Maine Wills. 1640–1760. Edited with Notes by WILLIAM M. SARGENT, A.M., of the Cumberland Bar. Portland: Brown Thurston & Co. 1887. 8vo. pp. xii. +953. Price \$5.

This volume of 950 octavo pages does great credit to Mr. Sargent's enterprise and diligence, and is a noticeable evidence of that taste for historical study which has been growing of late throughout the country. This book, so ably edited, will be valuable to all historical students for reference, and it should find a place in every student's and collector's library; nor will it be found uninteresting to persons not students, but who have a fancy for "quaint and forgotten lore." For in this book

of Wills may be found scores of scraps which read strangely in our brighter and freer day. Often extremely pathetic are some of these items, and they reveal a great deal of the domestic life of the times in which they were penned, as the last words of departing men.

The book is noticeably low in price for one so voluminous, and one can hardly understand how it can be afforded for the sum asked.

By James Phinney Baxter, A.M., of Portland, Me.

Massachusetts Agricultural College. Addresses delivered at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, June 21, 1887, on the 25th Anniversary of the Passage of the Morrill Land Grant Act. Amherst, Mass.

This pamphlet contains three addresses, delivered last summer at the Agricultural College in Amherst, Mass. The first, a "Memorial Address," is by Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D.; the second address is by Hon. Justin S. Morrill, president of Cornell University; and the last, an "Historical Address," is by the Hon. Charles G. Davis. They commemorate the passage by Congress of the Land Grant Act, June 19, 1862, of which act, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, who was present on this occasion and delivered one of the addresses, was the author. The act, which was signed by President Lincoln, July 2, 1862, led to the formation of agricultural colleges in Massachusetts and several other States of the Union. The late Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in an address before the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Feb. 7, 1849, broached the idea of an agricultural college, and persistently advocated it on every proper occasion, till on the 29th of April, 1862, he had the satisfaction of seeing an act for the incorporation of the Massachusetts Agricultural College signed by Gov. Andrew, with his own name at the head of the incorporators.

These addresses give a history of the efforts to improve agriculture, and particularly of the Morrill Land Grant Act and the establishment of the Agricultural College in this State.

La Casa Gravina cenno e tavolo genealogiche. Per VINCENZO PALIZZOLO GRAVINA, Barone di Ramione, Gran Croce e Cavaliere di più ordini, Censore e Consultore della R. Accademia Araldica Italiana, Corrispondente della Consulta Araldica d'Italia, del Collegio Araldico di Francia, delle Società Araldiche dei Paesi Bassi, Socio e Presidente Onorario di molte insigni Accademie Scientifiche e Letterarie &c. &c. Palermo: Typographia dell' Armonia. 1887. Paper, 32 pp. folio, Super Royal.

These handsomely printed sheets place on record, in convenient form, the line of descent of the noble house of Gravina, in Naples and other parts of Italy, through nine principal branches, from its founder, a kinsman and companion of the sons of Tancred d'Hauteville. The tables are preceded by an able and comprehensive monograph, from the learned editor, upon the history and achieved honors of his family. The work is accompanied and illustrated by a blazon of the arms of Gravina, handsomely lithographed in colors by Cinqueman, of Palermo. The elegance of the paper, the style of the printing and the amplitude of the page render this brochure worthy the commendation of the finest taste and the most cultivated understanding.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., Somerville, Mass.

Proceedings at the Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Dedham, Massachusetts, September 21, 1886. Cambridge: University Press. 1887. 8vo. pp. 214.

As we examine this volume we are impressed with the care and accuracy with which it has been prepared, and we think it would be extremely difficult to collect a more perfect and detailed account of any event than the story of this celebration as told in the handsome publication before us. Dedham is the mother of many thriving towns, whose citizens gladly joined in the observance of her birth-day, and the presence of the governor of the commonwealth and many distinguished men, together with military and other organizations from various places, all combined to make that beautiful autumn day memorable in the annals of Norfolk County.

The book contains an excellent description of the procession in the morning, and careful reports of the exercises and speeches at the church in the middle of the day, and at the grand dinner in a large tent on Richards Field in the afternoon. The historical address of Eneas Worthington, Esq., at the church, is interesting and valuable, and the report of the committee on Historic Tablets and Monuments is rich in important antiquarian matter.

At a town meeting held April 4, 1887, a committee was appointed, and money appropriated, to print these proceedings, and later Messrs. Henry O. Hildreth and Winslow Warren were chosen a sub-committee to prepare and print this volume, which reflects the greatest credit upon them and upon all the citizens of the old town of Dedham, a town which in age and historic associations has but few equals in New England.

The frontispiece is a photograph of the first page of the covenant adopted at the first recorded meeting of the Dedham Proprietors, August 18, 1636, and illustrates the curious hand-writing of Edward Alleyn, the first town clerk of Dedham.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

The East Anglian, or Notes and Queries on Subjects connected with the Counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex and Norfolk. Issued Monthly. Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., F.R. Hist. S., Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Bucks. Ipswich: Pawsey and Hayes, The Ancient House, New Series, Vol. II., December, 1887. Part XXXVI. 8vo. Annual Subscription, payable in advance, 5 shillings, post free.

In January, 1885, the Rev. Mr. White, then of Ipswich, in Suffolk, England, commenced the publication of a monthly periodical, devoted to historical, antiquarian and genealogical matters relating to the four eastern counties—Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex and Norfolk. A similar periodical under the title of the *East Anglian* was commenced in January, 1859, more than a quarter of a century previous, by the late Samuel Tymms of Lowestoft, and subsequently of Bury St. Edmunds. Mr. White decided to give his work the same title and to make it a second series of that work. One volume of twenty-four parts of this second series has been completed, and the number before us is the twelfth part of a second volume.

The work is ably edited and contains a great variety of historical, antiquarian and genealogical matter which will interest American as well as English readers. The four English counties to which the *East Anglian* is devoted have a particular interest for the people of New England, as many of our settlers came from that region.

After Fifty Years. Semi-Centennial of the Oxford Democrat. History of the Paper from the First Issue, with Sketches of its Editors, Publishers, etc. By WM. B. LAPHAM, M.D. Paris, Maine: Printed at the Oxford Democrat Office. 1886. 12mo. pp. 35.

Dr. Lapham, of Augusta, Me., the author of this pamphlet, is a native of Paris, Me., where the *Oxford Democrat* is printed, and besides is the author of an excellent history of that town. This history of a country newspaper for half a century preserves much of the political and social history of that section of the State of Maine, and the biography of many of its prominent citizens, some of whom have made a record in the affairs of the State and nation.

The Archives of Andover. By the Rev. C. COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A., and the Rev. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK. Part I. Andover: J. C. Holmes. 8vo. pp. 20.

The records of the town of Andover, England, date back to a very early period, and are unusually numerous and of the highest genealogical value. Amongst them may be mentioned the "maneloquium" books, being minutes of the meetings "moroghespeeke" of the early town council and also the guild rolls on which are entered the admissions of the freemen from the thirteenth century. An effort is now being made to render them generally accessible by means of the printing press, in which good object the editors are seconded by the liberality of Henry Hammans, Esq., a gentleman who is resident in the neighborhood of Andover. The present installment consists of a fragment of the early church wardens' accounts, found amongst the town records. It covers the years 1470-73. The name "church wardens accounts" sufficiently indicates its nature, which from its early date is of considerable interest. It is well printed, the transcript has been carefully made, and there is a good descriptive introduction. We think, however, that it would be better to indicate gaps in the manuscript by brackets rather than by blanks.

We trust that sufficient encouragement on both sides of the Atlantic will be forthcoming to go on with the work, which is one that Americans will appreciate, for the town of Andover sent a large number of early settlers to its American namesake in Massachusetts.

By W. P. W. Fillimore, M.A., B.C.L., of London, England.

Bibliography of Manchester, N. H. A Collection of Books, Pamphlets and Magazines from 1748 to 1885—One Hundred and Forty-Two Years. Second Edition, with Additions. Preserved by S. C. GOULD, Cor. Sec. N. H. Press Association. Part I. Manchester, N. H.: S. C. & L. M. Gould, Publishers. 1885. 8vo. pp. 60.

We have for many years known Mr. Gould as a zealous collector of books relating to New Hampshire, and particularly to Manchester in that state. The present pamphlet gives the titles of his remarkable collection relating to Manchester, numbering over 1650 works, which he has been more than twenty years in gathering.

The catalogue was made for Mr. Gould by Mr. John W. Moore, a veteran printer, publisher and editor. It comprises the book and pamphlet literature of Manchester, including some of the leading magazines and other serials. "It contains the published literary efforts of former and present residents, whether native or temporary, whether published during or prior to their residence here or subsequent to their departure; also all works published by or relating to the city. The catalogue also includes more or less literature relating to Bedford; together with some works relating to Londonderry and Derry, of which towns Manchester was formerly a part."

Mr. Gould's collection should find a place in the Public Library of Manchester, so that it may not be dispersed at his death. We know of only one other person who has made a collection of the literature of the town he resides in, and that is Mr. James F. Hunnewell, whose *Bibliography of Charlestown* was noticed by us in January, 1882. The examples of Messrs. Hunnewell and Gould should incite others to do a similar work for their own towns; and we would particularly recommend to the librarians of our many New England town libraries, to make such a collection and appropriate an alcove or two to it.

In Memory of John B. Moreau. 16mo. pp. 12.

Biographical Sketch of John Bostwick Moreau, Esq., the Originator of "The Bradford Club." By JOHN WARD DEAN. 8vo. pp. 4.

The first title is that of an interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Moreau of New York city, by his friend Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., the well-known author. The sketch was prepared for the New York Historical Society, of which Mr. Moreau was an active and efficient member. It is here prefaced by the action of the society, May 4, 1886, on the reception of this memorial notice. Mr. Moreau collected and edited for the Bradford Club, an association which was organized by him, the famous Croaker poems which Halleck and his friend Drake contributed to the *Evening Post* and other New York newspapers in the early part of this century. He also compiled two Shakspeare calendars illustrating events in New York history, which was noticed by us in July, 1882.

The second pamphlet is a reprint from the REGISTER.

A History of the Clapboard Trees or Third Parish, Dedham, Mass., now the Unitarian Parish, West Dedham. 1736—1886. By GEORGE WILLIS COOKE, recently Minister of the Parish. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. 1887. 8vo. pp. 139. Price \$1.

This is a remarkably well written history of this parish, and contains much that is of more than local interest and value. The portraits, maps, and other illustrations add greatly to it, and the volume presents an attractive appearance. Rev. Mr. Cooke has gathered many facts about the old ministers and the old days, and as is the case elsewhere, the earlier history of a parish is that of the portion of the town which it comprises.

We are seldom called upon to notice a book of this size that is more worthy of commendation, for it is both entertaining and valuable. It is printed in the best manner.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

Boston Directory, containing the City Record, a Directory of the Citizens, Business Directory and a Street Directory. No. LXXXIII. For the Year commencing July 1, 1887. Boston: Sampson, Murdock & Company. 8vo. pp. 1848. Price \$5.

The Boston Directory is the best city directory that we have met with. In our notices of the work in former years we have pointed out some of its various excellencies. The present Directory contains the names of 184,517 persons, and the changes since the last volume number 137,560.

Washington as an Angler. With Extracts from his Diaries. 1787-89. By GEORGE H. MOORE, Member of the Ammauskeag Fishing Club. New York: Printed for the Author. 1887. Sm. 4to. pp. 14.

"Mr. Sparks, in his life of Washington, has mentioned," says the author of this brochure, "the report of a tradition that he displayed in his boyhood a passion for active sports and a fondness for athletic amusements, which he did not relinquish in mature life. Other writers have repeated this general statement, but no one has pointed out his claim to be recognized as a 'Brother of the Angle.' Among his manuscripts hitherto unpublished, he has left a very interesting record of his recreations at a period of his life when he was engaged in a service hardly less important to his country than that of his military career." One of Gen. Washington's recreations, Dr. Moore shows, was fishing, and he quotes as proof the General's diary, in which accounts of fishing parties are entered. Pleasant remarks on these parties and on Washington's companions of the rod are added.

The book is dedicated to President Cleveland, who, as is well known, has shown his skill as an angler, and who no doubt will be gratified in finding that the first occupant of the United States Presidential chair, like the present, was an Angler. "No good fisherman," says Dr. Moore, "was ever a bad man, and history will bear out the assertion that the best Presidents have been the best fishermen."

The Registers of the Parish of Wandsworth in the County of Surrey. (1603-1787.) Part 1. Marriages, 1603-1787. Baptisms, 1603-1675. Transcribed by JOHN TRAVISS SQUIRE, a Member of the Harleian Society. Lymington: R. E. & C. T. King. 1887. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 96. To be published in 4 parts at 5 shillings a part, or in one volume price a guinea. Subscriptions received by Mr. Squire, 33 Birdhurst Road, Wandsworth, Surrey, England.

In our number for January, 1887, we announced this work as in preparation, and gave some particulars concerning the proposed publication. We have now the first part of the work before us, handsomely printed on fine paper, uniform in size and style with the Publications of the Harleian Society. As we have already stated, there are numerous entries relative to Huguenot families. The Register contains many surnames which are found in New England. We commend the work to our readers.

The Genealogist. Washington, D. C.: N. L. Collamer. 1887. Square 16mo. pp. 8 in each number. Published monthly at 2405 Pennsylvania Avenue. Price 25 cents a year, or 5 cents a number.

Mr. Collamer is both editor and publisher of this magazine, the first number of which appeared last September. It is issued in the interests of the science of genealogy, and is filled with interesting matter. Mr. Collamer is engaged on a genealogy of his family, and has commenced this periodical to assist himself and others in their researches.

Pedigree of the Family of Biscoe. By JOHN CHALLENGER COVINGTON SMITH, Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of Essex Archaeological Society. London: Mitchell and Hughes, 140 Wardour St. W. 1887. Quarto, pp. 23.

The Genealogy and History of the Guild, Guile, and Gile Family. By CHARLES BURLEIGH, Portland, Me.: Brown Thurston & Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. 331. With Index. Price \$5.

Early Genealogies of the Cole Families of America (including Coles and Cowles). By FRANK T. COLE. Columbus, O. 1887. 8vo. pp. xxxii.+303. With Index.

Genealogy of the Denny Family in England and America, Descendants of John Denny of Combs, Suffolk, England, in 1439. Leicester, Mass.: Compiled and Published by C. C. Denny. 1886. 8vo. pp. 267. With Index. Price \$2; including postage, \$2.25.

American Ancestry. By THOMAS P. HUGHES. Vol. I. The City of Albany, State of New York. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons. 1887. Royal 8vo. pp. v. +100. Price \$2.50 (morocco, \$3.50).

Chronicles of the Plumsted Family. With some Family Letters. Compiled and Arranged, with Notes, by EUGENE DEVEREUX. Philadelphia. 1887. Royal 8vo. pp. 168.

Handbook of Hartwell Genealogy. 1636-1887. By L. W. DENSMORE. Boston: Press of Geo. E. Crosby & Co. 1887. 8vo. pp. 195.

The Descendants of Veach Williams of Lebanon, Conn.; also the Ancestry of Lucy Walworth, wife of Veach Williams. By ALEXANDER HAMILTON WRIGHT. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor. 1887. 8vo. pp. 128+35+24. With Index. Price \$3, to be obtained of the Publishers.

Genealogical Record of the Descendants of the Schwenkenfelders, who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1733, 1734, 1736, 1737. From the German of the Rev. Balthasar Heebner, and from other Sources. By the Rev. REUBEN KRIEBEL. With an Historical Sketch by C. HEYDRICK. Manayunk: Josephus Yeakel, Printer. 1879. 8vo. pp. xxxii.+339.

Sketch of the Eliot Family. By WALTER GREME ELIOT. New York: Press of Livingston Middleditch. 1887. Pp. 157. With Index.

A Short Account of the Winthrop Family. Privately Printed for Convenient Reference. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son. 1887. 4to. pp. 16.

New England Ancestors of Katharine-Brattle and William-Cary Harris. Printed for Private Circulation. 1887. 4to. pp. 32.

The Rutgers Family of New York. By ERNEST H. CROSBY. New York: Trow's Printing and Book-Binding Co. 1886. Royal 8vo. pp. 14.

Notes on the Rodman Genealogy. By WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE RODMAN. New Haven, Connecticut: Printed for the Author. 1887. 8vo. pp. 27.

Butler Genealogy. Dedication of a Monument to Deacon John Butler, First Settler of Pelham, at Pelham, N. H., June 9, 1886. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 36.

Biographical Sketch of John G. Deane and Brief Mention of his Connection with the Northeastern Boundary of Maine: also Memoranda about Members of the Family. Prepared by, and printed for, his son LEWELLYN DEANE. Washington, D. C.: R. Beresford, Printer. 1887. 8vo. pp. 70.

Col. Paul Dudley Sargent of Sullivan, Maine. Bangor: From the Press of Benj. A. Burr. 1887. 8vo. pp. 8.

Report of the Bigelow Family Reunion at Lincoln Park, Worcester, Mass., Thursday, June 2, 1887. By GILMAN BIGELOW HOWE. Buffalo: Bigelow Brothers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 46.

Genealogical Record. Gates. Post 4to. pp. 4.

The Savory Families of America (Savory and Savary). By A. W. SAVARY, M.A., Judge of the County Court, Digby, N. S. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1887. 8vo. pp. 20.

The Littleton Family of Virginia. 8vo. pp. 7.

The Genealogy of Robert Ware of Dedham, Mass. Additions and Corrections. By MISS EMMA F. WARE, of Milton, Mass. 8vo. pp. 9 (39 to 47).

The Odlin Family. By JOHN TAYLOR PERRY, A.M., of Exeter, N. H. 8vo. 1 page.

We continue in this number our quarterly notices of recent genealogical publications.

The first book on our list, Mr. Smith's work on the Biscoe family, is the result of great research on the part of the author. The family is traced to Edward Biscoe, of Little Missenden, who died in 1563, though the first known use of arms in the family does not occur till 1687. Mr. Smith, in addition to tracing the pedigrees of the various individuals, has been able to give the precise dates of baptism, marriage and death in a large number of cases. Any one who has found by experience in tracing their ancestors in England how difficult it is to procure such details, will readily appreciate the work done by the author. The family is represented in this country by descendants of Nathaniel Biscoe, "the rich tanner" of Watertown, Mass., who was here as early as 1642, but not long after returned to his native country. A large number of descendants in New England bear other names. He was a son of Edward and Agnes (Taylor) Biscoe of Agmondesham, Bucks, and a descendant in the fourth generation from Edward¹ Biscoe, through John² and Edward,³ his father. Appendices give the connection of the Biscoes with the Randall and Blake families. Mr. Smith's position as superintendent of the Literary Department of the Probate Registry at Somerset House, London, his large fund of genealogical information and his acquaintance with a wide circle of antiquaries and genealogists, who have been ready to aid their friend, has enabled him to compile a work that may be called exhaustive. The book is printed in a superior manner, and de-

scendants of the family and others interested in genealogical matters will do well to secure a copy of the work. Only a small edition was printed. It may be purchased of Messrs. Mitchell & Hughes.

The next work on our list is Mr. Burleigh's book on the Guild family. It contains some account of that family in England, and full genealogies of the descendants of John Guild, an early settler of Dedham, Mass., and of his brother Samuel Guild of Haverhill in the same colony. Of the former the records of 2278 individuals are given, and of the latter 1443 individuals; besides records of other persons who have not been connected with either family. No adequate genealogy of the Guilds has before this been published, and we congratulate the family on the issue of so satisfactory a work. It has been thoroughly prepared and clearly arranged on the Goodwin plan with Mr. Vinton's improvements. The book is handsomely printed, and is illustrated with a number of portraits.

The Cole book gives "some account of the descendants of James Cole of Hartford, Conn., 1635-1652, and of Thomas Cole of Salem, Mass., 1649-1672," besides records of other families who settled in this country. Much time must have been spent in the collection of materials for this large and handsome volume. The genealogy is arranged according to the REGISTER plan, and is a good specimen of the plan. It is well printed, and is illustrated with fourteen fine portraits, most of them on steel. The author, Mr. Cole, of Columbus, O., dedicates the work to his father, Capt. Theodore Cole, under whose encouragement he began the work, and in whose memory he finished it. We note one commendable feature in the index. The page where the fullest account of a person is found, is printed in heavier type. This saves much time to those who use the book.

The volume on the Denny family, by C. C. Denny, Esq., of Leicester, Mass., is a very interesting volume. It gives a narrative account of the Denny family of Combs from the year 1439 to the settlement of a branch of it in this country early in the last century, with appendices of wills, deeds and other documents. Then follow some interesting letters from Mrs. Grace Denny of the county of Suffolk, England, to her son Daniel Denny, of Leicester, Mass. She was the mother of Mrs. Deborah Prince, wife of Rev. Thomas Prince, the New England antiquary. The remainder of the book is devoted to the genealogy proper and the index. The genealogy bears evidence of great research, is well arranged and printed in clear, legible type. The descendants of the New England Dennys are not confined to the name, but are traced in all their branches.

The volume of "American Ancestry" before us, is the first of a series of volumes to be issued by Messrs. Joel Munsell's Sons, giving the name and descent in the male line of Americans whose ancestors arrived in this country previous to the Declaration of Independence in 1776, together with facts of public interest, such as public service and literary and scientific attainments. The present volume is devoted to citizens of Albany, N. Y. It furnishes a useful record of the ancestry of prominent residents of that city.

Mr. Devereux's book on the Plumsted family is "carefully compiled from numerous manuscripts and family records." The author believes it to be "complete as far as it relates to the family after its settlement in Pennsylvania." He tells us that the family letters have been copied from the originals in the possession of Miss Rebecca Plumsted Euton and Mr. Alfred Devereux. The letters are thoroughly annotated by the author of the book. Besides an account of the American family, interesting matter will be found here concerning the name in England. The book is a handsome specimen of typography.

Mr. Densmore's book on the Hartwells contains an account of the descendants of William Hartwell of Concord, Mass., and the following allied families: Bellows, Cummings, Gibson, Hill, Johnson, Jones, Kendall, Lakin, Luce, Melvin, Russell, Stiles, Stow, Tucker, Wood, Winchell, Williams and many others. Mr. Densmore has been unremitting in his efforts for the last three years to collect materials for this work, in which he has been very successful. He intends at a future time to prepare a fuller genealogy of the family, with more details relative to the individuals. "One of the controlling reasons," he says, "for the publication in this form at the present time is to afford a chance for rigid inspection by parties interested to discover possible errors of date or fact.

The book on the Williams and Walworth families, by Mr. Wright of New York city, evidently has cost the author much time and labor. Mr. Veach Williams of Lebanon was "a descendant in the fifth generation from Robert Williams of Roxbury, who came from England in 1637, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. (see REGISTER, xxxiv. 69). Veach Williams of Lebanon was born in 1727, and was an officer

in the revolutionary war. His wife Lucy was a daughter of William Walsworth of Groton, by his wife Mary Avery, whose ancestry is here traced to Lady Susan, wife of John Humphrey and daughter of Thomas, third earl of Lincoln, and through him to the kings of England.

The book on the Schweckenfelder family is a very thoroughly prepared work, and does credit to the compiler and the committee under whose charge it was prepared. The historical sketch by C. Heydrick, Esq., of Franklin, Pa., gives a faithful account of Caspar Schwenkfeld, a Silesian nobleman, and his followers. It is intimated that a larger work is in preparation.

Mr. Eliot's book on the Eliot family is devoted to the descendant of Andrew Eliott, who settled in Beverly, Mass., as early as 1670. He was baptized at East Coker, Somersetshire, England, in 1627, and resided there as late as 1668. The author traces him to Thomas¹ Eliot of East Coker, from whom the descent is through Henry,² William³ and William,⁴ his father. The book is well compiled and handsomely printed. It is illustrated with fine portraits, in groups and singly, and a folding chart of the family. Among the descendants of this family are Rev. John Eliot, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Rev. William G. Eliot of St. Louis, Mo., Hon. Thomas D. Eliot of New Bedford, Mass., and Charles W. Eliot, LL.D., president of Harvard University. No connection has been traced between this family and that of Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians.

The account of the Winthrop family is by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Esq. It gives a full record of the family in England, beginning with Adam Winthrop, who was living at Lavenham in Suffolk in 1498, and who was the great-grandfather of Gov. John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Colony. The descendants of Gov. Winthrop are traced in one line to Hon. Thomas Lindall Winthrop, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and president of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Lieut.-Gov. Winthrop was the father of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D., who has been speaker of the United States House of Representatives and president of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His son is the author of this work. So full an account as this of a family which has been so prominent in our history, is a welcome addition to our genealogical literature.

The pamphlet on the ancestors of Katharine B. and William C. Harris, is by their father Mr. Edward Doubleday Harris, of New York city. It carries their ancestry back in some lines to the ninth generation. Appended are sketches of the descendants of Thaddeus Mason and Mary (Dix) Harris, Amos and Jerusha (Robinson) Holbrook, Eli and Hannah (Streeter) Wheelock, and William and Katharine-Brattle (Gannett) Bascom. Like all of this writer's work, this is thorough and reliable.

The Rutgers pamphlet is a reprint from the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for April, 1886. It is embellished with an artotype portrait of Col. Henry Rutgers. It is a well written and interesting article.

The Rodman pamphlet contains an account of John Rodman, a quaker, who was banished from Ireland in 1655 and found a home in Barbados, and his descendants. His sons, Thomas and John Rodman, both physicians, settled at Newport, R. I. The family is supposed to be of English origin. Much interesting genealogical matter relative to Rodmans in Ireland and this country is found here.

The Butler pamphlet contains the records of the Butler Family Association, and the proceedings at the dedication June 9, 1886, of a monument to Dea. Butler. The historical address by Henry A. May, of Boston, contains much genealogical information concerning the Butlers.

The Deane pamphlet gives a good sketch of the life of the Hon. John Gilmore Deane, of Ellsworth and Portland, Me., and much genealogical matter relative to his kindred. Mr. Deane was a descendant of John Deane, who with his brother were early settlers of Taunton, Mass. Letters from distinguished persons to John G. Deane and to his son, the author, relative to the father are found in the pamphlet. The author has done well to collect and preserve these memorials of the family.

The Sargent pamphlet is a reprint from the *Bangor Historical Magazine*. It is by Ignatius Sargent, Esq., of Machias, Me., with additions by Hon. J. W. Porter, editor of that magazine. Besides an interesting sketch of the life of Col. Paul D. Sargent, it contains a good genealogical record of his descendants.

Mr. Howe's pamphlet on the Bigelow reunion last June gives an interesting account of the proceedings on that occasion. We have elsewhere stated that Mr. Howe, who is the secretary of the Bigelow Family Association, under whose auspices this reunion was held, has in preparation an extensive genealogy of the Bigelows.

The Gates pamphlet traces the descent of Joel Gates, of Hancock, N. H., and his children from Thomas Gates, who is said to have resided in Norwich, Eng., in the reign of Elizabeth and James I.

The Savary, Littleton, Ware and Odlin pamphlets are reprints from the REGISTER for October, 1887. The Littleton pamphlet is by Robert Patterson Robins, M.D., of Philadelphia. The Ware and Odlin pamphlets are appendices to works previously noticed by us; the Ware in April and the Odlin in October last. Our readers are already aware of the merits of these works.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Edward Jessop of West Farms, Westchester Co., New York, and his Descendants. With an Introduction and an Appendix: the latter containing Records of other American families of the name, with some additional Memoranda. By Rev. Henry Griswold Jesup.

The Descendants of Edmund Weston, of Roxbury, Mass., for Five Generations. By Thomas Weston, Jr., Esq., A.M. Boston: George E. Littlefield. 1887. 8vo. pp. 23.

Groton Historical Series: A Collection of Papers relating to the History of the Town of Groton, Massachusetts. By Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. Groton: 1887. 8vo. pp. viii. 502.

The Canadian Fisheries Dispute.—An open letter to Senator Morgan. St. Louis. 1887. 8vo. pp. 445. By Charles Levi Woodbury.

Harvard College Alumni, who have held the official positions named. By William A. Richardson, LL.D., Chief Justice of Court of Claims (U. S.), Washington, D. C. 8vo. pp. 7.

In Memory of John B. Moreau. 8vo. pp. 12. By Benson J. Lossing, LL.D. Wants. Supply. Help. Baccalaureate Address to the Class of '87, July 12, 1887. By Joseph F. Tuttle, President Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. Crawfordsville: The Journal Printing House. 1887. 8vo. pp. 12.

Washington as an Angler, with Extracts from his Diaries, 1787-89. By George H. Moore, member of the Ammauskeag Fishing Club. New York: Printed for the Author. 1887. Small quarto. pp. 14.

DEATHS.

EDWARD HAMPDEN CUTTS, Esq., died at Faribault, Minnesota, Oct. 11, 1887. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H. (at the residence of his grandfather, Edward Cutts, Esq., on "Christian Shore"), May 29, 1831. He was seventh in descent from Robert Cutts, the youngest of the three brothers of that name who immigrated to Kittery, Me., prior to 1645. His father, Hon. Hampden Cutts, was a lawyer of high standing, who studied law with Hon. Jeremiah Mason. On his father's side he was a descendant of the Wills, Curtis, Holyoke and Carter families. His mother was Mary Pepperell Sparhawk Jarvis, the eldest child of Hon. William Jarvis and Mary Pepperell Spar-

hawk. Through her he was a lineal descendant in the 5th generation from Sir William Pepperell; also a lineal descendant of the Sewall, Hirst, Sparhawk, Dummer and Bartlett families. In 1833 his parents removed to North Hartland, Vt., near the residence of Hon. William Jarvis, his maternal grandfather. He was educated at Norwich University, Norwich, Vt., after an academic education at other schools. After this, desiring to become a civil engineer, he took lessons of a private tutor. In 1855 he married Miss Annie Sherwood, and removed to Wisconsin. Later he became one of the pioneer settlers of Walcott, Minn., from which he finally removed to Faribault, Minn.,

with his family. At the opening of our last war he enlisted in Co. B, 8th Minnesota Volunteers, and was afterwards promoted to a captaincy in the 45th U. S. Infantry. He served to the close of the war, making a fine record as an officer and soldier. As a citizen and man, he was beloved by all who knew him for his nobility of character. His funeral was held at "The Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour" in Fari-bault, under the charge of Michael Cook, Post 123, G. A. R., of which he was a member. He was elected vice-president of "The Old Settlers' Association of Rice Co.," just before his death. Of his family of nine children, only five and his wife survive him. They are: Elizabeth Bartlett, Lillian Ursula, Hampden, Winifred and Anna Margaret. The family portraits in his father's line descend to his only son, Hampden, who is the last of a once large family to uphold the name.

JOHN PIERCE, M.D., died at Edgartown, Mass., Sunday, March 22, 1885. He was in every good sense one of the most conspicuous figures of that community, where socially and professionally he held a high position. Dr. Pierce was born in Lebanon, Ct., Nov. 25, 1805, but in 1808 became a resident of Monmouth, Me., where he received his academical education. He studied medicine with the late Gov. Hubbard, of Maine, and at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1833. He practised his profession in Wales, East Pittston and Gorham, Me., and while in the last named place was commissioned surgeon to accompany the troops called out on account of the trouble over the North East Boundary question. In 1839 he removed to Edgartown, where he was in active practice until 1879, and there resided till his death. Shortly after coming to Edgartown he was married to Miss Chloe McLellan, of Gorham, Me. For eight years he was the surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Vineyard Haven, and was a medical examiner for Dukes County from the time that office was first established. Since 1840 he was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and held various offices in that organiza-

tion. He was for many years a member of the Masonic order, and was the first master of Oriental Lodge of Edgartown. He served on the board of school committee for twenty years, and was repeatedly chosen steward and treasurer of the M. E. Church, and superintendent of the sabbath school.

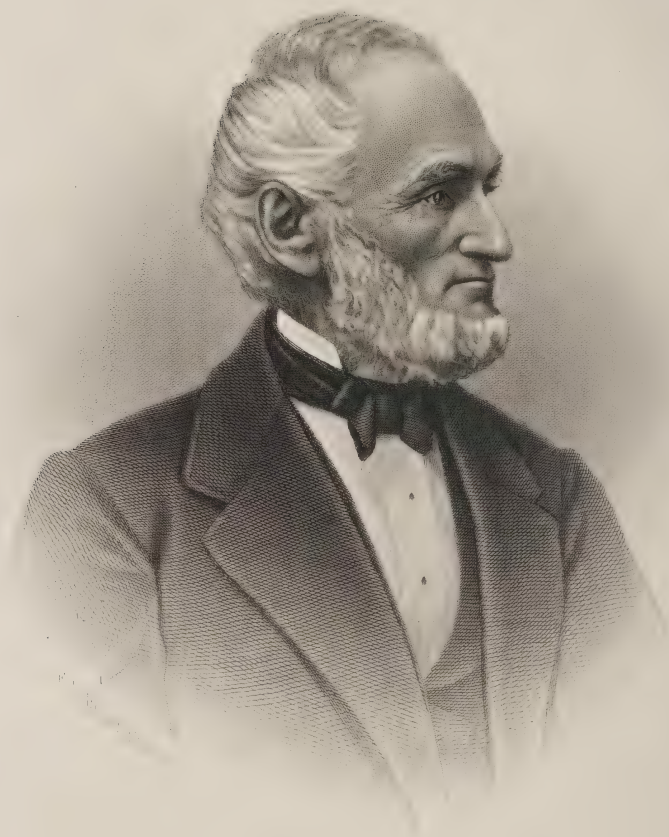
He also came of good stock. His great-grandfather, Timothy Pierce, of Plainfield, Ct., was a judge of probate, a colonel of militia, and a member of the Governor's council. His grandfather was Benjamin Pierce, of Brooklyn, Ct., a captain in the Revolutionary war. His mother's father was Dr. Williams, a prominent physician of Mansfield, Ct. As his own successors he leaves two sons, John N., a graduate of Wesleyan University and a member of the Massachusetts bar, and Franklin W., a graduate of Yale College and of the Medical School of the University of the City of New York, now practising his profession in Barnstable, Mass.

WILLIAM HALL⁵ WENTWORTH died at Boston, Mass., July 8, 1887. He was born at Dover, N. H., March 30, 1824, in the line of Bartholomew,⁵ Bartholomew,⁴ Benjamin,³ Benjamin² and William¹ the emigrant. He was buried upon the place of his birth, in what is now Rollinsford, which place was given by Elder William to his son, Benjamin,² and which has never been owned outside of the family name.

PAUL ROLLINS⁶ WENTWORTH, son of Andrew⁵ and Mary⁶ Rollins Wentworth, born at Somersworth, N. H., August 20, 1804, and died there, July 10, 1887, at the old homestead of his grandfather, Col. John⁴ Wentworth, President of the first Revolutionary convention in New Hampshire, and the last speaker of the Colonial House of Representatives. He was the last descendant of Col. Wentworth of the fifth generation and nephew of Hon. John⁵ Wentworth, Jr., of the Continental Congress. He was never married. He was in the line of Andrew,⁵ John,⁴ Benjamin,³ Ezekiel,² Elder William,¹ the emigrant. His mother was granddaughter of Judge Ichabod and Abigail⁴ Wentworth Rollins, of Somersworth.

ERRATA.—Vol. XLI. p. 90, 2d line from bottom, for "Fillon" read "Fillow or Phillo."
N. B. For Errata in the REGISTER for October, 1887, see *ante*, p. 108, for The Savary Families, and p. 109 for Dr. Cooper's Diary.

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Amasa Walker

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

APRIL, 1888.

THE HON. AMASA WALKER, LL.D.

By FRANCIS A. WALKER, LL.D., of Boston, Mass.

AMASA WALKER, the oldest son of deacon Walter Walker, was born in Woodstock, Conn., May 4, 1799. His parents, Walter Walker and Priscilla Carpenter, had been married on the 3d of April, 1798, and at the time of his birth were living in the village then known as Muddy Brook, now East Woodstock. Here they remained until the following spring, when they bought the estate in the North Parish of Brookfield, in Massachusetts, on which their son, Amasa, subsequently lived and died.

Owing to family circumstances, however, their young son was left with his grandfather Carpenter, in Woodstock, for an entire year after the removal of his parents to Brookfield.

Amasa Walker was a very feeble and delicate child, and lack of physical stamina was manifest throughout all his youthful days, depriving him of the enjoyment of most of the athletic sports practised by his companions. The fact, however, had its compensation in the impulse given to study and reflection, and, perhaps, in a higher capacity of intellectual enjoyment.

On his father's estate in North Brookfield, Amasa Walker was reared, attending the Centre District School, near the old meeting-house; and, in the intervals of study, working upon his father's farm, or sticking card-teeth for the card manufacturers of Leicester. Naturally a good and even brilliant scholar, the child and youth took the utmost advantage of the limited opportunities offered by the village school of those days, and acquired that thorough training in English which, in later days, without the advantage of a college education, enabled him to discuss the most abstruse questions of political science clearly, effectively and agreeably, and to address Senates and Universities with acceptance. Among his principal competitors in school was Ebenezer Strong Snell, afterwards Professor Snell of Amherst College. Among the teachers of his early youth, Mr.

Walker placed highest, Mr. Harry Brigham (1811), as the most stimulating and helpful of schoolmasters. In the intervals between the public schools, the boy used to recite to the Rev. Dr. Snell, having among his fellow pupils William Cullen Bryant and Elijah Meade.

In 1814, young Amasa became a clerk in Col. Henshaw's store. Probably no clerk was ever more diligent and faithful or had a higher sense of the importance of his work. The qualities which afterwards secured his success in business, on his own account, were fully exhibited in his early youth, and commanded the complete confidence and respect of his employer.

During the winter of 1815 to '16, he was laid up as the result of a physical injury, but in the spring of 1816 went to live with Dr. Crossfield, who had opened a store in South Brookfield, just across the river. In June of that year the store was burned, and he became clerk to Captain Moses Bond, then trading on the old green, North Brookfield, afterwards known as the Lower Village.

In 1817, he began to fit for Amherst College and was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Snell. His zeal in study soon outran his strength and his health completely broke down, compelling the abandonment of the college project. For three months, during the winter of 1817 to 1818, he taught school in District No. 6, and then went again to live with Captain Bond. For two years following, in spite of great feebleness and occasional entire prostration, he taught school in various districts of North Brookfield or worked upon the farm at home.

In October, 1820, he, in company with Allen Newell, bought the store and stock of Major Holt in West Brookfield. The partnership continued successfully until February, 1823, when Mr. Walker sold out his interest to Mr. Taintor. In writing of this, later in life, Mr. Walker said, "I put in \$136, and my father let me have about \$650: in all, about \$800. I took out in cash, \$3,550. Probably no young man had ever cleared so much in so short a time, in trade, at that period, in that part of the country. It was a day of very small things." After withdrawing from the partnership, Mr. Walker left Worcester County, and became agent of the Methuen Manufacturing Company. He acted in that capacity for two years, still suffering much in health. In 1825, he entered into business in Boston with Charles G. Carleton, under the title of Carleton & Walker, and on the 6th of July, 1826, married his partner's sister, Emeline, daughter of deacon Jonathan Carleton, of Boston. Mrs. Walker died July 24, 1828, leaving one child, who died in infancy. In 1829, Mr. Walker went into business by himself, where his energy, ambition and high standard of duty and honor, enabled him speedily to achieve a large success; yet, notwithstanding the urgent demands of his business and his always delicate health, often threatening complete prostration, he took a prominent part in a great variety of political, social and intellectual efforts.

In 1829, he helped to organize the Boston Lyceum and was its first secretary. This was the earliest institution of the kind in Massachusetts, and it required great efforts to arouse public interest and secure the active coöperation of those on whom the success depended. In the same year he entered actively into the movement against Masonry, which culminated in the nomination of William Wirt for the presidency, in 1832. In the latter year he became president of the Boston Lyceum and a director of the Franklin Bank. In 1833, he delivered the Fourth of July oration before the Young Men's Society of Boston: this address was published. In 1834, June 23d, he married Miss Hannah Ambrose of Concord, New Hampshire, by whom he had three children, all of whom survived him. In 1835 Mr. Walker lost both his father and his mother by death. In this year he wrote a series of articles in the *Daily Advertiser*, calling attention to the necessity of a railroad to connect Boston with Albany and the West beyond. These articles were signed South Market Street, and gave rise to a public meeting which resulted in securing the stock of the Western Railroad. In 1837, he was appointed one of the directors of the Western Railroad, serving in that capacity four years, either on behalf of the stockholders or of the State.

Mr. Walker was a member of the Committee which went from Boston to Albany to persuade the authorities of that city to take measures for building their part (then known as the Albany & West Stockbridge Railroad) of the line connecting the two cities. In conjunction with his colleagues, Mr. E. H. Derby, Col. Bliss and Mr. Degrand, he addressed a mass meeting of the citizens of Albany on behalf of that project.

In 1839 Mr. Walker visited St. Louis, and on the 18th of June addressed a meeting of citizens, at the Court House, urging the importance of early and strenuous efforts to secure a continuous all-rail line of communication between Boston and the Mississippi. On the 20th of the same month he addressed the citizens of Alton, Illinois, in furtherance of the same project.

The following extract from his reported remarks on this occasion may be of interest, in the present stage of railroad communication:

The business men of the West need a regular communication with the East that can be depended upon. The Ohio is often dry in Summer and frozen in Winter.

The navigation, too, by the Lakes is circuitous and dangerous, and closed for a considerable part of the year. The merchant cannot depend on getting his goods promptly by any mode of conveyance now in use.

This is a great evil—all are injured, many ruined by it. Goods purchased for the Fall sales do not get to the place of their destination until Spring.

This occasions great loss and embarrassment to the trader, much disappointment and inconvenience to his customer.

All this may be avoided by opening a continuous line of Rail Road to the East. Then there will be no delay, no uncertainty. The whole distance, about 1500 miles, may be traversed by passenger cars in five days, probably less; and by freight cars in ten or twelve days at farthest.

Perhaps it seems incredible to many that the time for passing from Boston to this place can be reduced to the short period of five days; but let such recollect that when long lines of Rail Roads are put in operation, no stoppages will probably be made for eating or sleeping. Cars of two stories, having accommodations for lodging, have already been put in use in some parts of the United States; and those now ordered for the Western Rail Road have the entrances on each end, by which means all the cars in the train are connected together, so as to form a general communication throughout, thus admitting of the arrangement of having the meals prepared and put into a car at a given place, so that when the train arrives, instead of stopping to dine, for instance, the car containing the dinner can be attached to the rear, the train started, and, while going at the rate of twenty or thirty miles per hour, the passengers be making a comfortable dinner. All this is practicable, and will undoubtedly be done.

And then as to freight, it may be brought not only much more expeditiously, but, perhaps, all things considered, nearly as cheaply, especially the more valuable and less bulky goods. The capacity of Rail Roads for a cheap conveyance of freight has not yet been fully developed; it can probably be transported at lower rates than has ever been supposed. It is stated that a Locomotive, for instance, of nine tons weight, will drag fifty tons of freight over a given road; but that a Locomotive of fourteen tons will transport one hundred and fifty tons of freight.

It seems then that one hundred and fifty tons may be conveyed almost as cheaply as fifty, because the larger locomotive would cost but little more, would require but a trifle more fuel, and no more time or attendance; and hence it is evident that when an immense amount of freight is to be transported, it can be done at a greatly reduced price, and yet be profitable to the road. A saving of all the expenses of insurance, transshipments and commissions will thus be secured to the Western purchaser, and make it a great object to him, in addition to the aforementioned advantages, to get his goods home by the Rail Road.

At that time, Mr. Walker's suggestion that a man might yet go from Boston to St. Louis in five days, or less, and eat and sleep on the cars, created not a little amusement.

From the beginning of the anti-slavery movement, inaugurated by Mr. Garrison, Mr. Walker had joined actively in that effort, speaking and writing freely; he never, however, acceded to the opinions of that great agitator and his eloquent associates adverse to the union of the States. Mr. Walker insisted upon constitutional methods, within the Union, and subject to the laws of the land.

In 1839, he became president of the Boston Temperance Society, the first total abstinence association in that city. Mr. Walker's published writings on the subject of total abstinence extend back to 1826.

In 1840, owing to increasing bodily infirmities which seemed likely to cause speedy dissolution, Mr. Walker retired permanently from business. The scale of his mercantile transactions had been

very extensive, and he had done more to open the trade of Boston with the South and Southwest than any other merchant of his generation; but the large profits of his business had been, of course, greatly impaired by the almost total wreck of trade and industry in 1837 and 1839, so that Mr. Walker retired with only a moderate competence, sufficient, however, for all his needs. Not even ill health could diminish his interest in public affairs, and he took an exceedingly active part in the Harrison Campaign, strenuously advocating the establishment of the Sub-Treasury system, as it at present exists. For this he was subjected to a degree of obloquy which it would be difficult to conceive; but the results of forty years' financial experience have completely demonstrated the sagacity and soundness of his views. The winter of 1840 to 1841 Mr. Walker spent in Florida, on account of his health. In 1842, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, on account of his great interest in the organization of a college in that town, to which he had contributed of his means, and remained there ten months, giving lectures in political economy, a subject to which his mind had been increasingly drawn by the financial experiences of 1837 and 1839. In May, 1843, he finally took up his residence at North Brookfield, on his father's estate, but went almost immediately to England as a delegate to the First International Peace Congress, of which he became one of the vice-presidents. Mr. Walker's active interest in efforts to promote the cause of international peace, through the creation of a public opinion which should constrain statesmen and diplomatists to use all efforts peacefully to adjust their difficulties, and, in the failure of direct negotiation between the parties concerned, through international congresses having power to arbitrate and settle disputes, had begun in 1832.

In 1844, Mr. Walker resided mainly in North Brookfield, but delivered a course of lectures at Oberlin College and attended peace conventions in various parts of the country, visiting the West in company with his wife. In 1846, he built large additions to the house which his father had erected in 1810. In this year he delivered the annual address before the Normal Institute at Bridgewater. During 1847, his attention was largely given to the peace cause.

In 1848, his long cherished anti-slavery convictions led to his taking an active part in the formation of the Free Soil party. He was a member of the National Convention, at Buffalo, which placed Van Buren in nomination for the presidency. In the fall of that year he was elected to a seat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and resigned his professorship at Oberlin. He took his seat, January, 1849, and became the Free Soil and Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. In the summer of this year he attended the International Peace Congress in Paris, becoming one

of its vice-presidents. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the State Senate of Massachusetts. Taking his seat in January, 1850, he brought forward his plan for a sealed ballot law, which was enacted the following year; and carried a bill providing that Webster's Dictionary should be introduced into the common schools of the State.

In 1851, he was elected Secretary of State, for Massachusetts, by the united Free Soil and Democratic vote. During the year he delivered several public addresses. In 1852, he was re-elected Secretary of State, and became, *ex-officio*, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. In this year he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury College. In 1853, Mr. Walker was elected a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts, and became the chairman of the committee on suffrage. He was also in this year appointed one of the examiners in political economy at Harvard University, which office he held for seven years.

In 1854, he took a prominent part in the organization of the North Brookfield Savings Bank, of which he was the first president. He was this year appointed lecturer on political economy in Amherst College, where he delivered an extended course of lectures. In 1856, he was president of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of North Brookfield.

The year 1857 was one of great import to the life of Mr. Walker. Early in that year he began the publication, in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, of a series of articles on political economy. The series had already progressed so far as to give Mr. Walker's views on money, when the financial panic of 1857 commenced. Almost by chance Mr. Walker attended, early in October, a large meeting of the merchants of Boston, intended to fortify the banks of that city in their determination to maintain specie payments. At this meeting Mr. Walker took the ground strongly that the banks could not possibly maintain specie payments for more than two weeks, and that it was desirable they should at once suspend, instead of causing the failure of the best merchants of the city, as they must inevitably do, by refusing discounts in a vain attempt to save their own so-called honor. This speech created a great sensation at the time, and gave rise to a heated discussion in the public press; but the suspension, within twelve days, of every bank in Boston, after causing the failure of great numbers of the best mercantile houses, some of them worth millions of dollars, gave so striking a confirmation to Mr. Walker's views as to bring him into prominence as an authority on finance, and to cause him to be invited to write and lecture far beyond the limits of his time and strength. This episode may properly be considered the turning point in Mr. Walker's intellectual career. From this time till the day of his death the subject of the Currency remained the most absorbing of all which had

previously engrossed his mind, and his interest increased with the passage of time.

Late in 1857, Mr. Walker published a pamphlet on the Nature and Uses of Money, to which he added a "History of the Wickaboag Bank," a work which had a large circulation. Mr. Walker's views on money, as presented in this pamphlet, were essentially those of the so-called "Currency School," of which Lord Overstone, Col. Torrens and Mr. George Warde Norman were the leaders in England; and of which Mr. Walker, Mr. William M. Gouge and Mr. Condry Raguet became the best known writers in the United States.

Mr. Walker's attention had been especially called to the defects of the American system of paper money by the financial convulsions of 1837-9, and his exile in Florida, during the winter of 1840-1, whither he carried the works of Adam Smith and Ricardo, gave him opportunity for much reflection, of which the results appeared in the pamphlet referred to. Mr. Walker did not, like many American writers who were driven to extremes by the flagrant abuses of "wild-cat" or "coon box" banking at the West, altogether condemn the issue of bank notes; but he recommended such requirements as to the basis of issue as should place the paper money of the country on substantially the same ground as that secured for the English circulation by the act of 1844, in order that the fluctuations of such issues should be controlled by the same influences which would, in a similar situation, govern the movements of a purely metallic currency.

In July of 1859, Mr. Walker visited Europe in company with Dr. Warren Tyler of North Brookfield; and in the fall of that year he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where, in conjunction with Honorable Samuel Hooper, of the Senate, he took an important part in the revision of the laws relating to banking and the issue of paper money. At the presidential election of 1860 Mr. Walker was chosen a member of the Electoral College of Massachusetts, of which he became secretary, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln.

The outbreak, 1859-60, of the disease among neat-cattle, known as Pleuro-Pneumonia, led to an enactment by the Legislature of Massachusetts, at a special session, of a law for its extirpation, and a commission was appointed by the governor for this purpose, of which Mr. Walker was made chairman. The commission performed its work so vigorously and thoroughly as to secure the complete extirpation of this pest.

Beginning in 1859, Mr. Walker continued for several years to deliver an annual course of lectures on political economy in Amherst College. In the fall of 1862 he was elected a Representative in Congress, for the unexpired term of Dr. Bailey. During the session of 1862-3, Mr. Walker made several speeches on finance, and moved the issue of Compound Interest Notes, in a bill which

became a law. In 1866, Mr. Walker published his main work in economics, entitled *The Science of Wealth*. This work passed, in the following years, through not less than eight American editions, was translated into Italian by Professor Cognetti, of Turin, and received very marked attention and the warmest commendation from the economists of America and Europe. Subsequently a student's edition of this work was issued and extensively used. In the main, the *Science of Wealth* belonged to the so-called orthodox school of political economy. It contained, as might have been expected, the views on paper money banking set forth in the pamphlet of 1857, greatly elaborated. The other features of the work were (1) the absence of even a suggestion of the Wage Fund doctrine, then absolutely undisputed in England and largely adopted by American economists, but now utterly exploded; (2) the importance assigned to questions relating to the Consumption of Wealth, a department which the political economists of that day were agreed in neglecting, or even formally rejecting, as outside the limits of their inquiry, but now recognized as the most hopeful field of economic investigation; (3) the profusion of illustrations drawn from practical affairs, and especially from finance and the larger operations of commerce; (4) the moral enthusiasm, confidence in the right, and hope for the future, which pervaded the book, and which, together with its wealth of examples drawn from American life, gave it a peculiar interest to writers and students of political economy in Europe.*

In 1867, Mr. Walker received the degree of Doctor of Laws, from Amherst College. During that, and the years following, until his death, he continued to write extensively in the magazines, especially in Lippincott's Magazine, of Philadelphia, and in the weekly and daily papers. His leisure gave him frequent opportunities for travel, and he spent not a little of each year in visits to Boston, New Haven or Washington, or in trips to Florida or California.

Always a singularly cheerful and sanguine man, in spite of great delicacy of health and frequent attacks of pain and sickness, the last years of his life were his happiest years. He continued his physical and intellectual activity unimpaired up to the very instant when, on the 29th of October, 1875, without a word or a sigh, and without the slightest premonition of approaching dissolution, he ceased to breathe. Had the end been foreseen it would have been most welcome, for he had in July lost his wife, his companion for more than forty years. His father, Walter Walker, had in like manner closely followed his mother to the grave.

Mr. Walker was in figure slender and erect, and was very quick

* Nous ne saurions taire l'expression d'une admiration sincère pour cet ouvrage capital, *Science of Wealth*, ouvrage digne d'être mis au premier rang de ceux dont l'étude de l'économie politique peut le mieux s'enorgueillir.—M. Louis WOLWOSKI, Journal des Economistes, October, 1868.

and graceful in his movements, producing the effect of being much taller than he really was. His features were remarkably regular and clear cut, and his whole appearance at once engaging and commanding. His voice was of unusual richness and power; and in public speaking he had a singular faculty of holding closely the attention of his audience, however large or however unfriendly. He made little use of rhetorical ornament, or of the ordinary, so-called, graces of speech, but spoke with a fulness of knowledge, clearness of expression and earnestness of purpose, seldom surpassed. He was very fond of company; and his delight was in the communication of his ideas and sentiments, or in learning the purposes, feelings and wishes of the young. Wherever he travelled, he easily and quickly made acquaintance, and immediately seized the occasion either to acquire or to impart information.

Next to discussions relating to finance and currency, his keenest enjoyment was in reminiscences relating to his early life; he delighted to talk of his old schoolmates, of his old school teachers, of the early magnates of North Brookfield and of his own initial experiences in business. He was very fond of giving advice; and it must be said, his advice was generally very good, for no man ever understood better the secret of success in life, either in business or in the learned professions.

In politics, Mr. Walker's history was as follows: he was brought up among Federalists; became a Jackson Democrat, on the issues of paper-money banking and the sub-treasury; joined the Liberty party in 1844; helped to found the Free Soil party in 1848, and the Republican party in 1856.

In religion Mr. Walker was brought up an Orthodox Congregationalist; early joined that church and became a deacon in the Union Church of North Brookfield, which he aided and contributed much to found. His theological views, however, were never strict, but corresponded more to the general theology of the present time than to that of fifty or sixty years ago.

In private charities, and in contributions to enterprises of public interest, he was liberal and even lavish.

JAMES LANE OF NORTH YARMOUTH, ME., AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Communicated by Rev. JAMES P. LANE, Norton, Mass.

AMONG the early settlers of New England in the 17th century were a dozen or more of the name LANE. Attempts to trace their pedigree to a common ancestor have been only partially successful. The name was common in various parts of the British

dominion, and it is said that one of the name came with William the Conqueror in the 10th century. There are various theories of origin; one that the name originally designated a clan of wool-growers among the French Huguenots, *lana*, meaning wool; another that it is identical with McLane, of which name there are numerous families. In early records the name is variously spelled—Lane, Laine, Layne, Lean, and the name with the prefix Mac or Mc. has the same variety of form.

Kinship between several of these New England settlers of the name has been discovered, and much valuable information respecting nearly all of them and their descendants has been collected. Sketches and brief notices of some of these have been published, but no adequate account of James Lane, of North Yarmouth, Me., 1660, the immigrant ancestor of a numerous line.

1. JAMES¹ LANE was a brother of Job Lane, Sr., of Malden, Mass., and of Edward Lane, of Boston. Another brother, John Lane, remained in England, and there is tradition of one who settled in New Jersey, and of another who settled in Virginia. One account says, "the family probably came from Edstone or Welbourne, near Kirby, Morrside East Riding of Yorkshire, England." Another, that they were "from Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, England, about 18 miles from London."

He was a tradesman in London in 1654, a member of the guild of Turners. At that time he had joint-ownership with his brother John Lane of real estate inherited from their mother and father, in which their brother Job Lane, of Malden, Mass., also claimed a share. (Letter of Jeremiah Gould in N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., 1857, p. 103.) With his family he came to Malden, Mass., in 1655, and was for a while engaged in trade with his brother Job Lane. In 1658 he was an inhabitant of Charlestown, Mass. In 1660, Nov. 19, he appointed his brother Job Lane, his attorney, and then, or a short time before, removed with his family to Casco Bay, Me., and settled on the east side of Cousin's river in Freeport, a part of the ancient Westcustogo or North Yarmouth. The point and island near took his name, which they retain to this day. He became a large land-holder here and in Falmouth, and was chiefly employed in the development and improvement of this property. He was the commander of the train-band of North Yarmouth, a section of the military company of Casco Bay. This officer was armed with a halberd, a combination of axe and spear, set on a long handle, and also carried a sword and pistol. The Indians had a burial place on Lane's Island, a short distance from the mouth of the river, and during the wars with the white people frequently held carousals there. He was one of the jury at court held at Casco 29 July, 1666, in the trial of James Robinson of Black Point for the murder of Christopher Collins, who brought in the verdict, *not guilty*. Among the presentments and indictments of the grand jury at Casco, 1 October, 1667, was one against John Mossier for travelling on the Sabbath, who pleaded in defence that he was looking after James Lane who was in danger of being drowned.

It is supposed that he was killed in an attack of the Indians, 13 September, 1688, and his family driven away, as we find no record of him afterward. "That night the Indians went on to an island called Lane's island, where they butchered the unfortunate victims who fell into their hands in the morning, together with another captive whom they had previously taken farther east, in a most savage and cruel manner. Their bodies were found by some of the garrison and buried on the main. Soon after the garrison removed to Jewell's island, one of the most distant from the main land on Casco Bay, and built a fort there to secure themselves till they could return to Massachusetts. Not long after the building of the fort it was attacked by a large party of Indians from the main; but was resolutely defended until many of the Indians being killed, the others thought proper to leave the island. A vessel soon after took the inhabitants from the island and conveyed them to Boston, in which and its neighborhood they dispersed themselves. And thus the settlement of North Yarmouth was intirely broken up at this time." (Sullivan's Hist. of Maine, 1795, pp. 186-7.) Children :

2. i. JOHN, b. date not known.
3. ii. ANN, b. "
4. iii. SAMUEL, b. "
5. iv. HENRY, b. "
6. v. JOB, b. "
- vi. JAMES, b. "

2. JOHN³ LANE (*James*¹) came with his parents from Malden, Mass., in 1660, to North Yarmouth, Me. He married Dorcas Wallis, daughter of John Wallis, who came from Devonshire, England, was an early inhabitant of Falmouth, Me., and one of its foremost citizens. He settled near his wife's father at Porpoodock Point in 1687, and here had five children. On the second destruction of Falmouth by the Indians he came with his family to Gloucester, Mass., and settled in that part of the town which took his name, and is known to this day as Lanesville. He had probably been in Gloucester a few years when he and Daniel Day received in 1701 a grant of swamp-land "up in the woods above their houses, with the consent of John Haraden, Samuel Sargent, Edward Haraden and the rest of the neighbors." In 1704 he had a grant of ten acres on the Cove, to which his name was subsequently attached. In 1726 he was living on the northern part of Plum Cove Neck, when he had a grant of land there near his house. He also had large real estate in Maine, both in his own right by purchase and by inheritance. He died 24 January, 1738, aged 86 years. His wife died 9 February, 1751, in her 93d year. His estate after his death was valued at nearly £2000. Children :

7. i. JAMES, b. date not known.
8. ii. JOHN, b. "
9. iii. JOSIAH, b. "
10. iv. DORCAS, b. "
11. v. SARAH, b. "
12. vi. HEFZIBAH, b. 20 July, 1694.
13. vii. MARY, b. 8 Aug. 1696.
14. viii. JOSEPH, b. 15 Oct. 1698.
15. ix. BENJAMIN, b. 25 July, 1700.
- x. DEBORAH, b. 19 Feb. 1703, died 9 May, 1729.
16. xi. JOB, b. 8 Feb. 1705.

NOTE.—The grandfather of Mrs. Dorcas (Wallis) Lane was Nathaniel Wallis of County Cornwall, England, born about 1632. He owned and improved an extensive property of more than five hundred acres “in and about Cascoe Baye,” three hundred of which was at Broad Cove. By his wife Margaret he had three sons, Caleb, Joshua and John, the first two receiving by will his land in North Yarmouth. John married Mary, daughter of John Shepherd, and died 23 September, 1690. The widow administered on the estate with David Phippen as surety. Nathaniel Wallis “departed this life on October ye eighteenth day Annoque Domini 1709 aged about 77 years,” and his wife died 14 May, 1711, aged about 84 years. (Old Times in North Yarmouth, Me., p. 439.)

3. ANN² LANE (*James*¹) lived with John Bray as his wife. “The 23^d Dec. 1678, Nicholas Cooke, age 72, and Ellinor Redding, age 75, testify and say that John Bray son to Richard Bray and Rebecca of Casco Bay, was never legally married to Ann Lane daughter of James Lane. . . . But the sd Bray lived with the above sd Ann Lane, by whom he had a daughter. . . . All this to be understood according to yr knowledge who lived long by them and knew how they came to live as man and wife together.”

John Bray was of Kittery, Me., in 1660, a shipwright by trade. In 1674 he kept tavern, and probably at this time was living with Ann Lane as his wife. At the time of Indian wars he removed to Gloucester, Mass. She was probably then not living. Richard Bray (probably the father of John) was of Dover, N. H., 1657; was of Casco Bay, 1658; and was at the fort in Boston, 1687, a gunner's mate. A Richard Bray of Exeter died at Lynn in 1665. Child:

- i. A daughter. Name and date of birth unknown.

4. SAMUEL² LANE (*James*¹) married about 1707, Rachel —, and settled in Gloucester, Mass., near his brother John. In 1708 he had a grant of land. He was a blacksmith by trade, and died here 30 December, 1724, above 60 years of age. Children:

- i. RACHEL, b. 1708; d. young.

17. ii. SAMUEL, b. date not known.

5. HENRY² LANE (*James*¹). We find no record of his marriage or family. In the case of “Falmouth, Province of Maine, July 27, 1688, against John Riall (Royall) of North Yarmouth upon grate causes of suspicion that he have and doe presume to trade with the Indians, also for refusing to assist the constable in the securing of an Indian called Joseph that had made an attack of and abuse unto Henry and Sam Lane,” the following is recorded. “Samuel and Henry Lane testifieth to being in their home at North Yarmouth upon the 26th of July. Towards night there came an Indian man and a squaw and desired that they might sleepe there that night which was granted. The next morning the two Indians went to the water-side and called to some more Indians who had layn on an island and five other Indians came to Lane's house and asked for fire, which being given them they made a small fire near the house. The Lanes fearing the fire might doe damage took the fire away from the Indians and carried it to the water-side and told the In-

dians to make a fire there and not endanger their house. Then the Indian Joseph fell upon Sam Lane and the said Sam Lane endeavored to defend himself. The Indian Joseph threatened to kill the Lanes' hogs and did runne after the hogs with a hatchet. After the Lanes drove off the Indians they immediately complained of them to the constable." (Sullivan's Hist. of Dist. of Maine, 1795.)

6. JOB² LANE (*James*¹) came to Billerica, Mass., about the year 1700, where his uncle Job resided, who had removed here from Malden, Mass. He married Mary Fasset, daughter of Patrick Fasset, who was of Malden, but removed to Billerica before 1679, when his name appears on tax list. In the York County Records, Me., Book 11, page 175, is deed of date 15 July, 1719: "Job Lane and Mary his wife of Billerica Mass. to Francis Wyman of Woburn Mass. all the lands which formerly belonged to my father James Lane deceased, lying in Casco Bay, containing a neck of land lying between Cousin his River and Harriseckett; also an island lying over against sd Island called Long Island, one seventh of the described land being what he intends to convey." We find no other record except of children as follows. Children:

- i. MARY, b. 18 June, 1706-7.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. 11 Dec. 1708.
- iii. SUSANNAH, b. 2 March, 1710-11.
- iv. JOB, b. 29 Jan. 1713-14.
- v. ELIZABETH, b. 29 Jan. 1713-14.
- vi. SAMUEL, b. 7 April, 1716.
- vii. SILENCE, b. 2 April, 1719.
- viii. ELIZABETH, b. 17 March, 1722-23.

7. JAMES³ LANE (*John*,² *James*¹) married 25 October, 1710, Ruth Riggs, daughter of John and Ruth (Wheeler) Riggs, born 4 Nov. 1690. She died 18 August, 1711, at the early age of 20 years. He married in 1715 Judith, widow of William Woodbury. They lived in Lanesville, Gloucester, where he was a man of marked character and influence, a deacon of the third church. He died 20 April, 1751, at the age of 69 years. He left large real estate and farming stock, one quarter part of a schooner at sea, and a negro man and negro woman. In the list of his farming stock a yoke of oxen was valued at £12. 13. 4. and seven cows at £24. 13. 8. His widow died 29 August, 1770, aged 85 years. Children:

- i. JAMES, b. 8 Aug. 1711; d. 14 May, 1729.
- ii. WILLIAM, b. 24 August, 1716. He m. 1 Jan. 1738, Lydia Griffin, and in 1756 Deborah Langsford. He died before 20 June, 1760, when Deborah his widow presented inventory of his estate at Probate Court. He had nine children.
- iii. RUTH, b. 27 Dec. 1718. She m. — Morgan.
- iv. JOSIAH, b. 29 March, 1721. He m. 20 March, 1743, Abigail Norwood, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Andrews) Norwood, b. 28 March, 1723. Her father was a son of Francis Norwood, who, according to family tradition, fled from England with his father at the restoration of Charles II. on account of the trouble in which the father feared they might be involved for the part he had taken in the civil war of that period. Francis Norwood came to Gloucester, Mass., about 1663 and settled at Goose Cove. He had several children. His son Joshua had a numerous family remarkable for longevity, one living to be 105 years of age. He was a fisherman in early life, but in later years was employed in getting out mooring and mill stones—the first to engage in

quarrying them here, a business which has since become very extensive and of national repute. He died in 1762, in his 80th year. His wife died 1 November, 1774, aged 90 years.

The death of Josiah Lane⁴ is not recorded. His widow was appointed administrator of his estate, 3 November, 1766. Both were worthy members of the third church of Annisquam, and its records show the baptisms of their children as follows—(1) *Levi*, 10 Nov. 1754. (2) *Francis*, 12 Dec. 1756. (3) *Abigail*, 21 Oct. 1759. (4) *Mark*, 10 Jan. 1762. (5) *Ammi*, 17 June, 1764. Several of these were persons of eminent character and influence. Levi was a leading merchant of Boston, and was buried in the burying ground of King's Chapel, Tremont Street. Of Francis the second son we have the following notes.

*Francis*⁴ Lane married 25 September, 1779, Esther Griffin, daughter of Samuel and Mary (York) Griffin, born September, 1761. Her father was a member of Squam Church, and well esteemed. Francis Lane enlisted in Capt. Rowe's company of Gloucester, in the Revolutionary Army, which marched to Bunker Hill in season to take part in the engagement there, June 17th. Returning to Gloucester he entered the navy on board a privateer, and at the close of the war received his share of several prizes which he had aided in capturing. He subsequently became master of a ship and made voyages to various parts of the world. He was once wrecked on the coast of Sable Island, and remained there all winter to recover the cargo of cotton. Soon after his marriage he removed to North Yarmouth, Me., where their children were born. Of these, the third, *Mary*⁵ Lane, born 7 Jan. 1792, became the wife of Samuel Richards, and mother of Samuel Richards, Jr., now of South Paris, Me., who has taken great interest in genealogical studies, and done much towards recovering records of kindred on both his father's and his mother's side. Mrs. Esther (Griffin) Lane sacrificed her life to the cause of humanity in taking care of a neighbor sick with the yellow fever. The neighbor recovered, but she died in 1799. Capt. Francis Lane married for his second wife widow Hannah Wyman, of North Yarmouth, 8 July, 1800. He, not long after, removed to Minot, Me., and subsequently to South Paris, Me., where he died, 30 Nov. 1829, aged 73 years. He had a strong attachment for the place of his nativity, and used to visit Gloucester, Mass., every summer till a short time previous to his death. The house in Gloucester where he was born continued in good condition for many years after his death. His second wife died some years before him, and he married for his third wife widow Betsey Gammon, 5 Dec. 1822. He and his last two wives were buried in the old Robinson burying ground in South Paris, Me. The graves were lost for many years, but were at length discovered, and "not thinking it right to have a soldier of Bunker Hill sleep in a lost and forgotten grave," Mr. Samuel Richards, Jr., at his own expense, generously placed a stone with suitable inscriptions to mark the place. Of the children and descendants of this old soldier Mr. Richards writes, "From all my researches and intimate acquaintance with them I have found no stain on the character of any." The only son, Ammi Ruhamah Lane, served in the war of 1812, and came with his father to South Paris in 1818, and died there 16 June, 1863, leaving a large family. His widow, for his service in the war, received a life-pension. She died 18 January, 1884, in her 76th year.

v. MARY, b. 25 June, 1723.

vi. JOHN, b. 8 August, 1725.

vii. JAMES, b. 9 Oct. 1729. He died probably unmarried before November, 1754, when his brother William was appointed administrator of his estate.

8. JOHN² LANE (*John*,³ *James*¹) married Mary Riggs, daughter of John and Ruth (Wheeler) Riggs, born 30 June, 1696. He was killed by Indians at Penobscot, 22 June, 1724, aged 36 years. In the inventory of his estate was "one half of two vessels, one a coast-er and one a fishing vessel," valued at £65. Children:

- i. MARY, b. 13 March, 1714.
- ii. PATIENCE, b. 12 July, 1715; d. the same day.
- iii. SARAH, b. 18 June, 1716.
- iv. RUTH, b. 21 April, 1718; d. 6 May, 1718.
- v. DORCAS, b. 4 June, 1719.
- vi. JOHN, b. 21 March, 1721; d. 6 April, 1721.
- vii. DAVID, b. June, 1722. He m. 31 Oct. 1743, Abigail Lane, daughter of Samuel Lane, and was intending marriage 12 May, 1769, with Deliverance Gott. They had three daughters, and two sons, John and David. The latter, b. 1 Dec. 1750, m. in 1772, Hannah Merchant. He died in 1826, and his widow d. 30 Nov. 1840, aged nearly 87 years. They had several children: the youngest, Samuel Lane, Esq., a prominent citizen of his native town, and for many years afterward of Chelsea, Mass., where he died 29 April, 1873, in his 80th year.
- viii. COMFORT, b. 18 August, 1724; d. before 1737.

9. JOSIAH³ LANE (*John*,² *James*¹) married, 15 Jan. 1713, Rachel York, daughter of Samuel York, who came with others to Gloucester, Mass., from Falmouth, Me., on the second destruction of that town by Indians. He died, 23 Nov. 1747, aged 58 years. Having no children he gave by will to his "beloved friend and kinsman Ambrose Finson," all of his real estate, reserving to his wife the use of it during her life, and one half of his personal. Both real and personal were valued at £936. In the personal were a negro man valued at £70, and a negro woman valued at £55.

10. DORCAS³ LANE (*John*,² *James*¹) married 8 Jan. 1713, William Tucker, son of John and Sarah (Riggs) Tucker, born 11 May, 1690. He did not share in any of the general divisions of land among the early settlers of Gloucester, Mass., but there was granted in June, 1707, "to Sarah Tucker the wife of John Tucker and for her heirs lawfully borne of her owne body about ten acres of ground above the head of Goose Cove." It is not known when or where he or his wife died. They had several children, besides William who married Dorcas Lane. We find no record of deaths of either William Tucker or his wife. Children:

- i. DORCAS, b. date not known, died in infancy.
- ii. ABIGAIL, b. " "
- iii. ABIGAIL, b. " "
- iv. WILLIAM, b. 22 May, 1721.
- v. JOHN, b. date not known.

11. SARAH³ LANE (*John*,² *James*¹) married 17 Dec. 1713, Thomas Riggs, son of Thomas and Ann (Wheeler) Riggs, born 16 Jan. 1690. He was the grandson of Thomas Riggs who first appears in Gloucester, Mass., at the date of his marriage, 7 June, 1658, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Millet; who had a grant the same year of six acres of upland lying at Little River, and 7 Oct. 1661, bought of Coe and the Wakleys, houses, gardens and home lots on the south side of Goose Cove; who by grant and purchase acquired other lots of land, and was at one time the largest owner in the common territory; who lived a long and useful life here; and whose descendants here and in the neighborhood have continued to the present day. She died 18 Nov. 1715, and he next married Sarah Hunt, of Ipswich. There were children by the second marriage. We do not know that there were any by the first. He was dead in 1740.

12. HEPZIBAH³ LANE (*John*,² *James*¹) married 27 Nov. 1718, Caleb Woodbury, son of William Woodbury who came to Gloucester, Mass., from Beverly about 1705, and bought for £35 four of the cape-lots situated at Gallop's Folly. They settled near his father, and descendants are still living in this vicinity. She died 12 Feb. 1732. Children:

- i. WILLIAM, b. 19 Feb. 1721.
- ii. HANNAH, b. 24 Feb. 1723.
- iii. REBECCA, b. 18 Sept. 1726; d. 2 Sept. 1743.
- iv. CALEB, b. 20 March, 1728.
- v. ANDREW, b. 20 March, 1730.
- vi. PETER, b. 20 March, 1730.
- vii. RACHEL, b. 13 Jan. 1732.

13. MARY³ LANE (*John*,² *James*¹) married 6 Dec. 1716, Thomas Finson, who was killed by Indians in 1724. She married 9 Mar. 1725, Joseph Thurston, who resided several years at Pigeon Hall, but finally moved to Sandy Bay, where he died 29 May, 1780. Children of Mary (Lane) and Thomas Finson.

- i. MARY, b. 23 July, 1718.
- ii. THOMAS, b. 16 July, 1720. Was living at Sandy Bay in 1754. Was drowned at Plumb Cove 13 May, 1762.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. 1 Feb. 1725.

Children of Mary (Lane) (Finson) and Joseph Thurston:

- i. SARAH, b. 2 Dec. 1726.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. 15 Feb. 1729.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. 8 Nov. 1731.
- iv. DANIEL, b. 16 Feb. 1735.
- v. JOHN, b. 30 June, 1737.
- vi. DORCAS, b. 22 Jan. 1740, at Haverhill.
- vii. WILLIAM, b. 27 Nov. 1742.

14. JOSEPH³ LANE (*John*,² *James*¹) married 1 Jan. 1821, Deborah Haraden, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Norwood) Haraden, and granddaughter of Edward and Sarah (—) Haraden. Her grandfather came to Gloucester, Mass., from Ipswich, Mass., in 1657, and bought of Robert Dutch house, barn and all his land in town. Part of this property was on Planters' Neck where Dutch had a fishing-stage. He made other purchases in this neighborhood, and was the first permanent settler in that section of the town. He died 17 May, 1683, leaving an estate valued at £285, and his widow died 4 March, 1691. Several of the Haraden descendants were prominent in maritime pursuits and in military service during the Revolutionary War. One of these, Jonathan Haraden, born 1744, early removed to Salem, Mass., and went to sea. In the war he was Lieutenant of the "Tyrannicide," and was afterwards the commander of a privateer; was engaged with the enemy in several actions, and evinced great bravery on all occasions. He died in Nov. 1803. An account of his exploits was published in Hunt's "Merchant's Magazine," 1859. Joseph Lane died 24 April, 1743, in his 45th year. We find no record of his wife's death. Children:

- i. DEBORAH, b. 17 Dec. 1721; d. 17 May, 1723.
- ii. DEBORAH, b. 24 April, 1724.
- iii. JOSEPH, b. 3 May, 1725; d. 9 March, 1726.
- iv. JOSEPH, b. 20 August, 1726.
- v. CALEB, b. 16 Nov. 1729. He entered intentions of marriage, 15 Nov. 1752, with Lydia Riggs, who died 21 March, 1812, aged 81 years.

They had ten children, one of whom was Caleb, b. 23 May, 1759, who married Abiah Saville, daughter of Jesse Saville, and died 5 April, 1850, aged nearly 91 years. She died 18 Feb. 1843, aged 76 years. They had twelve children, one of whom was John S. Lane, who died in Gloucester, Mass., 1 May, 1870, aged 85 years.

vi. SOLOMON, b. 29 Oct. 1731.

vii. ANN, b. 7 Jan. 1741.

15. BENJAMIN³ LANE (*John*,³ *James*¹) married 6 Jan. 1726, Elizabeth Griffin, a descendant probably of Samuel Griffin who first appears in Gloucester, Mass., 15 Dec., 1703, on his marriage to Elizabeth York; who came from Ipswich, Mass., a descendant of the immigrant Humphrey Griffin 1641, who died about 1660. He had in 1707 two acres of land where he had set up his house near Benjamin York's land; and four acres on the east side of the way leading from Lobster Cove to Sandy Bay. His son, Samuel Griffin, Jr., was for many years a member of the church at Annisquam and a useful citizen, and died 15 Jan. 1781. Another, Deacon Samuel Griffin of the same church, died about 1 Jan. 1794, aged 80 years. The family has long been numerous in Squam. Four Samuels were living there in 1754. Josiah, born there, settled in Sandy Bay; was a representative in 1833 and 1834; and died in 1858, aged about 70 years. [Babson's History of Gloucester.] We find no further record of Benjamin Lane or his wife, except of their children. Each of the sons married and settled in town. Children:

i. THOMAS, b. 5 Sept. 1726; d. 10 Sept. 1726.

ii. BENJAMIN, b. 23 Nov. 1727.

iii. ELIZABETH, b. 3 Jan. 1730.

iv. JONATHAN, b. 2 Oct. 1731.

v. JOHN, b. 15 Oct. 1733.

vi. LYDIA, b. 24 Feb. 1736.

vii. HEZEKIAH, b. 31 March, 1738.

16. JOB³ LANE (*John*,² *James*¹) married 26 Nov. 1734, Mary Ashby, probably a descendant of Edmund Ashby who was of Salem, Mass., in 1665, and appears to have been of Gloucester, Mass., in 1680, as that year the birth of a son James was there recorded. They settled at Sandy Bay, where they probably died. Children:

i. SARAH, b. 10 Sept. 1735.

ii. JOB, b. 11 July, 1738.

iii. MARTHA.

iv. EBENEZER.

v. DEBORAH.

vi. ANDREW.

vii.

Notes.—The record in Gloucester Records gives the residence of Mary Ashby as "of Beverly." A friend who searched the records writes: "Besides the two children (first named) there were formerly on the record Martha, Ebenezer, Deborah, Andrew and another; all more or less illegible several years ago, and now almost gone."

We here find a connecting link in the chain of ancestry of the late Ebenezer Lane, of Oxford, Ohio, who, with his brother Andrew Lane, founded the well-known Theological School in Cincinnati, styled, in memory of its founders, "Lane Theological Seminary."

Ebenezer, one of the children "formerly on the record and now almost gone," was the grandfather of these founders. In reply to

a letter of inquiry addressed to Ebenezer Lane of Oxford, in 1869, he wrote, dated 24th October, "My grandfather was a native of Gloucester, Mass., followed the sea, and sailed as Master of a vessel from the Port of Cape Ann. He removed to New Gloucester, Me., in the year 1770, and was among the first settlers of that town. In Maine he followed the farming and lumbering business, and kept a Hotel in New Gloucester for over forty years. He died at his residence in that place at the advanced age of ninety-three years, without, so far as I can learn, having a day's sickness in his life. He had six children, three sons and three daughters. My father, Ebenezer Lane, Jr., was the oldest, born at Gloucester, Mass., in 1763, and died of apoplexy in New Gloucester, Maine, in 1810. My father followed the farming and lumbering business, and was part owner of several mills, but became much embarrassed in the latter part of his life and left his family poor. I was his eldest son, and left at the age of seventeen with nothing but my mother and three of the youngest children to support and debts to pay. But poverty is a good thing to begin the world with, and if rightly improved we can learn something useful from it, that we never would learn if born rich. My father had nine children, five sons and four daughters; one son died in infancy; all the other children arrived at mature age. My brother Andrew was in the mercantile business with me some years in New Orleans, La., and died in New Haven, Ct., in 1862, aged 66, leaving an estate of about \$60,000. With the aid of myself and Andrew, brothers William and George were educated at Bowdoin College, Maine. William graduated in 1819, went to Louisiana, was Professor in Louisiana College, resigned in about a year and went into the mercantile business and then to planting cotton, and now resides on his plantation in East Feliciana Parish, La. George, after leaving college, went to Princeton to study for the ministry. After remaining there one or two years, was taken sick with consumption, went to Virginia and died. One sister, the youngest of the family, is living in this state.

"I married in New Orleans in 1825, Celeste Hearsey, daughter of Edward Hearsey, Esq., a native of Charlestown, Mass. I lost my wife three years ago [1867] last April. We had four children, two sons and two daughters. My oldest son, Edward Payson Lane, died last May, leaving a widow and four children. Both mother and son died enjoying a good hope through grace of a blessed immortality. My son John Howard Lane is married and lives in Memphis, Tenn. One of my daughters remains unmarried, the other married a Methodist minister who has charge of the Methodist church in this place."

The above sketch, written when over seventy years of age, is of special interest as giving valuable information which could not otherwise be now obtained. By further research we hope to supplement this graphic outline of family history with items of names, dates and memorial notes, which may complete the record of this goodly line. In the same letter giving the above sketch Mr. Lane writes of the Seminary as follows: "The plan of founding that Institution originated with myself. My brother Andrew Lane joined me in a donation to it. It has able Professors and a good library; and I trust it has done good. But it has not met my expectations.

The object of its establishment was to prepare indigent young men for the Gospel Ministry, and the manual labor system was to be made a prominent feature of the Institution, by which young men could preserve their health and meet all or nearly all their necessary expenses. But the manual labor department was badly managed and was abolished. About this time the slavery question caused much excitement, and resulted in one of the best Professors and about sixty of the students leaving and going to Oberlin. This was a heavy blow to Lane Seminary, but was a great means of building up Oberlin, which is now the largest and I think the best institution in the state. I still have the strongest confidence in manual labor schools when well managed. But we all know nothing prospers badly managed. I believe in educating the sexes together, and the manual labor system made more prominent than it ever has been in any Institution. Twelve hours in the twenty-four should be equally divided between study and labor. The health and expenses of the student require six hours labor per day, and six hours devoted to mental culture will enable a young man of fair talents to get a good education, and one who cannot get it in this time is not worth educating. There are many young men and women in the country who could obtain a liberal education by their own daily labor if suitable institutions were established. It is the poor we should assist in rising in the world. The rich can take care of themselves. I have a good farm here of 107 acres, and a house 38 by 76 feet, sufficiently large for the beginning of a manual labor school, and would use it for this purpose if I could get a suitable person to join me in establishing a school of this kind."

17. SAMUEL³ LANE (*Samuel*,² *James*¹) married 23 Oct. 1722, Mary Emmons. Their purpose of marriage was entered on the records of Gloucester, 6 Oct. 1722, "both of this town." Children:

- i. SAMUEL, b. 7 July, 1723.
- ii. MARY, b. 4 Sept. 1724.
- iii. ABIGAIL, b. 23 Feb. 1726.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. 26 March, 1728.
- v. ZEBULON, b. 1 July, 1729.
- vi. JUDITH, b. 16 June, 1736.
- vii. ISSACHER, b. 11 June, 1739.
- viii. MARY, b. 16 Oct. 1741.

Note.—Of the children Samuel and Zebulon settled in the Harbor Parish about 1750. They both had families. The former was father of Stephen, who perished by shipwreck at Scituate, 28 Dec. 1774, leaving a son Jonathan, the father of Fitz H. Lane, the distinguished marine painter of Gloucester, who was born 18 Dec. 1804. "At the age of eighteen months, while playing in the yard or garden of his father, he ate some of the seeds of the apple-peru; and was so unfortunate as to lose the use of his lower limbs in consequence, owing to late and unskilful medical treatment. He showed in boyhood a talent for drawing and painting; but received no instruction in the rules till he went to Boston at the age of twenty-eight to work in Pendleton's lithographic establishment. From that time his taste and ability were rapidly developed; and, after a residence of several years in Boston, he came back to Gloucester with a reputation fully established. Since his return to his native town

he has painted many pictures, all of which have been much admired. He has often contributed a production of his pencil for the promotion of a benevolent enterprise; and with characteristic kindness he furnished the sketches for the engravings of this work." (Babson's History of Gloucester, 1860.)

NOTE.—Since the above article was in type we have from William M. Sargent, Esq., of Portland, Me., recently discovered facts of record which throw additional light on the pedigree of James Lane's wife.

York Reg. 12-376 } John Lane calling himself then of Boston conveys all right
20 Mar. 1727 } inherited from his mother *Sarah Lane* deceased who was *daughter of John White* deceased at Nequasset in Kennebec, purchased by John White and James Phips of Edward Bateman upon part whereof John White lived and died. Other notes show that this John Lane was the son-in-law of John Wallis and so the son of James Lane. This John White was the son of Nicholas White who came early to this country, who in 1639 was employed by Trelawney in fishing voyages. His time was up in 1640. He was perhaps of Dorchester in 1652. See Suff. Deeds 1. 228. He owned $\frac{1}{4}$ of House Island, Portland Harbor, also land on Mare Point and Islands. John White had married before 1679 (how long before cannot say) Mary, widow of James Phips, who was mother to Sir William Phips the Governor. As the next deed Y. R. XII. 1722, Peter White of Milton, eldest son of John White, who, as he states, was a partner of James Phips, recites that his father left eight children, of whom now (1722) but four survive, and conveys 2-5 of the property, the above would seem to show that this wonderful woman, who is said to have borne twenty-six children, had eight of them by her second husband John White. Mr. John White deposes, 19 Dec. 1662, that he was aged then 58, and that 22 years before he was servant to Alexander Shapleigh. This accounts for John White being in the neighborhood of Kennebec, for Nicholas Shapleigh bought Damarascove Island there and doubtless sent him down.

J. P. L.

MARRIAGES OF REV. THOMAS FOXCROFT, A.M., BOSTON. 1717—1769.

Transcribed by Rev. ANSON TITUS, Amesbury, Mass.

THE following is a list of the marriages performed by the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, pastor of the First Church, Boston, 1717—1769. Mr. Foxcroft had a sickness in May, 1736, from which he never recovered; hence was not able to assume those public duties devolving upon the senior pastor. Rev. Charles Chauncy became Mr. Foxcroft's colleague in 1727. Had it not been for ill-health Mr. Foxcroft would have exercised greater influence, as his talents merited, upon the religious thought of his generation. Mr. Foxcroft gave the sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, in 1723, which was published in 1884, together with a Historical Introduction, Biography and Bibliography of Mr. Foxcroft, by the transcriber, for the Company. This list of marriages was found among the literary effects of Mr. Foxcroft

A. T.

A List of Marriages Solemnized before Thomas Foxcroft, Minister in
Boston.

Aug. 4, 1720.	James Mosman of Bos. & Sarah Lyon of Roxb.
Oct. 9, 1720.	John Salter, Ætat 80 & Abigail Durant of Boston.
Dec ^m 8, 1720.	Elisha Odlin & Eliza. Plummer both of Boston.
Jan. 20, 1720-1.	Sam ^l Barber & Sarah Warren both of Boston.
June 8, 1721.	Henry Gibbs & Hannah Wadsworth both of Boston.
May 25, 1722.	Joshua Pratt & Mary Buckley both of Boston.
Nov. 5, 1722.	brother Francis Foxcr. of Cambr. & sister Mehit. Coney of Boston.
Feb. 21, 1722-3.	Edw. Bromfield & Abig. Coney of Boston.
March 15, 1722-3.	Isaac Fowles & Ellen Bridge of Boston.
Apr. 11, 1723.	John Campbel & Mary Pemb ^r of Boston.
Apr. 30, 1723.	W ^m Hall & Ann Hunter of Boston.
June 4, 1724.	Tho ^s Lake & Mary Kettle of Boston.
July 23, 1724.	John Battersby & Sarah Briant, both of B.
Dec. 3, 1724.	Nathan Foster & Joāna Brown both of B.
Feb. 9, 1724-5.	Will ^m Beard & Eliza. Brown both of Boston.
Apr. 15, 1725.	Sam ^l Stacey of Marbleh. & Susanna Jackson of Boston.
Aug. 10, 1725.	Abrah. Howe of Dorch ^r & Hannah Wheeler of Boston.
Aug. 13, 1725.	Sam ^l Read & Martha Tyler both of Boston.
Nov. 11, 1725.	Joshua Balch & Rebecca Brown both of Boston.
Nov. 22, 1725.	Benj ^a Dyer & Margaret Clapp both of Boston.
Feb. 1, 1725-6.	Knight Leverett & Abigail Buttolph both of Boston.
Apr. 11, 1726.	Thomas Mitchel of Block Island and Marg ^t Peck of Boston.
Apr. 27, 1726.	Archibald Hodgitt & Margaret Allin both of Boston.
May 5, 1726.	Alexander Martyn & Mary Worth both of B.
Aug. 5, 1726.	James Doack & Martha Sterling both of B.
Sept ^r 15, 1726.	Isaac Walker & Sarah Marshall } W ^m Delap & Jane Thompson } all of B. John Chappel & Lydia Heath }
Oct ^r 26.	W ^m Scott & Ann Allin both of Boston.
Jan. 5, 1726.	W ^m Graves & Sarah Meires both of Boston.
Jan. 12, —.	Henry Neal & Eliza. Haseley both of B.
Jan. 24, —.	Rev. John Webb & Eliza Jackson both of B.
Jan. 26, —.	John Homer & Mary Belknap both of B.
Feb. 2, —.	Jeremiah Bumstead & Bethiah Sherwin both of B.
Apr. 11, 1727.	Thomas Tyrer & Abig. Brown both of B—.
Apr. 17, 1727.	John Robins & Eliza. Simpson both of Boston.
Apr. 25, 1727.	W ^m Stacey of Marbleh. & Abigail Dixwell of Boston.
May 1, 1727.	John Whitney & Eliza. Brinno, both of B.
May 18, 1727.	Benj ^a Larrabee & Mary Elithorp, both of B.
May 25, 1727.	Nicholas Belknap & Huldah Booker, both of B.
Sep ^m 15, 1727.	John Hunter & Agnes Tradriff, both of B.
Oct ^r 10, 1727.	Adino Bulfinch & Susanna Green, both of B.
Octo. 12, 1727.	Jeremy Green & Sarah Binning, both of B.
Octo ^r 20, 1727.	David Allin & Frank Rogers, both of B.
Nov. 7, 1727.	Richard Trickey & Sarah Wright, both of B.
Nov. 27, 1727.	James Cristy & Jane Caldwell, both of B.
Dec. 19, 1727.	Robert Wood & Mary Harper, both of B.

Jan. 4, 1727-8.	Nathaniel Roberts & Mary White, both of B.
Jan. 9, 1727-8.	John Holyoke & Joanna Walker, both of B.
Feb. 1, 1727.	Joseph Shead & Susanna Wyar, both of B.
May 9, 1728.	Edward Gray & Hannah Bridge, both of B.
Aug. 8, 1728.	Peter, Negro Serv ^t to Mr. Samuel Sewal, and Mel- lender, N. Serv ^t to Mr. John Hunt, both of Boston.
Aug. 28, 1728.	John Marion & Doratha Fuller, both of Boston.
Sep ^m 5, Ditto.	David Favil & Joanna Hemminway, both of Boston.
Ditto 19, —.	Sam ^l King of Marblehead & Elizabeth Stacey of Boston. [Mem: Dec. 7, 1728. Recollected all y ^t I have rec ^d for these Marriages, & it comes to about £38. 5. —.]
Jan. 15, 1728-9.	Joseph Lowden & Rebeckah Peabody, both of B.
Mar. 6, Ditto.	Joseph Kneeland & Mary Wharton, both of B.
Mar. 27, 1729.	John MacCraken of Shrewsbury and Jane Anderson, of Boston.
Apr. 30, 1729.	Ebenezer Williston & Rebekah Nichols, both of B.
Feb. 6, 1728-9.	Samuel Miller & Hannah Elding, both of B.
May 15, 1729.	Robert Dyer & Mary Larkyn, both of B.
July 1, 1729.	John Barrel & Ruth Green, both of B.
Octo. 2, Ditto.	Jonathan Neal & Sarah Wheeler, both of B.
Octo. 23, Ditto.	James Bradford & Hephzibah Williams, both of B.
Nov. 17, 1729.	Edward Stacey of Marblehead & Elizabeth Jackson of Boston.
Nov. 20, Ditto.	Clement Collins & Sarah Courser, both of Boston.
Dec. 25, Ditto.	John McCloud & Jane Leader, both of B.
Mar. 5, Ditto.	Daniel Tucker & Hannah Carey, both of B.
Mar. 6, Ditto.	William Lackey & Mary Taylor, both of B.
June 11, 1730.	Simeon Ward & Mary Bolt, both of B.
July 13, —.	James Reymer & Sarah Dyar, both of B.
— 17, —.	George Whitehead & Rebecca Barrett, both of B.
Aug. 3, —.	Richard Moor & Sarah Trundey, both of B.
— 12, —.	Thomas Nowel & Eliza. Bradford, both of B.
Sept. 21, —.	Barrat Dyar & Eliza. Bull, both of B.
— 24, —.	Charles Cabbot & Anna, Darby, both of B.
Oct ^r 1, —	W ^m Wilson & Mary Marion, both of B.
Nov. 12, —.	Thomas Baker & Mary Buttolph, both of B.
Mar. 1, —.	Joseph Dyar & Mary Loring, both of B.
June 22, 1731.	John Parry & Sarah Day, both of Boston.
Aug. 11, —.	Isaac Basset & Mercy Bell, b. of B.
Ditto 30, —.	John Foster & Eliza. Flemming, b. of B.
Oct ^r 28, —.	Bartholomew Gedney & Sarah Johnson, b. of B.
Dec. 9, —.	Sam ^{el} Campbell & Mary Hunter, b. of B.
Jan. 27, —.	Edw ^d Tyng & Anna Waldoe, b. of B.
Feb. 10, —.	Joseph Halsey & Ann Lloyd, b. of B.
Mar. 23, —.	Joseph Williams of Roxbury & Martha Howell of B.
May 16, 1732.	Jon th Wheeler & Hannah Barnard both of B.
June 7, —.	Nath ^l Austin & Eliz ^a Cross, b. of B.
Do. 16, —.	James Dolbear & Mary Valentine, b. of B.
Do. 22, —.	David Cutler & Lydia Belknap, b. of B.
July 27, —.	W ^m Griggs & Eliz ^a Murch, b. of B.
Aug ^t 3, —.	Seth Foster & Susana Bill, b. of B.
Aug ^t 10, —.	Eben ^r Welch & Susanna Allen, both of Boston.

Aug. 17, 1732.	Tho ^s Jenkyns & Mary Lincoln, b. of B.
Sept. 7, —.	John Phillips & Sarah Cooke, b. of B.
Dec. 12, —.	Nich ^o Fessenden & Hephzi. Worth, b. of B.
Dec. 14, —.	John Rhodes of Lynn & Athilred Marion of Boston.
Jan. 18, —.	Joseph Heath of Roxb. & Christian Bridge of Boston.
Feb. 8, —.	James Best & Mary Wright both of B——n.
April 19, 1733.	Sam ^{el} Cravath & Eliza. Butler, both of Boston.
May 2, —.	Robert Myers & Mary Dresser, b. of Boston.
— 8, —.	Nath ^{el} Thayer & Ruth Eliot, b. of B.
— 15, —.	Joseph Lowdan & Sarah Battersby, b. of B.
June 21, —.	Zach. Thayer & Kath. Thacher,
July 3, —	Tho ^s Williston & Sarah Wormell,
Do. 12, —.	Benj ^a Frothingham & Mary Edmonds,
Octo. 17, —.	Nicholas Hayes & Marg ^t Young,
Do. 24, —.	Adam Montgomery & Deb. Thorn,
Dec. 6, —.	John Mathews & Sarah Lambert,
Do. 13, —.	Thomas Ethridge & Ann Durant,

} both of Bos.

[To be continued.]

MEMORANDA OF ALL THE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD BURYING GROUND AT COLCHESTER, CONN.

WITH SOME NOTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

By FRANK E. RANDALL, Esq., of New York City.

[Continued from page 83.]

80. Mr. Richard Carrier d. 17 Nov. 1749 in 76th. yr.
81. Thankful wife of Mr. Richard Carrier d. 20 May 1759 in 77th yr.
82. Mr. Andrew Carrier who d. 23 July 1749 in 74th. yr.
83. Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Andrew Carrier, d. 13 Sep. 1748 in 70th. yr.
84. Mrs. Ruth Carrier, wife of Mr. Andrew Carrier and dau. of Mr. John Addams of Colchester d. 16 Nov. 1734 in 19th yr.
85. David son of Andrew and Rebecka Carrier d. 29 July 1749 in 3rd yr.
86. Mr. Thomas Carrier son of Mr. Andrew and Mrs. Rebecka Carrier d. 3 Jan. 1749—50 æ. 8 mos.

Richard Carrier (No. 80) had recorded in Colchester,

1. Timothy, b. 22 July, 1699.
 2. Sarah, b. 13 Apr. 1701, d. 27 Sep. 1717.
 3. Mehitabel, b. 16 Apr. 1702.
 - Elizabeth, wife of Richard Carrier, d. 6 Mch. 1704, and he m. 29 July 1707
- Thankful Brown (No. 81) (?widow of James Brown who d. 1704) and had
4. Hannah, b. 1 May 1708.
 5. Thankful, b. 29 Apr. 1711.
 6. Remembrance, b. 14 Apr. 1715.
 7. Amos, b. July, 1722.
- The will of Richard Carrier, dated 3 Dec. 1734, proved 3 July 1750, mentions wife Thankful, sons John, Timothy and Amos, daughters Elizabeth wife of Nathaniel Pinney of Windsor, Mehitabel wife of Benjamin Wentworth, Hannah Carrier, Thankful wife of Ebenezer Phillemore and Remembrance wife of Curtis Cleveland.

John Carrier (son of No. 80) m. Mary Brown 22 July 1722.

1. Abiall, b. 7 May 1723, m. Joseph Skinner.
2. Sieble, b. 28 Nov. 1725.

3. Mary, b. 26 Dec. 1727.
4. Prudence, b. 22 Mch. 1731.
5. Titus, b. 23 Aug. 1733.

Will of John Carrier, dated 17 June 1745, prov. 3 Nov. 1746, makes wife Mary and brother Timothy Exrs: names children, Abial, wife of Joseph Skinner, Sibyl, Mary, Titus and John.

Andrew Carrier (No. 82) m. Mary Addams (No. 83) 11 Jan. 1704-5, and had recorded at Colchester,

1. Andrew, b. 2 Feb. 1705-6. (See Nos. 84, 85 & 86.)
2. John, b. 14 June 1707.
3. Mary, b. 19 Apr. 1708, m. Samuel Day.
4. Thomas, b. 20 June 1711.
5. Benjamin, b. 17 Sep. 1713, m. 6 Feb. 1734-5 Elizabeth Kneeland.

The will of Andrew Carrier, dated 7 Apr. 1749, proved 1 Aug. 1749, mentions all the foregoing children, of whom John was dead, having left a son Andrew. 21 Aug. 1750 his estate was divided among the following: Samuel and Mary Day; Andrew Carrier; Benjamin Carrier; heirs of John Carrier and heirs of Thomas Carrier.

Andrew Carrier (son of 82) m. Ruth (No. 84), dau. of John and Ruth (Lomis) Adams, b. at Colchester 28 Jan. 1715-6, and had recorded at Colchester,

1. Andrew, b. 9 Nov. 1734.

His wife Ruth d. 16 Nov. 1734, and he m. 2d, 27 Oct. 1735, Rebecca Rockwell, and had

2. Ruth, b. 14 Aug. 1736.
3. Joseph, b. 3 Mch. 1738.
4. Samuel, b. 6 Jan. 1739-40.
5. Israel, b. 12 Mch. 1741-2.
6. Isaac, b. 21 Apr. 1744.

A Thomas Carrier died 16 Mch. 1735 in his 109th yr. (Church Record.) "16 May 1735 aged about 108 or 109 years." (Town Rec.)

Tradition says that Thomas Carrier came with sons Richard and Andrew from Andover, Mass., where his wife Martha had been hung as a witch in 1692. He was a Welchman.

87. Mr. Philip Caverly, son of Philip and Hannah Caverly, d. 19 June 1739 in 22d yr.

Philip Cauerlee from Lebanon m. Hannah Adams, 20 Dec. 1713, and had recorded at Colchester,

1. Philip, b. —; d. 19 June 1739. (No. 87.)
2. John, b. 24 Nov. 1731.

88. William Charmbling (sic) d. 31 Oct. 1756 in 67th yr.

89. Experience Chamberlain, wife of Peleg Chamberlain, d. 21 Mch. 1742 in 39th yr.

90. Nathan Chamberlain, son of Peleg and Experience Chamberlain, d. 6 Apr. in the 7th month of his age. . . .

91. Nathaniel Chamberlain d. 16 Apr. 1794, in 69th yr.

92. Abigail, wife of Nathaniel Chamberlain, d. 11 Feb. 1775 in 45th yr.

93. Erastus Chamberlain d. 23 Jan. 1813 in 49th yr.

94. Lydia, dau. of Erastus and Lydia Chamberlain, d. 6 Sep. 1821, æ. 26.

95. Lucy S. Chamberlain d. 18 Jan. 1825 in 26th yr.

William Chamberlain (No. 88) m. 4 Jan. 1710-11 Sarah Day, and had recorded at Colchester,

1. William, b. 22 Jan. 1711-2.
2. Peleg, b. 25 Nov. 1713.
3. John, b. 10 Jan. 1715-6.
4. Sarah, no date.
5. Marcy, " "
6. Mary, " "

Administration was granted 11 Mch. 1756 to William Chamberlin of Hebron on the estate of William Chamberlin of Colchester.

96. In memory of our sister Mrs. Sophia M. Bulkley Chapell d. 1 Jan. 1857, æ. 45.
97. Russell Chapman d. June 8, 1863, æ. 77.
98. Celinda Bulkley, wife of Russell Chapman, d. 30 Nov. 1867, æ. 73.
99. Mr. Richard Church d. 1 Apr. 1730 in 67th yr. (See No. 320.)
100. Mrs. Mindwell Clark d. 9 May 1784 in 87th yr.
101. John Clark d. 21 Oct. 1749 in 50th. yr.
102. Mr. Roger Clark d. 11 Oct. 1775 in 60th yr.
103. Hannah, wife of Roger Clark, d. 5 Apr. 1771, æ. 48.
104. Lieut. Wm. Clark d. 17 Nov. 1765 in 46th. yr.
105. Mary wife of Mr. Wm. Clark d. 17 May 1754 in 31st yr.
106. Ezra Clark d. 7 June 1797, æ. 71.
107. Amia Clark d. 27 Mch. 1816, æ. 78.
108. Nathaniel Clark d. 23 Nov. 1892 in 68th. yr.
109. Elizabeth wife of Nathl Clark d. 16 Apr. 1773 in 34th. yr.
110. Mrs. Eunice d. of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Hannah Clark, d. 9 Apr. 1784 in 31st yr.
111. Lucy, d. of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Hannah Clark, d. 13 May 1778 in 22d. yr.
112. Ezra Clark d. 9 Feb. 1826, æ. 66.
113. Eunice, wife of Ezra Clark, d. 30 July 1851, æ. 83.
114. Gurdon Clark d. 30 Jan. 1843, æ. 82.
115. Eunice, wife of Gurdon Clark, d. 8 Nov. 1848, æ. 82.
116. Julia, d. of Gurdon and Eunice Clark, d. 21 Feb. 1793, æ. 15 mos.
117. { Sarah Clark d. 20 Sep. 1781, æ. 20.
{ Ralph Clark d. at Port au Prince 7 Oct. 1794, æ. 28.
118. Judah Clark d. 19 Jan. 1842, æ. 66.
119. Eunice Clark d. 26 Sep. 1846, æ. 65.
120. Ralph Clark d. 11 Oct. 1865, æ. 71.
121. William J. Clark d. 11 July 1848, æ. 26.
122. Adelaide, d. of Daniel D. and Roxanna Clark, d. 7 Feb. 1831, æ. 1 y. 1 m.
123. Franklin, s. of Daniel D. and Roxanna Clark, d. 1 Mch. 1842, æ. 9 m. and 1 d.

John Clark (No. 101) had recorded at Colchester these children by wife Mindwell —.

1. Sarah, b. 13 Aug. 1723.
2. Johannah, b. — Feb. 1725-6, d. 5 Nov. 1729.
3. John, b. 22 Sep. 1728.
4. Joanna, b. 4 July 1731.
5. Nathaniel, b. 17 Feb. 1733-4 (prob. 108).

Administration on the estate of John Clark was granted 5 Dec. 1749 to his widow Mindwell and to William Clark (perhaps No. 104, and son of dec'd); and 5 June 1750, Mindwell Clark was appointed guardian to her son Nathaniel.

Daniel Clark, locksmith of Hartford, m. 4 Dec. 1704 Elizabeth Butler, and had recorded at Colchester,

1. Hannah, b. 30 June 1706.
2. Elizabeth, b. 29 June 1708.
3. A son, b. and d. 17 July 1710.
4. Daniel, b. 28 Sep. 1711. (See 110, 111.)
5. Jonah, b. 19 Dec. 1713.
6. Roger, b. 24 Dec. 1715. (No. 102.)
7. Alexander, b. 6 Nov. 1717.
8. Zuruiah, b. 14 Mch. 1719.
9. Darius, b. 2 Feb. 1719-20.
10. Mabell, b. 7 Oct. 1721.

11. Uriah, b. 2 Nov. 1722.
12. Rebeckah, b. 16 June 1726.
- Noah Clark m. 10 June 1719 Sarah Taintor, and had recorded at Colchester,
 1. Sarah, b. 19 Feb. 1719, and d. —.
 2. Sarah, b. 9 Mch. 1721.
 3. Noah, b. 24 Aug. 1722-3.
 4. Jerusha, b. 28 Feb. 1724.
 5. Ezra, b. 8 Nov. 1725. (No. 106.)
 6. Elihu, b. 8 Nov. 1727.
 7. Esther, b. 14 Oct. 1729.
 Administration on Est. of Noah Clark gr. to his widow Sarah 4 July 1749, and 7 May 1750 she was app. guardian to her son Asa.
124. Sarah, wife of Jonathan Cole, d. 6 Apr. 1843, æ. 77.
125. Hannah, wife of Simon Cone, d. 19 Apr. 1822, in 69th yr.
126. Rev. Salmon Cone d. 24 Mch. 1834, æ. 68.
127. Mary, wife of Rev. Salmon Cone, d. 2 Mch. 1802, in 30th yr.
128. Asa Cone d. 22 Aug. 1853, æ. 80.
129. Farozina, wife of Asa Cone, d. 22 Mch. 1853, æ. 64.
130. Laura W. dau. of Joseph and Fedora F. Copp, d. 4 Sep. 1839, æ. 2.
131. Julia, dau. of S. B. and Laura Crocker, d. 25 Apr. 1844, æ. 2 yrs.
132. Cristopher Crouch d. 24 Oct. 1842, æ. 77.
133. Lydia, wife of Christopher Chrouch, d. 27 Mch. 1830, æ. 63.
134. Cristopher C. Crouch d. 13 May 1849, æ. 50.
135. Albert B. Crouch d. 5 Sep. 1869, æ. 67.
136. Asenath, wife of Hiram Daniels, d. 17 Apr. 1835, æ. 44.
Elizabeth E. their dau. d. 1 Oct. 1838, æ. 5 yrs. 7 mos.
137. Sarah, relict of Hiram Daniels, d. 31 Jan. 1850, æ. 44.
138. Rebecca, wife of Chas. T. Daniels, d. 20 Dec. 1837, æ. 24.
139. John Day d. 17 Oct. 1754, in 77th yr.
140. Mr. Isaac Day d. 7 Mch. 1765 in 52d yr.
141. Jacob Day d. by Small Pox, 28 Mch. 1777 in 24th yr.
142. Lydia, d. of Noah and Anne Day, d. 3 June 1773 in 4th yr.
143. Eli, son of Noah and Anne Day, b. 15 Mch. and d. ye 24th. instant 1781.

John Day (No. 139) had recorded at Colchester,

1. Joseph, b. 27 Sep. 1702; d. 26 Oct. 1793, æ. 92 [gr. st.].
2. Benjamin, b. 7 Feb. 1703-4.
3. Eaditha, b. 10 Sep. 1705, m. 11 Dec. 1729, David Bigloe. (See Note to 17.)
4. Daniel, b. 9 Mch. 1709; d. unm. 1746; adm. to his bro. John Jr.
5. David, b. 18 July 1710; m. Hannah Elliot.
6. Abraham, b. 17 Mch. 1712.
7. Isaac, b. 17 May 1713. (No. 140.)

The wife of John Day died 12 May 1714.

The will of John Day, dated 15 Apr. 1748, mentions wife Mary (who was perhaps sister to Thomas Wells), eldest son John (who m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Lomis, 20 Aug. 1725), sons Joseph, Benjamin, David, Abraham and Isaac, daus. Lydia, wife of Joseph Fuller, Mary, wife of [m. 20 Dec. 1722] Jonathan Northum, and grand-daughters Hannah and Editha, children of his dau. Editha Bigelow deceased. It also mentions the testator's father John Day of Hartford decd.

Deacon John Day d. 25 Aug. 1780, in 80th yr. [gr. st.].

- 7 Dec. 1784 the estate of Lieut. Caleb Loomis was divided between
Weeks Williams,
Adonijah Day,
Noah Day (See Nos. 142 and 143),
Lazarus Watrous,
Otis Bigelow, and
Judah Scovell.

144. Maj. Jonathan Deming d. 1 Mch. 1788, æ. 44.
145. Betty, d. of Jonathan and Alice Deming, d. 27 Oct. 1770 in 2d. yr.
146. David, son of Jonathan and Alice Deming, d. 14 Sep. 1769, æ. 9 mos.
147. Mary, dau. of Jonathan and Alice Deming, d. 19 June 1776 in 6th.
yr.
148. David, s. of Jonathan and Alice Deming, d. Oct. 6, 1775, in 3rd. yr.
149. Gen. David Deming d. 6 June 1827, æ. 46.
150. Harriot Tinker, dau. of David and Abigail Deming, d. 5 Sep. 1810,
æ. 2 yrs. 6 mos.
151. Mr. Davidd Dodge, consort of Rebekaha Dodge, d. 30 July 1764
in 74th. yr.
152. Arhoda (sic), d. of Daniel and Anna Dodge, d. 9 June 1774 in 5th yr.
153. Samuel P. Dolbear d. 10 April, 1842, æ. 31.
154. Mary Ann, d. of George and Sarah Elderkin, b. 4 Feb. 1843, d. 18
July 1844.
155. Lucy E. wife of Horace Ensworth, d. 26 May, 1839 æ. 25.

[To be continued.]

LIST OF THE AMERICAN GRADUATES IN MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

FROM 1705 TO 1866, WITH THEIR THESES.

Communicated by SAMUEL LEWIS, M.D., of Philadelphia.

THE following is believed to be a full chronological list of the natives of America who were graduates in medicine at the University of Edinburgh previous to 1867. It is compiled from a book entitled :

List | of the Graduates in Medicine | in the | University of Edinburgh |
From MDCCV to MDCCCLXVJ | Edinburgh | Printed by Neill & Com-
pany 1867.

A partial list of the alumni to 1809, was printed by us in the REGISTER, vol. XLI. pp. 391-2.

	1749.
Joannes Moultrie, ex Carolin. Mer.	De Febre maligna biliosa Americæ.
	1752.
Carolus Moore, Pennsylvaniensis.	De usu Vesicantium in Febris.
	1753.
Jacobus Jay, Nov. Eboracensis.	De Fluore Albo.
	1754.
Valentinus Peyton, Virginiensis.	De Abortu.
	1757.
Thomas Bulfinch, Nov-Anglic.	De Crisibus.
	1758.
Thomas Clayton, Virginiensis.	De parca et simplici medicina.

1761.
Guilemus Shippen, Pennsylvaniensis. De Placentæ cum Utero nexu.
1762.
William Smibert, Massachusetensis. De Menstruis retentis.
1763.
Theodoricus Bland, Virginiensis. De Concoctione alimentorum in ventriculo.
Joannes Morgan, Pennsylvaniensis. De puris confectione.
1764.
Arthur Lee, Virginiensis. De Cortice Peruviano.
1765.
Samuel Bard, Americanus. De viribus Opii.
Corbin Griffin, Virginiensis. De viribus Camphoræ.
Thomas Ruston, Pennsylvaniensis. De Febribus bibliosis putridis.
Jacobus Tapscott, Americanus. De Chlorosi.
Samuel Martin, Americanus. De Balneo.
1767.
Adamus Kuhn, Pennsylvaniensis. De Lavatione frigida.
Geo. Steptoe, Virginiensis. De Febre nervosa.
1768.
Benj. Rush, Pennsylvaniensis. De coctione Ciborum in Ventriculo.
Gust. R. Brown, Maryland. De ortu animalium Caloris.
Isaac Chanler, Americanus. De Hysteria.
1769.
Joseph Godwin, Virginiensis. De Epilepsia.
Pet. Fayssoux, ex Carolin. Meridional. De Tetano.
Tho. Caw, ex Carolin. Meridional. De Harmoptoe.
Gualt. Jones, Virginiensis. De Dysenteria.
1770.
Gul. Logan, Philadelph. De regimine Phthisicorum.
Jac. McClurg, Virginiensis. De Calore.
Joan. Ravenscroft, Virgin. De Ictero.
Gul. Brown, Americanus. De viribus Atmosphæræ.
Car. Drayton, Carolin. De veneris.
Arch. Campbell, Virginiensis. De Inflammatione.
1771.
Gul. M'Ilvaine, Pennsylv. De Anorexia.
Isaac Hall, Virginiensis. De Thermis.
1772.
Joan. Parnham, Maryland. De Cystorrhœa.
1773.
Ignat. Dan. Knolton, Philadelph. De Pertussi.
Geo. Logan, Carolin. De morbis Infantum.
Gul. Ball, Virginiensis. De Tabæ mesenterica.
1774.
Joan. Griffin, Virginiensis. De Potione frigida.
Phil. Turpin, Virginiensis. De Epilepsia.

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|---|-------|---|
| Rob. Perouneau, Carolin. | 1775. | De Menstruorum profluviis. |
| Tho. Dale, Carolin. | | De Erysipelate. |
| Josiah Gibbons, Georgiensis. | 1776. | De quibrisdam puerperarum morbis. |
| Sam. Nicoll, Americ. | | De Arthritide. |
| Ezek. Joan. Dorsey, Americ. | | De Nutritione. |
| Joan. Carson, Philadelph. | | De Cantharidum historia operatione et usu. |
| Dionys, Dorsey, Americ. | | De Chlorosi. |
| Dav. Campbell, Americ. | 1777. | De Musices effectum in doloribus leniendis. |
| Dav. Stuart, Americ. | | De Mania. |
| Joan. Shore, Virgin. | | De Fluore Albo. |
| Gul. Boush, Virgin. | 1778. | De Hysteria. |
| Geo. Logan, Pennsylv. | 1779. | De Veninis. |
| Jos. Hart Myers, Americ. | | De Diabete. |
| Jac. Steuart, Maryland. | | De Spasmo. |
| Benj. Kissam, Americ. | 1783. | De Utero gravido. |
| Joan. Murdock Logan, Bostoniens. | 1784. | De Morbo Venereo. |
| Joannes R. B. Rodgers, M.B., Americanus. | 1785. | De Dysenteria. |
| Gulielmus Spooner, Americanus. | | De Ascite Abdominali. |
| Jacobus Lyons, Virginiensis. | | De Cholera. |
| Caspar Wistar, Pennsylvaniensis. | 1786. | De Animo demisso. |
| Jacobus Skelton Gilliam, Virgin. | | De Diarrhœa. |
| Georgius Monro, Delavariensis. | | De Suffocatione stridula. |
| Joan. Hannem Gibbons, Pennsylv. | | De vestitu laneo. |
| Samuel Latham Mitchell, Americ. | | De Genitura novi animalis. |
| Robertus Walker, Virginiensis. | 1787. | De Cyanche Maligna. |
| Daniel Moores, Marilandicus. | | De Febre remittente Marilandica. |
| Gulielmus Hammersley, Novo-Eboraci Civis. | | De Rachitide. |
| Augustinus Smith, Virginiensis. | | De Morbillis. |
| Joannes Smith, Reipublicæ Georgiæ Civis. | | De Ophthalmia. |
| Richardus Sharpe Kissam, Americ. | | De Rheumatismo Acuto. |

1788.
 Jacobus Moultrie, Americanus. De operatione et usu Emeticorum.
 Gulielmus Handy, Americanus. De nutrimine Fœtus humani.
 Josephus Nicholes Wilson, Americ. De Tetano.

1789.
 Geo. Pitt Stevenson, Maryland. De puerperarum Febre.
 Alexander Schaw Feild, Virgin. De Typho.
 Jacob. Box Young, Georgiensis. De Dysenteria.

1790.
 Ricard. Field, Virginiensis. De Menorrhagia.

1792.
 Sam. Wilson, Virginiensis. De Variolis.
 Gul. Bird Lewis, Virginiensis. De Dysenteria.
 Jacobus Drew M'Craw, Virginiensis. De Rheumatismo Acuto.
 Joannes Weems, Marylandiensis. De Amenorrhœa.
 Philippus Syng Physic, Philadel. De Apoplexia.
 Carolus Meriwether, Virginiensis. De Pneumonia.
 David Corbin Ker, Virginiensis. De Hypochondriasi.

1793.
 Carter Berkeley, Virginiensis. De Corpore Humano.
 Carolus Minor, Virginiensis. De Typho.
 Franciscus Harris, Virginiensis. De Rubeola.
 Joannes Irvine Troup, Americanus. De Vermibus.
 Robertus Beverley Spratt, Virgin. De Febre Intermittente.
 Jacobus Dubois, Americanus. De Phrenitide Idiopathica.

1794.
 Georgius Hall, Americanus. De Diabete.
 Perry Eccleston Noel, Americanus. De Angina Tracheali.
 Robertus Wilson, Americanus. De Cholera.

1795.
 Joannes Brockenbrough, Virgin. De Rabie Canina.
 Daniel Proudfit, Americanus. De Variola.
 Jacobus William, Americanus. De Scarlatina Anginosa.
 Edwardus Fisher, Virginiensis. De Febre Flava.

1796.
 David Walker, Virginiensis. De Inflammatione.
 Jacobus Jones, Virginiensis. De Tetano.
 Joannes Adams, Virginiensis. De Suspensa Respiratione.
 Franciscus Peyton, Virginiensis. De Dysenteria.

1797.
 Jacobus Greenhow, Virginiensis. De Dyspepsia.

1798.
 Robertus Downman, Virginiensis. De Puerperarum Peritonitide.
 Sims White, Americanus. De Epilepsia.
 Robertus M'Kewn Haig, American. De Rheumatismo.
 Joannes Taliaferro, Americanus. De Diætâ.

1799.
 Joannes Raudolph Archer, Virgin. De Igne.

Jacobus Sackett Stringham, Amer.	De Systemate Absorbentium.
Bathurstus Randolph, Virginiensis.	De Respiratione.
Richardus Bedon Screven, Americ.	De Gradibus Vitæ Humanæ.
Joannes Watson, Americanus.	De Dysenteria.
Jacobus Hanscome, Americanus.	De Tetano.
Alexander Baron, Carolinensis.	De Febre Intermittente.
Thomas Akin, Americanus.	De Rabie Canina.
Bolling Stark, Virginiensis.	De Animalium et Terra natorum Similitudine.

1800.

Joannes Boswell Bott, Virginiensis.	De Hydrocephalo Acuto.
Richardus Everard Meade, Virg.	De Mensibus.
Joannes Fitzgerald, Virginiensis.	De Diabete.

1801.

Archibaldus Bruce, Americanus.	De Vaccina.
Joannes Hodges, Virginiensis.	De Oxygenio.

1802.

Thomas Stock, Americanus.	De Hepatitide.
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1803.

Georgius Vinson Proctor, Americ.	De Dyspepsia.
Josephus Gulielmus Maxwell, Am.	De Vaccina.
Paulus Weston, Americanus.	De Vaccina.

1804.

Georgius Paddon Bond Hasell, Am.	De Peritonitide Puerperarum.
Georgius Daniel Spratt, Virgin.	De Somno.
Jacobus Dabney, Virginiensis.	De Cynache Tracheali.
Theodoricus Blair Banister, Virgin.	De Aquæ frigidæ usu externo.

1805.

Jacobus Maury Morris, Virgin.	De Cynanche Maligna.
Samuel Stuart Griffin, Americanus.	De Vegetatione.
Joannes Raines Lucas, Americanus.	De Hydrocephalo Acuto.

1806.

Jo. Wrag, Americanus.	De Fœtus Nutrimento.
Jo. Taylor, Virginiensis.	De Hominum Varietatibus.
Jo. Wharton, Virginiensis.	De Mania.

1807.

Jac. Low, Novo-Ebor.	De Tetano.
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1808.

Jo. Grinkie, Americanus.	De Podagra.
Fran. Hunter, Americanus.	De Ætheribus.
Gul. J. Ball, Americanus.	De Dysenteria.

1809.

Gul. Gibson, Americanus.	De Forma Ossium.
Gul. Bruce Almon, Americanus.	De Galvanismo.
Rob. Bayard, Americanus.	De Opio.
Jo. B. Strachan, Virginiensis.	De Ciborum assimulatione.
Jo. Watt, Americanus.	De Morbo Coxario.
Jac. Voze, Novo-Eboræ.	De Aneurismate.
Gul. Bowen, Americanus.	De Sanguine mittendo.

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| | 1810. |
| Gul. D. Selby, Americanus. | De Pneumonia. |
| Ad. H. Hoope, Nova Eboracen. | De Vita. |
| Laur. Lacy, Americanus. | De Scorbuto. |
| | 1811. |
| Alex. G. Mitchell, Virginiensis. | De Nervorum distentionibus. |
| Jo. Revere, Americanus. | De Iusania. |
| | 1813. |
| Jacobus Colquhoun, Americanus. | De Inflammatione. |
| | 1816. |
| Gaul Ewing, Corolineus. | De Ophthalmia. |
| Tho. H. Maddox, Americanus. | De Febre Flava. |
| | 1819. |
| Andreas F. Holmes. | De Tetano. |
| Thomas F. Andrews, Americanus. | De Vasis Absorptione Servientibus. |
| Daniel Burton, Americanus. | De Diabete Mellito. |
| Jacobus E. De Kay, Americanus. | De Ecerosis Scaturigine in Experimentis Physiologicis. |
| | 1820. |
| Samuel Annan, Americanus. | De Apoplexia Sanguinea. |
| Thomas Young Simons, Americanus. | De Somno. |
| | 1821. |
| Elliot O'Donnell, Americanus. | De Febre Continua. |
| | 1822. |
| Robertus Lindsay Milligan, Americ. | De Potu Assimilando. |
| | 1823. |
| Samuel Georgius Morton, Americ. | De Corporis Dolore. |
| | 1824. |
| Franciscus Boott, Americanus. | De Hydrocephalo. |
| | 1825. |
| Joannes Jacobus Mitchell, Americ. | De Scarlatina. |
| | 1826. |
| Joannes Burton, Americanus. | De Pneumonia. |
| | 1827. |
| Gulielmus S. Scott, Americanus. | De Tuberculis. |
| | 1828. |
| Henricus Buist, Americanus. | De Cynanche Tracheali. |
| | 1830. |
| Arthurus Jacobus Beaumont, Am. | De Mania. |
| | 1831. |
| Ricardus Allan, Americanus. | De Febre Intermittente. |
| Georgius P. Peters, Americanus. | De Empyemate. |
| | 1838. |
| Joannes Forbes, Innerarity, e Mobile | On Rubeola. |
| | 1839. |
| Gulielmus Stirling, ex America Septentrionali. | On Diabetes Mellitus. |

1840.

Harry Peters, ex America Septen. On Cancer.
 Alexander Rowand, ex Am. Septen. On Uterine Hæmorrhage.
 Robertus Tomes, ex Amer. Septen. On the Mind as a Morbific, Prophylactic and Therapeutic Agent.

1852.

Jacobus Barnston, ab Amer. Septen. On Scarlatina.

1858.

Jacobus Dickson Hunter, ab Amer. Septen. On Psoriasis and Lepra.

1860.

Jonnes Curtis Jones, Americanus. On the Nature and Treatment of Epilepsy.

1861.

Gulielmus Spalding, Americanus. On the Mechanism of Vesicular Emphysema.

1866.

George Blyth Weston, S. Carolina. On Yellow Fever.

LETTER OF DR. JAMES THACHER CONCERNING THE NEWBURGH LETTERS.

Communicated by the Rev. ROSWELL RANDALL HOES, of Lambertville, N. J.

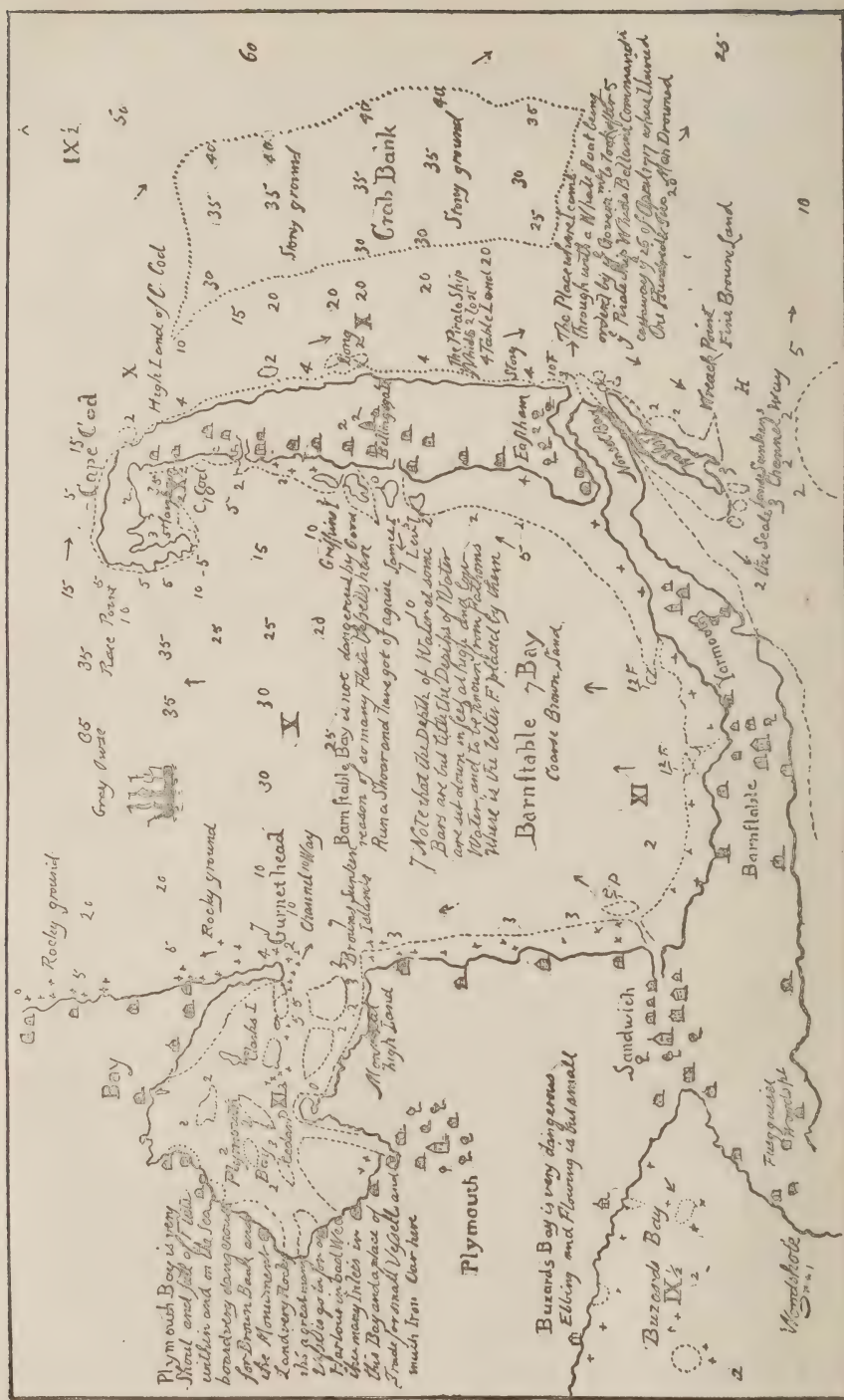
Plymouth [Mass.] Decem^r 28th 1825.

DEAR SIR,

I have lately received a letter from Col. Pickering wishing to be informed whether I or any gentleman of my acquaintance was present when Gen^l Washington addressed the officers in March 1783 on the subject of the Newburgh anonymous letters. The reason of his inquiry is this. Gen^l Armstrong has published in a magazine the following very extraordinary story to exculpate himself from the blame of writing the letters. That just at the time of the appearance of the letters in camp Gen^l Washington received a letter from a member of Congress from Virginia informing him of a plot to *overturn our Republican government and to oust him from the command of the Army*, and what is still more extraordinary Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris and Alexander Hamilton were the grand conspirators !!! Further that when Washington delivered his address he read that letter and commented upon it before the assembled officers. Armstrong endeavors to represent *this letter*, and not the *anonymous ones* as the basis of or as *influencing Washington's* conduct on that *occasion*. Now Col. Pickering says he was himself standing beside of Washington all the time and is absolutely certain that no such letter was ever read or mentioned. He has written to Armstrong on the subject, but he still persists in the absurd-story. I was not present at that time, but I will esteem it as a favor if you will inform me by the next mail whether you was there and whether you recollect anything about such a circumstance. How inconsistent to suppose that the two Morris^s and Hamilton should conspire against Washington. He had no better friends.

I am respectfully your hum^l serv^t JAMES THACHER.

[Address:]—Judah Alden Esq^r
 Duxbury.



IX 1

IX 2

IX 3

IX 4

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IX 7

IX 8

IX 9

IX 10

IX 11

IX 12

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IX 14

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IX 16

IX 17

IX 18

IX 19

Plymouth Bay is very small and full of rocks, and is very dangerous for small boats. The bottom is very rocky and the water is very shallow. The bay is very dangerous for small boats. The bottom is very rocky and the water is very shallow. The bay is very dangerous for small boats. The bottom is very rocky and the water is very shallow.

Plymouth

Buzzards Bay is very dangerous. Ebbing and Flooding is but small.

Buzzards Bay

Sandwich

Woods Hole

Fingert's

Barnstable

Barnstable Bay

Coarse Brown Land

Note that the Depth of Water at some Bars are but little the Depth of Water are set down in feet at high and low Water and to be known from positions where is the letter F placed by them

Barnstable Bay is not dangerous by low water, as many flats are left here. Run a Shoar and have got of again. Lowest

Griffin's

Griffin's

Griffin's

Griffin's

Griffin's

Griffin's

Griffin's

Griffin's

Griffin's

CHART OF CAPE COD.

Communicated by Capt. CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSEND, of "Raynham,"
New Haven, Ct.

THE reproduction on the opposite page, showing the Cape Cod region, has more than ordinary interest. It is traced from an early chart (*sans* date) of the New England coast deposited in the Public Record Office, London. It was found by the writer while searching for original material to embellish his Commercial History of Long Island Sound.

This fac-simile shows about one-eighth of the original projection from Cape Briton Island and to the Renslow Hills, which are located about the position of the Highlands of Nave-Sinke in New Jersey, in latitude $40^{\circ} 25''$ North and longitude $73^{\circ} 45''$ West, and being the most southern point laid down on this chart, which we judge was constructed by a Hydrographical Survey party of British officers between the years 1720 and 1730. The Coast Soundings both sides of Long Island around Martha's Vineyard and as far East as Nantucket, are laid down fairly accurate as far east as the South Shoal of Nantucket, showing (about) 18 miles S. S. E. of this Island in latitude $40^{\circ} 25''$ N. and longitude $69^{\circ} 20''$ W., only four feet with fine sand and shells.

In this reproduction is plainly laid down a passage through the towns of Eastham, Orleans and Chatham on Cape Cod, used in early colonial times by small vessels and pinnaces making voyages between the Bay of Maine and Virginia, and shown on the early chart made by Schipper Cornelis Hendricxsen, of Munnichendam, Holland, and his colleague Adraen Block, the latter in command of the "Restless," and first explorer of Long Island Sound in 1614, and also used by Capt. Thomas Dermer in 1619, while making a boat passage from Monahiggan to Virginia. These voyagers and the well sustained tradition from the Eaton and Davenport settlers, who came to Quinnipiac in 1638-9, *via* a passage across Cape Cod, have now abundant proof of the then existence of this passage, and of its remaining open until after 1717, as marginal notes on the chart show, mentioning the loss of the pirate ship "Whido," Bellamie commander, in April, 1717.* I have French and American charts showing this passage.

Again we have in the REGISTER, vol. XVIII. pp. 37-44, an account of the discovery of an ancient ship which was exhumed by the action of the sea, May 6th, 1863, near the passage in the town of Orleans. These, with the investigation of Prof. Agassiz, give con-

* See Hutchinson's Hist. Mass. Bay, Vol. II. p. 223; also Collections of Mass. Hist. Soc., 1 Series, Vol. III. p. 120.

clusive and positive evidence of the now closed-up passage across Cape Cod. I have been told by Capt. William Foster, of Brewster, that the passage was closed up more than 100 years ago during a furious gale of wind.

On the chart from which this section is taken, the coast towns are briefly noticed. The entrance over Sandy Hook Bar gives soundings of three fathoms, and New York is noted as a "very fine and large city—good roads and harbor and a place of great trade with many farms adjoining." Long Island Sound is shown as a narrow arm of the sea, and off Sands Point "ye tydes of flood parteth at; and at White Stone then runneth East and West." The Stratford Shoal Grounds, now marked with a lighthouse called "Sand Banks," then probably dry, except at high water, and when visited by Block in 1614, there were two islands called "De Veers." New Haven town, showing a church and several houses, is mentioned as "on a small river with many good farms," and the "Iron Works" has importance enough to be noticed alone, and on a river of considerable magnitude. The Thimbles are called "One Hundred Islands," and Faulkner's Island called "Falcon's Island." The Connecticut river, "a place of great trade—many vessels built and much copper ore," and at New London Mr. Winthrop's house is plainly located, a church, with houses, also the fine harbor noted.

This chart has data enough noted upon it to form the basis of a most interesting article, which the writer proposes to give at a later date.

AMERICAN PRISONERS TAKEN AT THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

By the Hon. SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., of Boston, Mass.

IN "The New-England Chronicle: or, The Essex Gazette" (Cambridge), September 14, 1775, is given a list of American prisoners, who had been taken by the English at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and confined in Boston jail, with their places of abode. This list was copied by Peter Edes, and it appears on the last page of his Diary, now a rare pamphlet which was printed at Bangor, Maine, in the year 1837. Mr. Henry H. Edes, of Charlestown, informs me that he owns a copy, as well as the original manuscript of the journal. The list was reprinted from Edes's Diary in the REGISTER (XIX. 263) for July, 1865, but with so many omissions and inaccuracies that I am constrained to send a corrected one. From the Diary it appears that Capt. Benjamin Walker died on August 15. John Gill, printer, mentioned in the last paragraph, was the partner of Peter Edes's father, under the style of Edes and Gill.

The following Lists of the Persons now confined in Boston Goal, for no other Crime than that of being the Friends of their Country, was brought out of Boston a few Days since.

Prisoners taken at Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775.

Lieut. Col. Parker	of Chelmsford	Dead	
Capt. Benjamin Walker	Ditto	Ditto	
Lieut. Amaziah Fasset	Groton	Ditto	
Lieut. William Scott	Peterborough		Alive
Serjeant Robert Phelps	Lancaster	Dead	
Phineas Nevers	Windsor	Ditto	
Oliver Stevens	Townsend	Ditto	
Daniel M'Grath	Unknown	Ditto	
John Perkins	New-Rutland		Alive
Jacob Frost	Tewksbury		Ditto
Amasa Fisk	Pepperrell	Dead	
Daniel Sessions	Andover		Alive
Jonathan Norton	Newbury-Port		Ditto
Philip Johnson Peck	Boston-Mansfield		Ditto
Benjamin Bigelow	Peckerfield		Ditto
Benjamin Wilson	Billerica		Ditto
Archibald M'Intosh	Townsend	Dead	
David Kemp	Groton	Ditto	
John Deland	Charlestown		Alive
Lawrence Sullivan	Weathersfield		Ditto
Timothy Kettle (a Lad, dismissed)	Charlestown		
William Robinson	Unknown	Dead	
Benjamin Ross	Ashford, Connect.	Ditto	
John Dillon	Jersey, Old-Eng.	Ditto	
One unknown		Ditto	
William Kench	Peckerfield	Ditto	
James Dodge	Edenburgh, Scot.	Ditto	
William Rollinson	Connecticut	Ditto	
John Lord	Unknown	Ditto	
James Milliken	Boston	Ditto	
Stephen Foster	Groton	Ditto	
Dead 20.		Alive 10.	Dismissed 1.

Rifle-Men Prisoners.

Walter Cruse	Taken	York County, Pennsylvania.
John Brown	Ditto	Ditto.
Cornelius Tunison deserted from the American Camp, and confined for attempting to get back.		

Prisoners, Inhabitants of Boston, Sept. 2.

Master Lovell, imprisoned 65 Days, charged with being a Spy, and giving Intelligence to the Rebels.	
Mr. Leach, 65 Days, charged with being a Spy, and suspected of taking Plans.	
Mr. Peter Edes, son of Mr. Benjamin Edes, Printer, and Mr. William Starr, 75 Days each, for having Fire Arms concealed in their Houses.	
Mr. John Gill, Printer, 29 Days, for printing Treason, Sedition and Rebellion.	

WENTWORTH GENEALOGY—THE HITHERTO
UNKNOWN COUNCILLOR PAUL.

By Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago.

THE histories of New Hampshire, of Dartmouth College, and the Wentworth Genealogy, make allusion to Paul Wentworth, who was one of Gov. John Wentworth's council, and was generally spoken of as Paul Wentworth of London.* Gov. Wentworth in his last return to the Home Government, dated March 30, 1775, says :

Paul Wentworth, resident in London; not yet sworn in, appointed in 1770.

In one of Gov. Wentworth's letters he expresses a desire to have him made Lieutenant Governor. His name is mentioned in several New Hampshire land grants, in one of which his name is coupled with that of William Wentworth of Barbadoes, West Indies. In 1789 Dartmouth College conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him. He had a large estate in Surinam, where he died in December, 1793.

Rev. William Perkins⁷ Apthorpe (971-3 of the Wentworth Genealogy) writes from Tallahassee, Florida, 13 March, 1873, that this Paul Wentworth created an annuity for Mr. Apthorp's grandmother, sister of Lady Wentworth. Rev. Mr. Apthorp also says the plantation where Paul Wentworth died was called Kleinhope, and was some distance up the river from Parimaribo. Rev. Richard Austin, of the Church of England, owned the plantation at latest dates.

This exhausted my information until I caused a search of the Barbadoes records for Wentworths. The records begun with 1640. The following are the entries relating to the name ;

BURIALS.

Sept. 3, 1671. Hugh.
August 26, 1750. William.
Sept. 29, 1786. James Sims.
August 21, 1797. William.
Sept. 14, 1809. Jane.
May 8, 1810. Frances.
March 19, 1839. Sarah Ann, aged 20.
Sept. 20, 1840. Timothy, aged 84 yrs.
Jan'y 6, 1861. Deborah Esther, aged 72 yrs.
Dec'r 3, 1878. Mary, aged 84 yrs.

BAPTISMS.

Feb'y 21, 1864. Katherine, daughter of William and Jane Wentworth.
Sept. 26, 1866. Jane Sims, daughter of William and Jane.

* For a sketch of his life, see Wentworth Genealogy, vol. III. pp. 7 to 13.

Feb'y 25, 1868. Susannah, daughter of William and Jane Wentworth.
 May 20, 1870. Nathaniel Paul, son of William and Jane.

(May this not be the nephew Paul spoken of in the *Wentworth Gen.*, Vol. III. and p. 12?)

Aug. 21, 1871. Catharine Sims, daughter of William and Jane.

Sept. 9, 1836. Hamlet Price, son of John and Mary Wentworth.

Nov. 29, 1841. Richard Albert Immanuel, son of Rebecca W.

Feb'y 18, 1853. Aubrey St. John, son of Elizabeth J. and George W.

June 5, 1864. Stephen Hathaway Hoy, son of George Hoy and Elizabeth Jane Wentworth.

Sept. 5, 1864. John Grandeville, son of John M. and Caroline W.

Dec. 12, 1866. Mary Adelaide, daughter of H. P. and S. Wentworth.
 (Probably Hamlet Price and Susannah.)

Oct. 26, 1864. Hamlet Price.

June 24, 1868. Margaretta Lucretia.

June 18, 1869. Bertha.

July 6, 1870. Laura Eletia.

Oct. 17, 1872. Judith.

July 1, 1874. Esther Augusta.

The preceding six are children of Hamlet P. and Susannah Wentworth.

April 26, 1882. Maria Wentworth, daughter of Hamlet P. and Matilda Wentworth.

MARRIAGES.

March 6, 1738. William Wentworth to Miss — (name obliterated in Record—perhaps Elizabeth).

Jan'y 24, 1763. William Wentworth to Jane Weeks. (Was this latter William the son of the former, there being 25 years difference in their marriages?)

Dec. 19, 1796. Johannah Wentworth to Rev. Richard Austin.

Feb'y 10, 1798. Catharine Sims Wentworth to William Smith.

July 2, 1840. John Wentworth to Belinda — (name obliterated).

March 26, 1842. Rebecca Wentworth to Samuel Jones.

Dec. 22, 1842. Timothy Wentworth to Charlotte Goodridge.

Dec. 22, 1842. Mary Wentworth to Frederick Cromarte.

June 24, 1852. George Hoy Wentworth to Elizabeth Jane Braithwaite.

Nov. 27, 1852. Hester Elizabeth Wentworth to P. A. Husbands.

Feb'y 14, 1863. Hamlet Price, son of John Merrill Wentworth, married Susannah Neblatt, daughter of Henry James Neblatt.

July 23, 1864. John Murell, son of John Murell Wentworth, married Catharine McClure.

WILLS.

Vol. 30, page 99. William Wentworth, will dated August 23d, 1750, mentions his son Paul by Elizabeth his deceased wife. He died August 26, 1750.

Vol. 52, page 48. William Wentworth, will dated 10 July, 1797, gives 50 guilders to the poor of Surinam, to his wife Jane (probably Jane Weeks, whom he married January 24, 1763) a legacy of 100 guineas left him by will of Paul Wentworth; the residue of his estate here (or in Surinam under the will of Paul Wentworth) to his said wife and his daughters

Johannah, wife of Rev. Richard Austin (married Dec. 19, 1796) and Catherine Sims (born 3 Feb. 1764, who afterwards, Feb. 10, 1798, married William Smith) equally. He died August 21, 1797. His wife Jane died May 8, 1810.

Councillor Paul Wentworth died at Surinam in December, 1793. This explains why the will of William Wentworth, 1797, alludes to property left by Paul without giving the relationship. Nor can we ascertain the relationship between the two Williams, abstracts of whose wills are printed above. The first William, however, calls Paul his son, whilst the second William alludes to property acquired through Paul deceased. Between these wills is the difference in years between 1750 and 1797, and in the records between Vol. 30 and Vol. 52. So it is possible that the second William may have been a son of the first William and a brother of Paul. This would make Johannah Wentworth, the wife of Rev. Richard Austin, who was living on the estate of Paul at last dates, the niece of Councillor Paul.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M., now residing in London, Eng.

[Continued from page 73.]

HARVARD AND SADLER (*ante*, vol. xxxix. p. 283.)

The following is only another, though a very marked, evidence of the friendly interest taken in my work by my fellow workers in the Somerset House. Hardly a day passes, in fact, that I do not have occasion to express my gratitude for some new genealogical fact brought to my notice by my friends here.

It was to Mr. Dunkin that I was indebted for the extract from the Bishop's Register, showing the date of institution of Mr. Sadler at Ringmer, and the extract from the parish register giving the date of his induction, confirming, in the latter respect, the notes of Burrell which I had copied in the British Museum.

HENRY F. WATERS.

Kenwyn House, Kidbrooke Park, Blackheath,
17 Feb. 1888.

DEAR MR. WATERS:

Knowing the interest that is felt in the Harvard pedigree by yourself and others, I feel sure you will be glad to know that I have recently had the good fortune to find, in contemporary records, the exact date and place of marriage of John Harvard to Anne Sadler, daughter of John Sadler, vicar of Ringmer—facts which have hitherto baffled the patient and diligent inquiries of genealogists.

The following extracts will speak for themselves. The first is a marriage license from the archives of the see of Chichester, while the second is the entry of marriage in the parish register of South Malling near Lewes, a parish adjacent to Ringmer, where John Sadler was beneficed.

[i.] "xviij^o: Apri: pred̄ (*i. e.* 1636) Quo die magi' Anthonius Huggett Clicos in artibus magi' Surr': &c. Concessit līam n̄ro Esdræ Coxall Clico Curato de Southmalling sive eius locū tenenti Cui-

cunq̃ue ad solem̃ m̃rioniũ in eadem Eccl̃ia inter Jõhem Harvard Cl̃icum p̃oe St̃. Olavi iuxta London et Annam Sadler de Ringmer puef p̃st̃ito prius Jurament' ad sancta &c. p̃ deum̃ Harvard nil impedimenti racoe consanguinũ affiũ p̃cont' vel alterius Cause Cuius-
cunq̃ue de Jure p̃hibito de eius scientia obsistere seu intervenire posse quominus m̃rioniũ inter eos l̃t̃ime solem̃ Obligantur Idem Johannes Cl̃icus et Samuel Jeames de Glinde yeoman in C ij."

[ii.] "Maryed the 19 day of Aprill 1636. Mr. John Harvard of the pish of St. Olives, neere London, and Anne Sadler of Ringmer."

I am desirous that this discovery should be made known to your American genealogical friends, and I think there is no better medium than your own "Gleanings," in which perhaps you will not mind inserting this letter.

I am, dear Mr. Waters,

Yours very truly,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

[Thomas Harvard, brother of Rev. John, in his will (*ante*, xxxix. 277) calls himself of the parish of "Saint Olave in Southwarke in the county of Surrey." It will be noted that John Harvard is described as of that parish in the above records found by Mr. Dunkin. Thomas Harvard describes himself also as "Citizen and Clothworker of London." A little over two years ago the records of the Clothworkers' Company of London were searched for entries relating to him, and those of his being bound an apprentice and his admission to the freedom of the company were found. An English correspondent of the *New York Nation*, April 8, 1886, writing from Cambridge, Eng., March 22 of that year, says: "The records of Clothworkers' Company show that Thomas Harvarde bound himself an apprentice to William Coxe for eight years from June 24, 1627. I give the entry, extending the abbreviated Latin of the original:

"Thomas Harvarde filius Roberti nuper de Southwarke in comitatu Surrey lanii defuncti posuit seipsum Apprenticiũ Wilhelmo Coxe Civi & Clothworker London par Octo Annos A festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ preterito Datum undecimo Septembris 1627." (*Apprentice Book*, 1606-1641.)"

Thomas Harvard was admitted a freeman of the Company December 3, 1634, as is shown by an entry found in the accounts of Henry Browne, Quarter War-

I.

Thomas Harvarde. filius Roberti nuper de Southwarke in comitatu Surrey lanii defuncti posuit seipsum Apprenticiũ Wilhelmo Coxe Civi & Clothworker London par Octo Annos A festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ preterito Datum undecimo Septembris 1627.

II.

Thomas Harvarde app' of William Coxe 3 Decemb' 1627

den, 1634-1635. Printed fac-similes of these entries were sent to me by a friend in England, April 16, 1886, and they are reproduced in the margin on the preceding page.

The writer just quoted, noting the fact that Harvard was admitted to the freedom of the Company before eight years had expired, says: "The explanation is that he had fulfilled the term of seven years, which was all that the use and custom of the city of London required."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, February 10, 1887, similar printed facsimiles of both of these entries. See *Proceedings Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 2d series, vol. III. p. 221. The record of Thomas Harvard being bound an apprentice is found in the *Register of Apprentices Bound*, 1606-1641.

An autograph of Thomas Harvard and another autograph of his brother John, have recently been discovered attached to a document dated July 25, 1635, found among the muniments of the Hospital of St. Katherine near the Tower of London. See *REGISTER*, *ante*, pp. 109-110.—EDITOR.]

KATHERINE WILSON, wife of Alexander Wilson of St. Martin le Grand of London, taylor, 25 November 1583, proved at London 9 January 1583. I give and bequeath unto Alexander Wilson my only husband that part, parcell and portion that I, Katherine Wilson, had given and bequeathed unto me by my own uncle Edmond Grindall, late Archbishop of Canterbury deceased, with all my right and interest that I, the said Katherine Wilson, had or by any ways might have had hereafter to whatsoever part or parcell and portion of the residue of my said uncle's will and goods by any ways or means howsoever, in as large and ample manner as it doth appear in his will more plainly, and make executor of my said will my said husband Alexander Wilson.
Butts, 20.

GUY BRISCOWE of the parish of Sundriche in the County of Kent, clerk, 26 May 1594, proved 1 March 1594. To my godchild Lawrence Gascony three shillings four pence. To all the rest of my godchildren twelve pence apiece. To my father, Edward Briscowe, of Crostananby in the Co. of Cumberland, if he be living, ten shillings. To my sister Margaret in the said county ten shillings. To my sister-in-law Mistress Isabel Wilson ten shillings. To my daughter Mary Briscowe three score pounds &c; to my daughter Anne Briscowe fifty pounds, to my daughter Isabel Briscowe fifty pounds, to every of my said daughters at their several ages of twenty years or at their several days of marriage. To my eldest son Thomas, forty pounds, and if all my lands are sold, other forty pounds. To my second son Edward fifty pounds. To my third son William fifty pounds. To my fourth son John fifty pounds. To the child my wife now goeth withal fifty pounds. Provision made in case of death of any of them.

Item I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Mary Briscowe daughter of William Willson, late of New Windsor in the County of Berks, deceased, &c all my lands and tenements with their appurtenances whatsoever within this realm of England to the only intent and purpose that she my said wife shall sell the same by the advice of my overseer or overseers of this my last will and testament hereafter named for the payment of the said legacies and of my said childrens' portions. If my wife die before my said lands be sold &c. then they shall be sold by my loving brother-in-law William Wilson, clerk, for the same purpose &c. And if he die &c. then these lands shall be sold by my loving cousin Alexander Briscowe of Watford, besides Aldenham, in the County of Hartford &c. And if the said Alexander die &c. then my loving cousins Edward and Robert Briscowe, of the parish of Aldnam (Aldenham) aforesaid &c. The residue to wife Mary, whom I make sole executrix &c. I nominate constitute and appoint

my said brother-in-law William Willson, clerk, governor and gardiner of my said daughter Mary Briscoe. Scott, 20.

EDMUND WILSON of the parish of S^t Mary Bowe, in London, Doctor in Phisick, 28 September, 1633, with a codicil dated 30 Sept. 1633, proved 11 Oct. 1633 by William Taylor one of the executors, power reserved for John Wilson, the other. I bequeath my soul unto the lord my Creator, Redeemer & Comforter, my body to the earth to the great day. And concerning my burial my will is that my funeral shall be by night and decently accompanied by such kindred, physicians, friends and patients as may be thought fit to be nominated and will come to my burial and my will is that there shall be no manner of mourning at my burial either by my executors nor kindred nor any other.

To M^r Payne all debts he oweth unto me and five pounds. To Anthony Medcalfe five pounds and to Martha his wife forty shillings. To Bartholomew Edwards of Aldermanbury twenty pounds. I do remit to M^r Edward Alman of Cambridge the eight pounds he oweth me and give him twenty pounds as a testimony of my love & requital of his presents in my life time. I remit to my cousin William Briscoe the ten pounds he owes me, and give him ten pounds which my brother William Taylor owes to me by bond made in his name and also I give him the said bond. I remit to my cousin Blissenden the five pounds he oweth unto me and I give unto her five pounds more. I give unto my cousin Haies for his son twenty pounds. To M^r. Leech five pounds for his pains at my burial. To M^r Vocher five pounds. To my servant Robert twenty nobles. To my servant Geoffrey twenty pounds. To my maid servant Grace (money, bedding &c.). To my man Robert my old coloured rideing cloak lined with baize & my coloured cloth suit I wore at S^t Albans. To cousin Daniel Taylor fifty shillings. I remit to my neighbor M^r Ball the debt which he owes me. All the legacies before mentioned shall be discharged within six months after my death, or sooner if money come into my executor's hands.

And whereas there is none of my kindred to whom I would enlarge myself more than to my sister Taylor's children, if they had need, but because they have a loving & careful father & of good ability therefore I know what I should give them would not much augment their portions. Nevertheless in remembrance of my love unto them I give them these legacies following, viz. To Margaret Taylor ten pounds, to Hanna Taylor ten pounds, to Edmund Taylor twenty pounds. Item I give and bequeath to William Rawson one hundred & fifty pounds which legacy my executors shall retain in their hands and keep until the said William shall be recovered of his sickness and they, in the mean time to allow unto him the profits of the said legacy towards his maintenance. To Edward Rawson, my sister's son, one hundred pounds. To my brother Gibbs five pounds, and to my sister Gibbs twenty pounds. To my cousin William Gibbs one hundred & fifty pounds &c. To Elizabeth Gibbs one hundred pounds, to be paid her on her day of marriage or age of one & twenty years. To my cousin Edmond Gibbs one hundred pounds, at the end of his apprenticeship, and thirty pounds more to bind him apprentice when such a master shall be provided as my executors shall approve of &c. And my will is that none of the legacies of my sister Gibbs' children shall lie dead but shall be bestowed & adventured in some lease or annual rent or in some other respectable way with the advice and consent of my sister Isabel Gibbs and of William Gibbs &c. And because my sister Summer's children have (by) many expressions of their

love & respect to me "interested" themselves in my favor I must not neglect them: therefore I give to my cousin Hart one hundred & fifty pounds &c., to my cousin Page one hundred pounds, to cousin Thomas Summers one hundred pounds. To my cousin Whitfield ten pounds, to Thomas Sheafe ten pounds, to cousin Edmond Sheafe ten pounds, to cousin Grindall Sheafe ten pounds, to cousin Norwood ten pounds, to cousin Wesley ten pounds, to cousin Rebecca Haselrig ten pounds. To my sister Anne Wilson five pounds. To my brother Thomas Wilson forty pounds. I give to Elizabeth Wilson, wife to my brother John, in regard of her much pains & love towards me, the sum of thirty pounds and to cousin Edmond Wilson, son to my brother John, one hundred pounds. To M^r Stevens the apothecary thirty pounds.

Whereas by my father's will I should have given ten pounds to Lincoln College in Oxon and had a desire to present it with my own hand, but have not had opportunity so to do, my will is it shall be forthwith paid and moreover I give to the said college ten pounds. The rest and residue to be divided into three equal parts, two parts whereof to brother John Wilson's children, and the other third to brother Thomas Wilson's children.

My brother John Wilson and brother in law M^r William Taylor to be executors, and to each fifty pounds. The overseers to be my brothers in law Thomas Sheafe Doctor of Divinity, and M^r John Summers and M^r Bartholmew Edwards of Aldermanbury and to each of them twenty pounds. Reference is made to leases of house in Woodstreet, house at Charing Cross, house in Friday Street, lease of lands near Durham. To my cousin Edmond Wilson, my brother Thomas Wilson's son, my house and all my lands, tenements & hereditaments situate in Parshur in the county of Worcester and all my lands in the Isle of Bermudas, and to his heirs forever. To my sister Elizabeth (*sic*) Gibbs for and during the joint lives of the said Isabell and of my brother John Wilson one yearly annuity of ten pounds to be issuing, perceived and taken out of all my lands, tenements and hereditaments in the counties of Hartford & Kent &c. And whereas I have given to my sister Isabel Gibbs ten pounds yearly ever since my father's death my will is the same shall continue.

All my said messuages &c. in S^t Albans in the county of Hertford and all my lands &c. in the county of Kent, with their appurtenances, chargeable with the said annuities, to my brother John Wilson during his natural life and after his decease to my brother Thomas Wilson and to my sister Isabel Gibbs (for their lives) then to my cousin Edmund Wilson, son of my brother John & his heirs. All the lands, hereditaments &c. in Charing in the County of Kent (let at fifty pounds per annum) to cousin John Wilson, my brother John's son, after decease of brothers & sister John, Thomas & Isabel as aforesaid. A provision insisting that brother Gibbs is not to intermeddle. To M^r Nye, the minister, five pounds. To my executors further, to each sixteen pounds six shilling eight pence, to make their legacies one hundred marks. To my sister Margaret Taylor five pounds.

The witnesses were Tho^s Andrew, Nicholas Viner, Jeffrey Wilson and Henry Colbron Scr.

The codicil provides for M^r Rolles, the minister, forty shillings, M^r Davis, the minister, forty shillings, M^r Smith, in or near Coleman St., twenty shillings, D^r Clarke my horse, saddle & bridle, so that he use him himself & not suffer any other to ride him nor sell him to any other. I also give him my best beaver hat. To brother John Wilson and his eldest son all my physic, books with my notes of physick added to the same. The lega-

cy to my cousin Edmond Sheafe to be made up fifty pounds. M^r Votior's legacy to be made up ten pounds. To M^r Foxley, minister, forty shillings. To my brother John my three beaver hats. To D^r Fox three and a half yards of black satin for a doublet, and to D^r Meverel the same.

Wit: Bartholl: Edwards, Edmund Payne, William Gibbes, Rob^t Step-
pinge his mark.

To M^r Daves, the minister, twenty shilling more in regard of his pains taken with him before his death.

Wit: Mare Hart.

Russell, 89.

EDMUND WILSON, M.D., was the second son of the Rev. William Wilson, D.D., canon of Windsor and rector of Cliffe, in Kent, who died 14th March, 1615, and was buried in S^t George's chapel, Windsor. Dr. Edmund Wilson was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, and in that university proceeded Doctor of Medicine. He was incorporated at Oxford, 12th July 1614; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December 1615, and a Fellow the same day. On the 18th December, 1616, Dr. Wilson was installed canon of Windsor, but, because he was not ordained priest within a year following, he was deprived, and Dr. Godfrey Goodman succeeded, being installed 20th December 1617. Dr. Wilson practised his faculty for a few years at Windsor, but subsequently removed to London, was Censor in 1623 and Anatomy Reader in 1630. He died in the parish of S^t Mary-le-Bow in September 1633. Dr. Hamy says of him: "Syphar hominis, nec facie minus quàm arte Hippocrati-
cus, nec facultate magis quàm religionis titulo celebris."

The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by William Munk, M.D., London, 1861, pp. 157-8.

[The "brother Gibbs" mentioned in Dr. Wilson's will, was Thomas Gibbs, of Windsor, second son of John and Mary Gibbs. By Isabella, daughter of the Rev. William Wilson, D.D., he had William, Edmund, Elizabeth and two other children (a son and daughter) not named, according to Additional MS. 5507, in British Museum. In the same MS. (which is a copy of Philipot's Visitation of Kent, 1619-1621, with additions by Hasted) is a pedigree of the Somer Family, of whom John, son of John Somer of St. Margaret's, is shown to have taken, for a first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Wilson, S.T.P., and to have had issue by her. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Dering of Charing. The Rebecca Haselrig, who was called cousin, was one of the daughters of Thomas Sheafe, of Windsor, and wife of Thomas Haselrig, of London, mercer, who was a brother of the famous Sir Arthur Haselrig (or Heselrigge) of Noseley, and third son of Thomas Heselrigge of Noseley. (See Harleian MS. 1476, British Museum.)—H. F. W.]

An abstract of the will of William Wilson, D.D., father of the above Dr. Edmund Wilson of London, and of Rev. John Wilson of Boston, Mass., will be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. p. 306, with an account of the family appended. Abstracts and annotations of the wills of other relatives will be found in that volume, pp. 301-12.—EDITOR.

Munk's Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, from which is quoted above an account of Dr. Edmund Wilson, the testator, contains also (page 227) an account of Dr. Edmund Wilson, the eldest son of the Rev. John Wilson, of Boston, Mass. He is named in his uncle's will as "cousin Edmund Wilson son of my brother John."—THOMAS MINNS.]

WILLIAM TAYLOR citizen & haberdasher of London 29 March 1650 proved 19 July 1651. To be buried in the parish church of Hacknay whereof I am a parishioner. Money to be expended in mourning apparel for my well beloved wife and my son Samuel Taylor & my daughter Rebecca Taylor &c. To my son and heir Daniel Taylor ten pounds for a piece of

plate and to Rebecca Taylor his wife forty shillings for a ring. To my second son Edmond Taylor five pounds to buy him a piece of plate, and to my two daughters Margaret Webb, wife of William Webb, grocer, & Hanna Claxton, wife of Robert Claxton, mercer, forty shillings each for rings. These children have already received &c. My house in Paternoster Row, London, called the Three Nuns. Houses &c. at or near Charing Cross in the county of Middlesex. Reference to agreement made with the friends of Margaret my dearly beloved wife. Her lease of messuages or tenements at or near Paul's Chain, lately purchased of Stephen Goodyear & other estates. To wife Margaret all the firing which shall be remaining in my house at Hackney at my decease. To my daughter in law Rebecca Howard & to Mrs Malpas forty shillings each as a remembrance of my love. To my brother Robert Taylor, at the Summer Islands, forty shillings for a ring and forty shillings yearly during his natural life, and to his son Samuel Taylor, of New England, eight pounds &c. To my sister Elizabeth Owen forty shillings yearly during her natural life and to live without paying rent in the house where she now liveth in the town & county of Bucks: her husband Robert Owen to keep it in good repair. To Robert Owen the apprentice of my cousin Graunt ten pounds at his age of twenty two years. To my sister Martha Vocher, widow, five pounds and sixteen pounds yearly for maintenance of herself & children. To Elizabeth Vocher, the blind daughter of my said sister and to Mary and Martha Vocher two other daughters (certain bequests). Sundry other bequests. Residue of personal estate to youngest son Samuel Taylor and he to be executor. Wife Margaret and sons in law M^r William Burroughes & M^r Samuel Howard to be overseers & to each ten pounds. Shop in Paternoster Row in parish of S^t Faith's, London, called the Brood Hen, and a parcel of ground behind it whereupon part of the messuage called the Bishop of London's palace was situate. Another tenement in Paternoster Row, in parish of S^t Gregory's, formerly called the Golden Lyon and since the Three Cocks &c. all to son Samuel and his heirs. Failing heirs then the Brood Hen to son Daniel and the Three Cocks to daughter Rebecca Taylor. To Samuel also, after death of my wife, the Three Nuns, and after decease of Elizabeth Owen the messuage in Buckingham in County Bucks, now in occupation of Robert Owen, &c. House & land in Hackney, bought of M^r Francis Coventry & wife, to son Samuel.

Grey, 155.

[William Taylor was the step-father and Daniel Taylor was a step-brother of Edward Rawson, secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts. See REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. p. 310. The Samuel Taylor of New England, son of Robert Taylor of the Summer Islands, is supposed by Col. Joseph L. Chester to have been the person of that name who resided at Ipswich, Mass., and whose will was proved June 29, 1695, aged 81. See *Some Account of the Taylor Family* by P. A. Taylor, London, 1875, p. 76.—EDITOR.]

William Taylor, the testator, had three wives. His second wife Margaret was sister of Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, and the mother, by a former husband, of Secretary Rawson.

Her children by this marriage were a son Edmund Taylor, and daughters Margaret Webb and Hanna Claxton mentioned above.

Sister Martha Vocher was the second wife of Rev. Daniel Votier, Rector of St. Peter's Cheap. and was buried in that church, 4th May, 1651.—THOMAS MINNS.]

DANIEL TAYLOR of London, Esq., 22 February 1654, with codicil of 28 March, 1655. Son William (under twenty one) and my three daughters Katherine, Rebecca and Margaret. Brother master William Webb and Master Samuel Howard. Messuage in or near Paternoster Row,

London, in occupation of Israel Knowles &c. Brother Howard. Brother Edmond Taylor and his heirs. Brother Samuel Taylor and his heirs.

In codicil he names wife Margaret, mother Taylor, sister Margaret Webb (to be guardian of my children), sister Clarkson, brother Clarkson, sister Juxon and brother Juxon, brother and sister Howard, cousin Sarah Howard, cousin Matthew Howard, brother Burroughs, cousin Votier, cousin Martha Knolls, cousin Mary Singer, cousin William Taylor at Newcastle, Aunt Owen at Buckingham, cousin Timothy Owen, cousin Anne Graunte, cousin Katherine Busby the elder and her daughter Katherine Busby (under twenty one & unmarried). To my brother Edward Rawson in New England ten pounds. To father and mother Locke, cousin Tucker (to buy her a ring). My two partners & brothers Robert Clarkson & Samuel Howard. To cousin Timothy Owen to be laid out for wife & children of his brother Robert Owen. To cousin Temperance Pratt, to aunt Gibbs forty shillings for a ring, to cousin Nicholas Juxon & to others. Mark Hildesley Esq. late alderman of London, sole executor.

The above will was proved 28 April, 1655.

Aylett, 348.

[Daniel Taylor was the son of William Taylor by his first wife.—THOMAS MINNS.]

Sir EDMOND ANDROS, of Guernsey, and now residing in the parish of St Anne, in the Liberty of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, 19 July 1712, proved 8 March 1713, by John Andros Esq., executor. My body to be decently buried without ostentation. I give one hundred pounds for the placing of ten poor children to be apprentices to some Trader &c., i. e. ten pounds for each child. I am entituled to two several annuities of fifty pounds per annum, payable out of the Exchequer, by virtue of an Act of Parliament; these I leave to Dame Elizabeth my wife, during the term of her natural life; and one hundred pounds to her immediately after my death: these bequests in lieu of a jointure and in full recompence of her dower. After her death these two annuities shall go to my executor. I give the sum of two hundred pounds which is due me by bond from Thomas Cooper, near Maidstone, in Kent, taken in the name of my late sister in law Mrs Hannah Crispe, and all the interest that shall be due thereupon, unto Christopher Clapham Esq^r, son of my late dear deceased wife, if I do not, in some other manner, give or secure to the said Christopher Clapham the said debt of two hundred pounds and interest. I give to Edwin Wiat Esq^r. Sergeant at Law, if he shall survive me, and, in case of his death before me, to his executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of three hundred pounds which is due and owing to me by mortgage made from Mrs Mary Hurt unto my said late wife, by the name of Elizabeth Clapham, widow, &c., upon condition that the said Serg^t Wiat shall pay &c. unto the said Christopher Clapham Esq. the sum of two hundred pounds. To my niece Elizabeth, the daughter of my late brother John Andros, deceased, the sum of two hundred pounds, and to Ann, another daughter, one hundred pounds. To my nephew, Cæsar, a son of my said brother John, one hundred pounds; to Edmund, another son, the yearly sum of twenty pounds for his maintenance, and to William, another son, the sum of one hundred pounds. To my nephew George, son of my late brother George, deceased, all my estate and interest in the Island of Alderney, &c., and also five hundred pounds (with other property). To my niece Anne Lemesurier, daughter of my said late brother George Andros, the sum of one hundred pounds. To Cæsar Knapton, gentleman, (certain sums due from him). To William Le Merchant, son of my late niece,

Elizabeth Le Merchant, deceased, the sum of one hundred pounds, and to his sister Elizabeth, the now wife of Mr Elizea Le Merchant, the like sum of one hundred pounds. I release and discharge my cousin Magdalen Andros, widow, the relict of my cousin Amos Andros, deceased, &c., of and from all sums due from the said Amos Andros, &c. To my cousin Mary Andros, daughter of the said Amos, the sum of one hundred pounds (and other legacies). A legacy to John Andros, eldest son of my brother John Andros, deceased. To Mrs Margaret Baxter, widow, ten pounds per year, out of the interest and profits of a mortgage due from the estate of my late cousin Margaret Lowdon, deceased (her estate in Harrow Alley, without Aldgate, London).

All my other estate in Great Britain, Guernsey, or elsewhere, to my said nephew John Andros, he to build, within two years, a good, suitable house on or at the manor of Sacuares, in Guernsey.

E. ANDROS.

Wit: James Spencely, Rob Hodson, Jn^o Hodson.

Aston, 44.

[One of the Articles on Official Seals, published in the *Heraldic Journal*, Boston (Vol. I. (1865), pp. 140-2), conveys so much information about the testator of the foregoing will and his family, that no apology seems necessary for inserting the greater portion of it here.

"The seal of Sir Edmond Andros" . . . "is of frequent occurrence, and the following reply to an interrogation made in Notes and Queries last year [1864], gives us some valuable information about a peculiarity in the arms."

"'Sir Edmund Andros, of Guernsey, bore for arms: Gules, a saltire gold, surmounted of another vert; on a chief azure, three mullets sable. *Crest*, a blackamoor's head in profile, couped at the shoulders and wreathed about the temples, all proper. *Motto*, 'Crux et præsidium et duces.'"

"In 1686 he made application to the Earl Marshal to have his arms 'registered in the College of Arms in such a manner as he may lawfully have them with respect to his descent from the ancient family of Sausmarez in the said Isle' (Guernsey). In this petition it is set out that—'His Great Grandfather's Father, John Andros als Andrewes, an English Gentleman, born in Northamptonshire, coming into the Island of Guernsey as Lieutenant to Sir Peter Mewtis, K^{nt}, the Governor, did there marry A^o 1543 with Judith de Sausmarez, onely Daughter of Thomas Sausmarez, son and heir of Thomas Sausmarez, Lords of the Seignorie of Sausmarez in the said Isle,' &c."

"The warrant, granting the petition, is dated September 23, 1686; and from this time Sir Edmund Andros and his descendants" (?) "as Seigneurs de Sausmarez, quartered the arms of De Sausmarez with their own, and used the crest and supporters belonging thereto, as depicted in the margin of the warrant. These arms are thus blazoned:—Argent, on a chevron gules between three leopards' faces sable, as many castles triple-towered, gold. *Crest*, a falcon affrontant, wings expanded, proper, belted, gold. Supporters: Dexter, a unicorn argent, tail cowarded; Sinister, a greyhound argent, collared gules, garnished gold.' This reply, by Edgar MacCulloch, Esq., of Guernsey, is in Notes and Queries, 3d series, v. 425."—H. F. W.

Sir Edmund Andros was born in London, Dec. 6, 1637, where he died Feb. 24, 1713-4, and three days later was buried at St. Anne's, Soho, Westminster. A memoir of him by William H. Whitmore, A.M., with portrait, is prefixed to the first volume of "The Andros Tracts" (Prince Society, 1863). The pedigree placed by Sir Edmund on record at the Herald's College, in September, 1686, and his will, are printed in full in that volume.—Editor.]

In the Sir Edmund Andros abstract I note the name of his step-son Christopher Clapham. We had one William Clapham, a planter in Warrosquaike County (subsequently Isle of Wight) as early as 1620; and I have the additional notes as to grants of land: William Clapham, 1100 acres on the south side of the Rappahannock river, in consideration of the transportation of 22 persons, Aug. 22, 1650, Book No. 2, p. 238, and George Clapham 670 acres on the south side of York river, Dec. 24, 1652, Book No. 3, p. 162, *Virginia Land Registry*.—R. A. Brock.]

FRANCES LUDLOW.—Sententia pro confirmatione testamenti Franciscæ Ludlowe, —nuper dum vixit parochiæ Sancti Egidii in Campis in Comitatu Midd. xc. — in iudicio inter Danielem Ketteridge etc. executorem etc., ex una et Henricum Ludlowe, armigerum, Elizabetham Penny *als* Ludlowe, Luciam Ludlowe, Margaretam Vernon *als* Ludlowe necnon Bridgittam Keene *als* Ludlowe, fratrem et sorores naturales et legitimos ex utroque latere dictæ defunctæ, ac Henricum Ludlowe militem, Edmundum Ludlowe, Humfridum Ludlowe, Benjaminum Ludlowe, Ellenoram Ludlowe et Catherinam Hall *als* Ludlowe, fratres et sorores naturales et legitimos ex paterno latere ejusdem defunctæ, necnon Rogerum Ludlowe consanguineum, etc. Hele, 28 (1626).

[These Sententiæ are often very valuable as evidence, and should be more studied.

H. F. W.

An abstract of the will of George Ludlow, who came to Massachusetts in its early days, but returned to England, will be found in these Gleanings (REGISTER, XL. 300), and much information about the Ludlows is printed there and in the REGISTER, vol. XLI. p. 65.

In 1884 a "Pedigree of Ludlow of Hill Deverill, co. Wilts," in tabular form, was printed. The arms of this family are given as—"Argent, a chevron between three martins' heads erased, sable. Crest, a demi martin rampant sable. Motto: *Omne solum forti patria.*" This pedigree was compiled by Henry Hungerford Ludlow-Bruges, Esq., M.A., and G. D. Scull, Esq., the latter a contributor of valuable articles to the REGISTER, and now residing in London, England. A copy of the pedigree printed on vellum, presented by Mr. Scull, is in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. It shows exhaustive research, giving fourteen generations of the family.

I give below the early generations reduced to REGISTER FORM. It will be seen that Frances Ludlow was an aunt of Edmund Ludlow, the English patriot, who was a member of the High Court of Justice which condemned Charles I. to execution, and that Edmund was a cousin-nephew of George Ludlow, whose will may be found in abstract at the above reference, and of his brother Roger Ludlow, deputy governor of Massachusetts.—EDITOR.]

1. WILLIAM¹ LUDLOW, of Hill Deverill, co. Wilts, Butler to Henry IV., V. and VI. M. P. for Ludgershall, Wilts. Buried in St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury; married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Rymer. (*Vide* will of John Ludlow, son and heir, proved 26 April, 1488.) Children:

2. i. JOHN² LUDLOW, married Lora Ringwood.
- ii. MARGARET² LUDLOW, married William Sandes.
- iii. MARGERY² LUDLOW, married William Earle.
- iv. JOAN² LUDLOW, married 1st, John Norwood; m. 2d, Thomas Ringwood of Southampton.
- v. MARGARET² LUDLOW, the Younger. Buried at Corsham Church. Married Thomas Trapnell or Tropenell of Great Chalfield, near Trowbridge, Wilts, Esq. Buried at Corsham Church; tomb existing.

2. JOHN² LUDLOW. Will proved 26 April, 1488. Married Lora, daughter of Thomas Ringwood of Ringwood, Hants. Child:

3. i. JOHN² LUDLOW, married Philippa Bulstrode.

3. JOHN³ LUDLOW, buried in chancel of Hill Deverill Church. *Vide* will proved 14 Nov. 1519. Married Philippa, daughter and heiress of William Bulstrode of London. Children:

4. i. WILLIAM⁴ LUDLOW, married Jane Moore.
- ii. EDWARD⁴ LUDLOW, unmarried.
- iii. DOROTHY⁴ LUDLOW, married William Horsey of Martin, Wilts.

4. WILLIAM⁴ LUDLOW. *Vide* will proved 6 May, 1533. Married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Moore of Withford, co. Southampton. Children :

5. i. GEORGE⁵ LUDLOW, married Edith, daughter of Lord Windsor.
- ii. MARY⁵ LUDLOW, married Richard Serope of Castle Combe, Wilts. (*Vide* Pedigree of Lord Serope.)

5. GEORGE⁵ LUDLOW. High Sheriff of Wilts, 1567. Will proved 4 Feb. 1580. Married Edith, third daughter of Lord Windsor of Stanwell, Middlesex. Children :

6. i. EDMUND⁶ LUDLOW, married 1st, Bridget Coker; m. 2d, Margaret Manning.
7. ii. THOMAS⁶ LUDLOW, married Jane Pyle.
- iii. ANNE⁶ LUDLOW, married Thomas Hall of London, gent.
- iv. MARGARET⁶ LUDLOW, married Robert Vaux of Odiham, Hants.
- v. JANE⁶ LUDLOW, married — Bassett.
- vi. MARY⁶ LUDLOW, married Hugh Ryley of New Sarum, gent.
- vii. URSULA⁶ LUDLOW, married Rev. William Earth, rector of Mildenhall, Wilts.
- viii. PHILIPPA⁶ LUDLOW, married Thomas, son of Sir John Zouch, Knt., Dorset.

6. Sir EDMUND⁶ LUDLOW. M. P. for Hindon 1603. Administration 1624. Married 1st, Bridget, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Coker of Maypowder, co. Dorset. She was buried at Hill Deverill, Sept. 1587. Children :

- i. HENRY⁷ of Hill Deverill and afterwards of Tadley, co. Hants, b. 1577. Matriculated at "Aula Cervina," Oxford, 22 Oct. 1591, aged 14. Graduated B.A. 17 Dec. 1594. Administration 23 Oct. 1639. Married Lettice, daughter of Thomas West, Lord De La Warre. *Vide* Monument in Hill Deverill church. Descendants given in the tabular pedigree.
- ii. GEORGE,⁷ died young.
- iii. JOHN.⁷
- iv. ANNE,⁷ died young.
- v. ELIZABETH.⁷
- vi. LUCY.⁷
- vii. MARGARET.⁷
- viii. BRIDGET.⁷
- ix. JANE.⁷
- x. FRANCES,⁷ bapt. at Hill Deverill, 15 Sept. 1787. Will proved 8 Feb. 1624-5. Describes herself as a daughter of Sir Edmund Ludlow, and twice refers to her cousin Roger Ludlow.

He married 2d, Margaret, daughter of Henry Manning of Down, co. Kent, Marshall of the Household, relict of Thomas Howard, viscount Bindon, third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. She was bapt. at Down, 30 Nov. 1559, and buried at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, 14 Dec. 1643. Children :

8. xi. HENRY,⁷ married Elizabeth Phelips.
- xii. EDMUND,⁷ of Kingston Deverill, bapt. at Hill Deverill, 25 June, 1595. Matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 19 June, 1610, age 14. M.P. for Hindon. Will proved 23 Nov. 1666. Married Katherine. Died without issue.
- xiii. HUMPHREY,⁷ matriculated at B. N. C. Oxon, 1611. Living at Allington, 1633.
- xiv. BENJAMIN,⁷ killed at the siege of Corfe Castle. Administration 1659-60. His second son,
Edmund,⁸ of Ealing, co. Middlesex, was executor to the will of his uncle, Edmund Ludlow the Elder, of Kingston Deverill. Will dated 13 June, 1586, proved in London, 4 Feb. 1689-90. Married

Douglas, daughter of Sir Francis D'Aungier, Knt. Ch.: 1. Thomas.⁹ 2. Emilia.⁹

[XV. ELEANOR. XVI. CATHERINE.]*

7. THOMAS⁵ LUDLOW, of Dinton and Baycliffe. Buried at Dinton, 25 Nov. 1607. Will proved June, 1608. Married Jane, daughter of Thomas and sister of Sir Gabriel Pyle, Knt., of Bapton, in the parish of Fisherton de la Mere. Her will proved 6 July, 1650. Children:

- i. GEORGE,⁷ born at Dinton, 7 Sept. 1583, died young.
- ii. GABRIEL,⁷ bapt. at Dinton, 10 Feb. 1587. Called to the Bar 15 Oct. 1620. Elected a Bencher 3 Nov. 1637. Particular Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster possessions in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge. His patent dated 5th of Charles 1. Resigned the office 28 June, 1639. Deputy Ranger of Sellwood Forest, 1638. Married Phillis, who sold Baycliffe to Sir James Thynne, 1653. Children:
 1. *Gabriel*,⁸ bapt. at Warminster, 13 Aug. 1622. Admitted to the Inner Temple 13 June, 1638. Killed at the Battle of Newbury, 1644. *Vide* Ludlow's Memoirs, in which he describes the death of his cousin Gabriel at Newbury.
 2. *Thomas*,⁸ bapt. at Warminster, 1 November, 1624.
 3. *Francis*,⁸ bapt. at Warminster, 10 Sept. 1626. Living at Maiden Bradley, 1666. Married. Issue.
 4. *Anne*,⁸ bapt. at Warminster, 4 Dec. 1628.
 5. *Elizabeth*,⁸ bapt. at Maiden Bradley, 18 Oct. 1632.
 6. *John*.⁸ *Vide* Jane Ludlow's will, proved 6 July, 1650.
 7. *Sarah*.⁸ *Vide* Jane Ludlow's will, proved 6 July, 1650.
- iii. ROGER,⁷ bapt. at Dinton, 7 March, 1590. Matriculated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, 16 June, 1610. Gained distinction in New England. Married; issue. *Vide* Ludlow's Memoirs; also George Ludlow's will, proved 1 Aug. 1656.
- iv. ANNE,⁷ bapt. at Dinton, 5 July, 1591. Buried at Dinton, 8 July, 1613.
- v. THOMAS,⁷ bapt. at Baverstock, 3 March, 1593. Inventory taken 16 June, 1646. Married at Warminster, 15 Feb. 1624, Jane Bennett, daughter of John Bennett of Steeple Ashton and Smallbrook, who was bapt. at Warminster, 15 April, 1604, and died 19 Dec. 1683. Children:
 1. *Thomas*,⁸ bapt. at Warminster, 3 March, 1631. Buried 13 Nov. 1668. Administration granted to Sarah Ludlow, 18 Aug. 1669. He married 18 Aug. 1658, Sarah Sutton, born (according to John Ludlow, her son) 1639. She survived her husband, remarried, and died as Mrs. Langley, 16 April, 1700, at Warminster. Their son Thomas⁹ Ludlow was father of Christopher,¹⁰ whose son Benjamin¹¹ was father of Benjamin Pennell,¹² whose son William Heald¹³ Ludlow, Esq., assumed the name and arms of Bruges by royal licence in 1835, on succeeding to the landed estates of Thomas Bruges of Seend, Esq. Mr. W. H. Ludlow-Bruges was father of Henry Hungerford¹⁴ Ludlow-Bruges (one of the compilers of the tabular pedigree from which this is extracted), born at Seend, 10 June, 1847; graduated at St. John's College, Oxford, M.A. 1872.
 2. *Gabriel*,⁸ of Frome, bapt. at Warminster, 27 Aug. 1634.†
 3. *William*,⁸ of Sarum, bapt. at Warminster, 11 April, 1637.
 4. *John*,⁸ bapt. at Warminster, 9 Jan. 1640.
- vi. GEORGE,⁷ bapt. at Dinton, 15 Sept. 1596. Will proved 1 Aug. 1656. Member of the Virginian Council. *Vide* Ludlow's Memoirs.

8. Sir HENRY⁷ LUDLOW, Knt., born at Maiden Bradley, 1592. Matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 16 Oct. 1607, aged 15. Graduated as B.A. 6 Feb. 1609. High Sheriff for Wilts 1633. M. P. 1640. Died intestate; buried at St. Andrews, Holborn, 1 Nov. 1643. Administration

* These two names in brackets are entered by Mr. Waters on the authority of the above Sententiæ.—EDITOR.

† He is said to have been the ancestor of the New York Ludlows.—G. D. SCULL.

of effects granted to his eldest son, General Edmund Ludlow, 20 March, 1646-7, which grant being subsequently revoked, a new grant was made to Nathaniel Ludlow, 8 Feb. 1660-1. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Phelips of Montacute, Somerset. Her will, dated 18 May, 1660, was proved at London, 19 Jan. 1660-1. She was buried at St. Andrews, Holburn, 6 Nov. 1660. Children:

- i. EDMUND^s LUDLOW, the celebrated Republican, born at Maiden Bradley, 1616-17. Matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, 10 Sept. 1634, aged 17. Graduated as B.A. 14 Nov. 1636. Admitted to the Inner Temple 13 June, 1638. M. P. for Wilts. High Sheriff 1645. Was one of the King's Judges. Commander of the forces in Ireland. Died an exile at Vevay, 1693. Married Elizabeth Thomas of Wenvoe Castle, co. Monmouth. Left no issue. *Vide* monument at Vevay.
- ii. ROBERT,^s second son, born 1621. Matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 12 July, 1636, aged 15. Died a prisoner of war 1643. *Vide* Ludlow's Memoirs.
- iii. THOMAS,^s *Vide* Ludlow's Memoirs.
- iv. NATHANIEL,^s bapt. at Maiden Bradley, 13 April, 1624. Administrator of his father Sir Henry Ludlow's effects. Executor to his mother, his uncle Edmund, and his brother Philip. Will proved 12 May, 1701.
- v. FRANCES,^s bapt. at Maiden Bradley, 6 Oct. 1626. Buried at Maiden Bradley, April, 1632.
- vi. PHILIP,^s bapt. at Maiden Bradley, 15 April, 1628. Died at sea, 13 Aug. 1650. Administration 1 Oct. 1650.
- vii. HENRY,^s bapt. at Maiden Bradley, 19 Feb. 1629-30. Ancestor of Earls Ludlow. The peerage became extinct in 1842.
- viii. ELIZABETH,^s married Col. Kempstone. *Vide* Ludlow's Memoirs.
- ix. MARGARET,^s married Giles Strangeways, Esq., of East Charlton, Somerset. *Vide* Ludlow's Memoirs.

STEPHEN SEDGWICK (*ante*, vol. XLI. pages 67 and 69).

[I think the EDITOR is wrong, on page 69, in supposing that this Stephen Sedgwick, brewer, was a nephew of William^s Sedgwick, of London, and a cousin of Major General Robert Sedgwick, of New England. I had looked on this Stephen as a brother of the first William and an uncle of Robert. Stephen Sedgwick calls Robert Houghton cousin. I almost always understand by this word what we now express by the words nephew or niece, and not a cousin german. He is referred to by John Sedgwick (REGISTER, vol. XXXVIII. page 206) as my uncle "Stephen Sedgwick, brewer." Why suppose another Stephen Sedgwick, brewer?—H. F. WATERS.

With regard to the references to the Sedgwick family in the Gleanings in the January REGISTER, the Major Robert Sedgwick mentioned was *Major General Robert Sedgwick*, the first of the name to emigrate to this country. He was the son of William Sedgwick and Elizabeth Howe, who were married, according to the registers of St. Mary's Church at Woburn, Bedfordshire, England, on April 10th, 1604. His father, William, was a warden of that church, and was buried there on July 25th, 1632. General Sedgwick was baptized May 6th, 1613. The earliest date on the St. Mary's registers is 1558, and the earliest Sedgwick record there is of the baptism of Richard, son of James Sedgwickes, Sept. 18th, 1580. With the General's father, born about 1585, the record is lost, and researches at Woburn, York, London and elsewhere, have so far failed to reveal any *authentic* trace of his grandfather, though the numerous appearances of the name in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Bedfordshire, and in the lists of members of the great guilds in London and elsewhere, prove that the family was one of distinction, and that further search will discover the missing link in the chain.

General Robert Sedgwick married in England, Johanna ———. After his death she married the Rev. Thomas Allen, pastor of the Congregational Church in Norwich, England, formerly teacher of the church in Charlestown, Mass., from about 1639 to 1651, when he returned to England, by whom she had no children. General Robert Sedgwick emigrated to this country in 1635, and was one of the most distinguished men of his time. He was one of the earliest settlers of Charlestown, Mass. In 1641, 1645 and 1648 he commanded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery

Company, of which he was a founder, and in 1641, the Castle. He was an officer under, and friend of, Cromwell, with whom he corresponded, and by whom he was sent in July, 1654, from Boston to Jamaica, after the capture of that Island by the British, with a fleet under his orders with reinforcements for the army under Gen. Venables. He was one of the Commissioners for the Government of Jamaica, and died there on May 24th, 1656, leaving several children. Professor Adam Sedgwick, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, in a letter written some years before his death, in 1873, says that the clan was settled from very early times among the mountains which form the borders of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Westmoreland; and he believed that every family of the name could trace its descent from ancestors who were settled among these mountains. The name among the country people in the north of England is sometimes pronounced Sigswick, and the oldest spelling of it is Siggeswick,—at least so it is written in many of the parish records going back to the reign of Henry VIII. It is good German, and means the *Village of Victory*, probably designating some place of successful broil where our rude Saxon or Danish ancestors first settled in the country, and drove the old Celtic tribes out of it, or into the remote recesses of the Cambrian Mountains, where many Celtic names are met with to this day. But in the valley where the Sedgwicks are chiefly found, the names are almost exclusively Saxon or Danish. Ours, therefore, was a true Border Clan.

The name Sedgwick was probably a correction given, like many others, through a wish to explain the meaning of a name (Siggeswick), the real import of which was quite forgotten. The word *Sedge* is not known in the northern dialects of England, and the plant itself does not exist among the Yorkshire valleys. But a branch of the clan settled in the low regions of Lincolnshire, and seem to have first adopted the more modern spelling, and at the same time began to use a bundle of sedge as the family crest. This branch was never numerous, and is now believed to be entirely extinct. Indeed, the Sedgwicks never seem, at least in England, to flourish away from their native mountains. If removed to the low country, they droop and die away in a few generations. A still older crest, and one suited to the history of the race, is an eagle with out-spread wings. Within a comparatively few years, eagles existed among the higher mountains on the border. The arms most commonly borne by the Sedgwicks, and accorded to them by Burke in his *Encyclopædia of Armorial Bearings*, are composed of a field or on a cross gules, with five bells of the field, and a lion passant through sedge on a cap of maintenance.—ROBERT SEDGWICK, of New York City.]

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 102.]

No. XXII.

MAJOR RICHARD WALDERNE AND HIS MEN.

THE Walderne* family, to which the subject of this article, Richard Walderne, belonged, is of ancient lineage, as seen in the Pedigree, found by H. G. Somerby in England, and published by him in the REGISTER, *ante*, Vol. VIII. p. 78, showing descent from Edward Walderne and Joan his wife, of Alcester, in Warwickshire, through George Walderne and Joan Shallarde, married July 8, 1576, who had William, baptized July 25, 1577, married Catherine Ra-

* It is thought best, in this present number, to adopt the spelling of the Major's own signature, which agrees with his English ancestors and was used by his contemporaries. His son Richard changed it in his own signature, and wrote of his father as Waldron, and all historians since have referred to the family by that name.

ven at Alcester, November 26, 1600, and had nine sons and two daughters. The seventh son was Richard, baptized January 6, 1615.

This Richard¹ Walderne came to America, it is said, in 1635, "to See the Country. He stayed about two Years and returned to England and there Married a Gentlewoman of a very good family (whose parents were very unwilling She Should come away) her names are not remembered nor of w^t place."^{*}

The matter above quoted is from the fragment of a letter from James Jeffrey to Councillor Richard³ Waldron, the Major's grandson.

Major Walderne came to America with his young wife about 1637; after whose death he married Anne Scammon, sister of Richard. His children were—Paul,² who died in Algiers about 1669 (probably on board one of his father's vessels). Timothy,² who died while a student in Harvard College. Richard,² born 1650. Anna,² married Rev. Joseph Gerrish. Elnathan,² born July 6, 1659, in Boston; died Dec. 10, 1659. Esther,² born Dec. 1, 1660, in Boston; married (1) Henry Elkins, (2) Abraham Lee, June 21, 1686, (3) Richard Jose, and (4) ———. She died in the Isle of Jersey. Mary,² born Sept. 14, 1663, in Boston, died young. Eleazer,² born May 1, 1665. Elizabeth,² born Oct. 8, 1666; married John Gerrish, of Dover. Maria,² born July 17, 1668; died about the age of fourteen.

Richard,² the son of Major Walderne, changed the surname to Waldron, and the family has since been known as Waldron. He married (1) Hannah Cutt, Feb. 16, 1681, who died Feb. 14, 1682, at the birth of her first child; (2) Eleanor Vaughan, who died September, 1727. He died Nov. 3, 1730. His children were—Richard,³ born 1682 (by his first wife), who died aged about eleven months. Richard³ (2d), born Feb. 21, 1693–4; Margaret,³ born Nov. 16, 1695; William,³ born 1697; Annie,³ born 1699; Abigail,³ born 1702; Eleanor,³ born 1704.

It is supposed that Major Walderne was a man of some property when he came to this country, as he purchased a large tract of land at Coheco (Dover, N. H.), where he settled about 1640, erected saw-mills, established his business, and made his home. He was a man of remarkable enterprise and ability, and by wise investment and diligent use of his opportunities acquired a large property for his times. He established a truck-house for the accommodation of the Indians, and his own gain, at Pennacook, in 1668, and it was there that an Englishman, Thomas Dickinson, was killed by an Indian who was drunk, and whom the Indians immediately punished

^{*} Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., the eminent antiquarian, has furnished an account of the Waldron (Walderne) family in America, and that account is here followed. See REGISTER, *ante*, Vol. ix. p. 55, and Historical Memoranda in *Dover Enquirer*, Nos. 104 to 111, April 19 to June 7, 1853; and Nos. 175 to 178, Aug. 6 to Aug. 22, 1857.

with death. An investigation ensued, and Major Walderne was accused of selling or furnishing liquors at his truck-house, which made the Indian drunk, contrary to the laws and the special terms of the treaty. The papers in this case are preserved in the Mass. Archives, Vol. 30, pp. 154-161. The liquors were said to be sold by the hand of Paul Walderne, son of the Major, and Peter Coffin. During the investigation, the Major was suspended from his office by his brother magistrates, but upon his own oath as to his entire innocence of complicity, either direct or indirect, in the affair, and upon the evidence, he was acquitted as well as his son, and was restored to his office and power, while Peter Coffin was convicted and fined fifty pounds. He was much in public life, and exerted a wide influence in various ways. He was representative to the General Court for thirteen years, and was Speaker of the House for seven years; was appointed to be a magistrate for the North Circuit of old Norfolk County, consisting of Portsmouth and Dover, and also of the County of York.

Major Walderne seems to have been in full sympathy with the strictest puritans of Massachusetts Colony, and a sturdy champion of colonial rights and ecclesiastical authority, if we regard his severe treatment of the Quakers within his jurisdiction, as zeal for the church. His wide influence among the people is seen to have been due to general popularity, by his large vote at elections in the times when people dared to put their will, and meant to put their conscience into their votes. In his extensive trade with the Indians and in constant communication with them, he seems to have kept their confidence, and to have had very little trouble with them in the thirty-five years that he had lived near them. There had been provocations doubtless on the part of the English as well as the Indians, and the Major, in common with other magistrates, was obstinate and stupidly severe in the administration of English law upon a wild, heathen people, who had no more idea of its meaning than of Sanskrit. The Indians knew the meaning of gratitude as well as vengeance; they could bide their time and dissemble submission, but they did not forget. Dover was a frontier town, and, several years before the war, houses had been fortified and a stockade set up about the meeting-house to prevent a surprise. Large numbers of Indians were coming and going among the settlers, were received and entertained in their houses, were well acquainted with the habits and peculiarities of their home-life and ways of business and worship, and it is probable that there was no other place in the Colony where the relations of settlers and Indians were more free and kindly than in this settlement at Dover. At the same time, here as elsewhere, the English regarded the Indians with ill-concealed contempt as inferior beings, and not really worth conciliating in permanent friendship, but to be tolerated till such time as they could be conveniently driven away.

It is probable that in military matters, as in all others, the direction had been in the hands of Major Walderne. The first record I have found relating to this is the following commission from the General Court, Oct. 7, 1674:

Capt. Richard Walderne having had the command of the militia in Yorkshire, by authority from this Court, for the last two yeares past, & hath this summer draune forth the regiment of foote & troope of horse there, exercised them in military discipline, this Court doth heereby appoint him, the said Richard Walderne, to be the sarjant majo^r of the forces in Yorkshire, and doe order, that he have commission as other majo^s have for authorizing him to that service.

Col. Rec. Vol. v. p. 22.

When the alarm of the attack upon Swansea reached the people, measures were at once taken to secure these frontier towns, and the colonial authorities took steps to assist the more exposed and weaker settlements. The following letter will show the Council alert also to secure active coöperation of forces all along the lines:

ffor Maj^r Rich^d Waldern.

Having Acquainted the Council what I advised you the fifteenth Inst. I am commanded by them to order you forthwith wth 50 or 60 souldiers under your owne or Mr. Plaisteds or some other sufficient conduct you march to Pennicooke supposed to be y^e great Randevous of y^e enemy, where you may expect to meet Capt. Mosely, who is ordered thither and hath sufficient commission, to pursue kill & destroy them w^{ch} also you must attend as y^r work unless such as shall willingly deliver up their armes & themselves or sufficient hostages to secure their peaceable behaviour you had need to take along with you a Chirurgurgeon & make all possible expedition. A great part of our forces are at present at Hadley.

DANIEL DENISON, Maj^r Gen^l.

Boston, August 17, 1675.

By order of y^e Council.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 67, p. 241.

An account of the expedition referred to in the letter, has been given in a former chapter relating to Capt. Mosely. The Pennacooks and their allied families took no part in the war, but they did not and perhaps could not prevent the hostile or "strange" Indians from passing from tribe to tribe, and occasionally small war parties going back and forth from the East to the West, found entertainment in these tribes, but were not joined by them in their hostile movements, though some of their young men may have been enticed to join the hostiles on occasions.

In the beginning, the Indians, bent mostly upon plunder, seem to have broken up into small parties, which could easily find out and strike exposed points here and there, and when necessary for some large enterprise, could swiftly concentrate their forces at any given time and place.

The first depredations of these Indians upon these northeastern

frontiers began in September, 1675, at Oyster River (now Durham, N. H.); they burnt two houses of "the Cheslies," killed two men in a canoe upon the river, captured an old Irishman and a young man, both of whom escaped in a few weeks by the help of a friendly Indian. Three Indians, viz., John Sampson, Cromwel and John Linde, waylaid Goodman Robinson and his son, of Exeter, on their way to Hampton, and killed the father, the young man escaping to Hampton. These same Indians captured Charles Randlet, of Exeter, who soon after escaped. The house of Richard Tozer at Salmon Falls, wherein were fifteen women and children, was attacked by two Indians, "Andrew" and "Hope-Hood," but was valiantly defended by a young woman, who held fast the door till all the others escaped, and till it was hewn in pieces by the Indians, who then entering struck her down, leaving her for dead, while they followed the others to the next house, which, being better fortified, the Indians did not attack. Two children were captured who were of this company, and could not keep up with the others; one of three years was killed, the other of seven was carried into captivity, but afterwards returned by them. The brave girl who defended the house revived after the Indians left her, and escaped to her friends and was restored to perfect health; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Hubbard, who relates this, did not record the name of the heroine, as he doubtless could have easily done. Small parties prowled in the woods in every direction, burning and shooting. Six more houses were burned at Oyster River, and William Roberts and his son-in-law were killed. Under these provocations the English were goaded almost to desperation, and yet, if they drew out in force to pursue, the Indians easily escaped to the woods and could not be overtaken. Several parties of volunteers went out from the garrisons in pursuit, but without avail, except that one party discovered five Indians, three gathering corn in a field, while two were building a fire to roast it. Two of the English crept up to these latter, and suddenly rushing to close quarters killed them both, knocking them on the head with the butts of their muskets. The rest escaped.

Capt. John Wincoll, who lived at Berwick, seems to have been in active service under Major Walderne, and was absent upon some service when his house and barn, with several of his neighbors' buildings, were burned by the Indians. It is possible that he was with Major Walderne at the eastward when this took place. The following letter takes us further to the eastward, and gives a glimpse of what was going on there while towns upon the Connecticut were battling for life with the allies of Philip.

Douer 25th September 1675

Much Honrd

My Absence from home (being this Week at Eastw^d) hath Ocation'd yo^r hearing nothing from mee Soe long but being Just now returned this evening thought it my Duty wth all expedition to giue Acc^t of the state

of y^e Place Since I sent away Cap^t Dais wth about 50 men at y^e enemies first Assault of those places (haueing further Information of their killing & Burning) According to yo^r direction raised a p^{ty} of Souldiers out of Douer and Portsmoth & wth an Addition of Some from Kittery I did my selfe Aduance eastw^d for y^e further Succour of those places but before I came Soe farr as Sawco Capt Dais being gone to Falmth where the first damage was done by the enemy I had Aduice of y^e enemies Marching Westward ffalling upon Scarbrough & Sawco killing and burning on Saturday and Sabbath day last at Scarbrough they killed an old man & Woman & burnt their house & at M^r Foxwells two young men were killed being att y^e barn about y^r Cattle The enemy yⁿ Aduanced tow^{ds} Sawco riu^{er} w^{ch} is nott aboue 4 miles distant from y^t Part of Scarbrough & there fell to burning of houses y^e People before haueing Intelligence ffrom an Indian called Scossaway of y^e time wⁿ they Would come deserted their houses most of y^m repairing to Maj^r Pendletons but M^r Bonighten & some other ffamilies to Maj^r Phillips on Saturday Morning y^e Indians rifled and burnt Seuerall houses on y^e north Side y^e riu^{er} & among w^{ch} M^r Bonightens was one he being the night before fled to Maj^r Phillips while said houses were burning a p^{ty} of y^m Judged about 36 Ind^{ns} came ouer y^e riu^{er} in english canoes & wⁿ come Ashore cutt holes in y^m and turnd y^m Adrift but all this time finding noe men they went to Maj^r Phillips Saw mill & 1st Set it goeing then on fire & burnt itt & afterwards did y^e like to his corn mill it being Judged to be their design thereby to draw y^m out of y^e house, and soe to Surprise both y^m & itt but Maj^r Phillips being fforwarned of their coming made Some Small defense about his house haueing wth him of his own ffamilies & neighbours to y^e number of 15 men besides women & Children in all about 50 the bushes being thick within shott of his house could not att first See an Indⁿ but one of y^e men Perceiueing a Stirring Among y^e ffearnes Maj^r Phillips looked out of his Chamber Window y^t Way & ffrom y^{ncc} was Imediately shott att and slightly Wounded in y^e Should^r (2 more were alsoe Wounded Afterwar^d y^t being all the harm done there) Afterw^{ds} y^e Shott came thick w^{ch} was Accordingly Answered ffrom within Butt noe Indians as yet apeareed but onely Creeping deekt with ffearnes and boughs till some time after they gott a p^r of old truck wheels and ffittd y^m up wth boards and Slabs ffor a barricadoe to Safe guard y^e Driuers thereby Endeavouring to burn y^e house haueing prepared combustibile matter as birch rinds pitchwood Turpentine and powd^r ffor y^t end but they in y^e house pceiueing their Intention Plyed their shott against itt and ffound Afterw^{ds} their shott went through A little before they Came at y^e house there was a little wett ground into w^{ch} y^e Wheels Sunk and y^t obstructed their driueing itt fforw^d they Endeauouring to gett it out of y^e dirt again by turning a little on one Side thereby layeing y^m selues open to y^m in y^e house w^{ch} opportunity they imroued & made y^m quitt their work and fly but Continued firing at y^e house all night till Sabbath day morning about 9 a clock & then they saw y^e Indians at a distance March away they Judged between 20 & 30 & some of y^m wth 2 guns but before they went they set fire on a little out house & in itt burnt seuerall hogs Since w^{ch} Maj^r Phillips is remoued down to Winter harbour to Maj^r Pendletons where I found him—After this y^e Same or another Party of Indians went to Scarbrough to a Place called Dunstan where L^t Alger being abroad wth 6 men more well arm'd being about their Ocations mett 14

Ind^{ns} compleat in Armes in 2 ranks He retreating a little toward^s his house y^e Ind^{ns} Advanced and followed whereupon he faced y^m y^e 1st rank of y^e Ind^{ns} fired & orderly fell in y^e rear of y^e others Lt Alger wth his 6 men fired & Primed they Struck some of y^m whereupon they Immediately fled they being at a Considerable Distance none of y^m Rec^d any harm but Notwthstanding all this neither my Selfe nor Cap^t Davis nor any pty I sent out tho I had yⁿ in those p^{ts} 120 Souldiers could euer see an Ind^{an} Therefore Considering y^e Weaknesse I left our p^{ts} in nearer homew^d by takinge soe many thence & the little hopes wee had of meeting wth y^e enemy who As soon as euer they discovered a pty of Souldiers in one place fled to another & by Reason of y^e Vast Inconueniences Attending a March in y^t Country ocationed by many riuers Marshes &c. I thought it most prudente to Contract y^e people into as small a Comparse as may be in those towns & there make some fortifications to defend y^mselves haueing left about 60 Souldiers in garrison at Sawco Scarbrough and Falmth ffor y^e defence of those places & ffor their help in gathering their corn & Secureing their prouitions bringing y^e Remaining forces back wth mee to their seuerall towns again haueing likewise ordered Wells York & Kittery to garrison y^mselves for y^r own defence y^e Distractions of those places by Reason of p^{sons} being forced to fforseake y^r Plantations & leaue their Corn & Cattle to y^e enemy doth portend Ineuitable want &c to ensue unlesse god by his extraordinary prouidence doe preuent their case being Considered beg yo^r Thoughts & direction aboutt it w^{ch} wⁿ Rec^d shall be readily Attended by

Hon^{sd} s^r yo^r Humble Seru^{tt}

RICHARD WALDERNE

Mass. Archives, Vol. 67, p. 267.

The above letter of Major Walderne sufficiently explains the situation of affairs at the Eastward. The entire population withdrew into their fortified houses, which were garrisoned as well as possible with the inhabitants of the towns, Major Walderne holding a small reserve force at Portsmouth and Dover to assist whenever one settlement was more threatened than another. The great tribes which confronted the eastward settlements and had the controlling influence in the war in these parts were, the Ammoscoggins, who lived upon what is now called the Androscoggin River; the Pequakets, whose chief rendezvous was at the head waters of the Saco in the present town of Fryeburg; the Ossipees, near the lake of that name; the Pennacooks, who held a large tract of country in the vicinity of Concord, N. H. These larger had gathered the remnants of several once powerful tribes which had held the lands along the coast from Kennebec to the Piscataqua, but which had been almost annihilated by the internal wars which raged after the overthrow of the great "Bashaba," who had lived on the Penobscot and had held all these eastern tribes in subjection. In the struggle for supremacy which succeeded, a great part of the fighting men in all the tribes were destroyed. This was at its height when Sir Richard Hawkins visited the coast in 1615. A great plague followed this war, which nearly depopulated the whole region along the shores before the

Pilgrims came to Plymouth in 1620. The Ammoscoggins and Pequakets were hostile to the English, and it was their depredations, assisted by the restless tribes on the Kennebec and beyond, that so troubled this eastern frontier in the war of 1675-7.

The Pennacooks had always been peaceful towards the English since the first settlement. Passaconaway was their chief at the earliest mention we have of them, and was still alive and active for the welfare of his tribe in 1663, though at great age, for it was probably about this time that Major Gookin saw him (as he writes in 1677) "alive at Pawtucket when he was about a hundred and twenty years old." He seems to have been a chief of remarkable ability and wisdom, and had some sort of dominion over many tribes, and there is some evidence that he bore the sway of a "Bashaba," or Great Sagamore. He was reputed by the Indians to be a great "Powow" and to possess supernatural powers, and was held to be a "sorcerer" by the English, and doubtless had some arts of the juggler by which he gained this renown.

He had several sons and daughters, one of whom married Winnepurkitt, sachem of Saugus, whom the English called George Rumneymarsh, upon the story of whose marriage, found in Morton's "New Canaan," the poet Whittier based the legend of his poem, "The Bridal of Pennacook." There is evidence that another of his daughters married "Numphow," ruler of the Wamesits and father of "Samⁿ Numphow."

A petition to the General Court, October 10, 1665, shows the names of those who petitioned several years before for permission "to redeeme our pore brother and cuntryman" "out of prison and bondage, whose Name is Nanamocomuck the eldest son of Passaconewa." He is said to have gone to the Ammoscoggins soon after, and it is probable that he died there. The celebrated Kankamagus was, it is supposed, his son, and was sachem of the Pennacooks after Wannalancet retired; he will be mentioned later on. The English called him John Hogkins.

It is said that near the close of his life Passaconaway called his people together and gave them his farewell charge, recounting his own early struggles against the English, which had proved in vain, and, showing the steady increase of the white people everywhere in spite of all opposition, he urged upon them their only safe policy, peaceful submission to and friendship with the English.

Upon Wannalancet's succession to his father's title and station, he kept faith with the English as his father had done and advised, and notwithstanding the many wrongs and provocations received by his people, and the urgent appeals of hostile tribes, he remained true, and was held in high esteem by the authorities of the colony. It is probable, however, that most of the power of his father over other tribes fell away from him, for he seems to have had little influence with the Ammoscoggins or Pequakets when war was once begun.

When he saw that it was to become a general war, and foresaw that, remaining in the vicinity of the English settlements, his people could hardly fail to be drawn into some active participation in it, either for or against the English, he prudently withdrew to safe retreats whenever the hostile forces approached his country; and he displayed not only prudence but, in the case when Capt. Mosely marched to Pennacook and burnt his village and destroyed the property and stored food of his people, great patience and power; for he restrained his warriors, who pressed him earnestly for permission to ambush and cut off Mosely's company, which they were in capacity, both of numbers and opportunity, to do.

To the friendly intercourse which Dover kept up with Wannalancet was due, probably in some measure, its immunity from repeated assaults. The Wamesits, living at what is now Lowell, formerly Chelmsford, were under the supervision of Lieut. Richardson of that town, and were a quiet, reputable "praying village" under the immediate rule of "Numphow," who, as has been intimated, was probably the brother-in-law of Wannalancet. These Indians suffered a great outrage at the hands of some English Indian-haters, who upon the burning of a barn of Lieut. Richardson at Chelmsford by some skulking hostile Indians, immediately and without authority assaulted these helpless Wamesits, wounding five women and children, and killing outright a lad, wounding his mother, daughter of Sagamore John and widow of another sagamore, "Tohatoonee," a tried friend of the English. Numphow, with his praying village, fled to Pennacook to Wannalancet, and wrote to Lieut. Henchman commanding at Chelmsford garrison, a letter explaining their flight.

It was by such outrages as these that those Indians who inclined to peace were alienated, and those already inclined to war embittered, and many of the young men of the Wamesits undoubtedly joined the hostile Indians, and passed to the eastward to swell the ranks and increase the efficiency of those bands of Ammoscoggins and Pequakets, who, with the "strange Indians" from the Nipmucks and western tribes, were carrying destruction to the eastward settlements. The Indians were said to be led in general by "Squando," sagamore of Saco, formerly a great friend of the English, but, outraged by the treatment of his wife and child by some English sailors, became filled with vengeful hatred towards all the English. These sailors, it is said, seeking to test the common report that Indian children could swim naturally, like the young of beasts, maliciously upset the canoe containing the woman and child; the child sank in the river, but the mother diving to the bottom saved it, which, however, soon after dying, its death was imputed to this treatment. Squando was said to be a great powow or wizard, and was probably the most influential chief from the Penobscot to the Piscataqua. It was not Philip's, but his own war that he was fighting against these eastern settlements. Major Walderne's letter and Gen. Denison's appeals

seem to have moved the United Commissioners to the following action :

Boston Octob: 1st 1675

The Commissioners understanding that the Inhabitants of Pascataque, and so Eastward, are under great Distress, by Reason of the Rage of the Common Enemy, Doe commend it to the honourable Governor and Council of the Mattachusetts, that some present Releife may be sent unto them according to the present Exigent; the charges whereof shall be allowed in the general Account of the Colonies. THOMAS DANFORTH, Presid^t.

In the name and by the order of the Commissioners.

As the people gathered more and more into the garrisons, the Indians gathered into larger bodies, with the evident design to reduce these garrisons one by one, while they warily watched to cut off all stragglers who attempted to pass from one to another. October 7th was observed as a day of public humiliation, and on that day three men were killed near Newichewannock, and soon after a garrison was assaulted and an old man named Beard was killed just outside the house, and other houses were burnt. On October 16th a large body of Indians, said to be a hundred, gathered towards the settlement of Salmon Falls, and surprising Richard Tozer at his house half a mile from the garrison, killed him and captured his son. Lieut. Roger Plaisted, who was in command at the garrison, hearing the guns of this attack, immediately sent seven men to find out the cause, when they were ambushed, and two or three were killed, and the others barely escaped back to their garrison. Lieut. Plaisted at once despatched a messenger with the following letter to Major Walderne, which Mr. Hubbard, believing it to have been "the last Time that ever that good and useful Man set Pen to Paper," inserted in his history, and probably obtained the letter for that purpose from Major Walderne.

Salmon Falls October 16, 1675.

Mr Richard Waldern and Lieut. Coffin, These are to inform you, that just now the Indians are engaging us with at least one hundred Men, and have slain four of our men already, Richard Tozer, James Barney, Isaack Bottes, and Tozer's son and burnt Benoni Hodsden's House; Sir, if ever you have any love for us, and the Country, now shew yourself with Men to help us, or else we are all in great Danger to be slain, unless our God wonderfully appear for our Deliverance. They that cannot fight, let them pray; Nought else, but I rest,

Yours to serve you

Signed by ROGER PLAISTED,
GEORGE BROUGHTON.

Major Walderne was in no condition now to weaken his own garrisons, and had not the valor of Lieut. Plaisted outrun his discretion, his garrison as well as himself and family would have been safe in their defence; but venturing out with an ox-team guarded by twenty men, to bring in their dead for burial, they fell into an ambush after

they had recovered the body of Tozer, and had returned to the swamp near the garrison where the others lay dead. It was the old story, a total surprise, a brave but vain defence, a sullen retreat, and Lieut. Plaisted with his sons, bravely covering the retreat, was surrounded and overwhelmed, but with proud defiance choosing death rather than capture, was at last overpowered by numbers and slain. His eldest son was also killed in this retreat, and another younger son wounded so that he died within a few weeks. The desperate fighting of the Plaisteds probably cost the Indians quite dearly, as they did not appear the next day when Capt. Charles Frost came up from his garrison at Sturgeon Creek (now Eliot, Me.) and buried the dead. Within a few weeks, however, they returned and began depredations in the same places, and ventured as far as Sturgeon Creek, where Capt. Frost had relaxed his vigilance and was working on his farm near his house, in which it is probable his boys were set to watch. The Indians crept up and fired a volley at him before he was aware of their presence; but he escaped unharmed to his own house, where he began to issue orders in a loud voice as though he had a large company of soldiers, which so frightened the Indians that they passed on and left him unmolested, though his entire force was but three boys, possibly his sons. The Indians then passed down on the Kittery side of the river, killed one man and burnt his house, "just over against Portsmouth;" but when a small cannon was fired thence and the shot fell not far from them, they were so frightened thereat that they fled, leaving much of their plunder. They were pursued by the English at this time and tracked far into the woods by means of a light snow, but finally escaped into a swamp. This latter service was probably under the direction of Major Walderne, although we have no record of its details. For some time after this they continued to harass the settlements, but near the end of November, when it is said that they had killed or captured one hundred and fifty people from the Kennebec to the Piscataqua, they withdrew to their winter quarters, mostly at Ossipee and Pequaket. Gen. Denison designed, and had given orders to the officers in those parts to draw out all available men in their command to pursue the enemy to their homes and there attack and destroy them. This design fell through on account of the early and severe setting in of winter and the lack of proper snow-shoes in sufficient numbers. But the fierceness of the season, and the unusual numbers huddled together, with the probable neglect to secure their usual supply of food from harvests, hunting and fishing, so pinched them by famine, they were forced to attempt a reconciliation, and came to Major Walderne and expressed sorrow for all the evil that had been done, and with him concluded a treaty* of peace, early in January, which remained unbroken until August, 1676.

* See Council Minutes, Mass. Archives, Vol. 68, p. 122.

Before June, 1676, the southern Indians, scattered and pursued from their tribes and homes, and fearing extermination, had hidden themselves amongst these eastern Indians, and hoped to escape thus the vengeance of the English. In the mean time the eastern tribes themselves, through the mediation of Wannalancet and Major Walderne, were trying in various ways to atone for past crimes. June 3, 1676, Wannalancet came in with several others of his sachems and brought some English captives, and also the Indians who had been engaged in the killing of Thomas Kembal of Bradford, a month before, and the capture of his family. This Indian was called "Symon" in the petition of Kembal's widow for redress, August 1, 1676. Two others were taken and delivered up at this time, "Andrew," who was implicated with Symon, and Peter, engaged in another crime; these were delivered by Wannalancet and his chiefs, and the captives, among them Kembal's family, were offered as a token of their repentance and as an atonement for their crime. But our magistrates, a little doubtful that the price was sufficient, threw these three Indians into prison at Dover for the time, from which they soon escaped, and going to the eastward joined the Kennebec and Ammoscoggins in the renewed hostilities later on.

The following is the treaty of July 3d, 1676 :

Pascataqua River, Cochecho 3: July [1676]

At a meeting of y^e Committee appointed by y^e Honrd Gen^l Court for to treat y^e Indians of the Eastern Parts in order for y^e procuring an Hon^{ble} Peace with them, Wee wth y^e mutuall consent of y^e Sagamores Underwritten in behalfe of themselves & the Men—Indians belonging to them being about 300 in Number, have agreed as followeth :

1^{ly} That henceforwards none of y^e said Indians shall offer any Violence to y^e persons of any English, nor doe any Damage to theyr Estates in any kind whatsoever. And if any Indian or Indians shall offend herein they shall bring or cause to bee brought y^e offender to some English authority, there to be prosecuted by y^e English Lawes according to y^e Nature of y^e Offence.

2^{ly} That none of said Indians shall entertain at any Time any of our Enemies, but shall give p^{sent} notice to y^e Committee when any come among them, Ingaging to goe forth wth y^e English against them (if desired) in order to y^e seizing of them. And if any of s^d Indians shall themselves at any time bring such o^r Enemies unto us, they shall for their Reward have £3, for each they shall so bring in.

3^{ly} The Indians performing on theyr part, as is before expressed, wee y^e Committee doe ingage in y^e behalfe of y^e English not to offer any Violence to any of their persons or estates, and if any injury be offered to said Indians by any English, they complaini^{ng} to Authority, y^e offender shall be prosecuted by English Lawes according to y^e nature of y^e offence. In witnes to each & all y^e p^{mi}ses we have mutually shaken hands and subscribed o^r Names.

Committee	{	Richard Waldern	The mark +	WANNALANCET* Sagam ^r
		Nic: Shapleigh	The mark +	SAMPSON ABOQUACEMOKA
		Tho: Daniel	The mark +	Mr. W ^m Sagamore
			The mark +	SQUANDO, Sagamore
			The mark +	DONY
			The mark +	SEROGUMBA
				SAM ^h NUMPHOW
			The mark +	WAROCKOME

Mass. Arch. Vol. 30, p. 206.

[To be continued.]

INSTRUCTION IN PSALMODY IN BOSTON BEFORE 1750.

Communicated by Dr. WILLIAM LEE, of Washington, D. C.

THE following "Articles of Agreement" are copied from an old and worn piece of sheepskin used as a wrapper placed around some old deeds belonging to the estate of John Lee, one of the signers. It is evidently the original document, and not a copy. John Lee was born in Concord, Mass., in 1717, was afterwards a blacksmith in Boston, and died, single, in Concord, 1761. He signs his mark to these articles, but later in life and before 1750 he was sufficiently educated to attach his own signature in very good style to legal papers.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We whose names are underwritten do mutually agree to abide by, comply with, and conform ourselves in every respect to the articles within mentioned.

First: We do agree to put ourselves under the tuition and instruction of Mr. Sam^l Holbrook to be by him Instructed in the Rules of Psalmody.

2^y, We do agree (in order to be taught the above Rules) to meet once a week at the house of Mr. Sam^l Pitcher and we do appoint the time for this Quarter to be thursday at seven a Clock in the evening and so to alter the time Each Quarter as the Company shall think Proper.

3^y That if any one of us is Absent after said hour he shall forfeit the sum of one shilling ould tennor.

4^y We do agree to chuse a Clark to Receive such fines as may be Du as afor^d and Render an Acct. of the same and all other money that he shall Receive of the Company for the Maintainance of the Society once every three months.

* Each of these made his own mark before his name, which was written by a clerk. The original paper is preserved in Mass. Archives, Vol. 30. Of the Indians here signing, except Wannalancet and Squando, not much is known. Sampson is supposed to have been from the east as far as Kennebec. Mr. W^m Sagamore was probably a teacher of the "Praying Indians." Dony was of the Ammoscoggins; Serogumba perhaps of the Ossipees, and Warockome of the Pequakets, though the assignment of these two last is scarcely more than a guess. Sam^h Numphow was a ruler of the Wamesits, a Christian Indian.

5^{ly} We do agree not to sing after the houer of nine and then that who Ever is so minded may withdraw and that if aney are inclined to stay longer they may not Exceede the houer of ten.

6^{ly} We do agree that no person be Invited or admitted as a member with oute the Consent of the Maj^r part of the Society.

7^{ly} We Do agree that Every Person upon his Entrance shall pay to the Clarke ten shillⁿ Old tennor that so the stock is kept good.

8^{ly} We Do agree to Conforme ouer selves with Regard to all the Clauses of Each of the Above Articals to the maj^r Vote of y^e Com^y.

Sam^l Holbrook

Sam^{ll} Pitcher
William Beairsto
David Wheeler
John ^{mark} Lee
Joseph ^{mark} Lawrence
Caleb Eddy
Nath^l Caton ?
Nathaniel Walker
Thomas Baker

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

TOWN LISTS OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE WAR FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.—In the town reports of North Chelsea, Mass., for the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, are printed lists of the volunteers who enlisted in the service of their country, during the year preceding the issue of the several reports, with some details of the personal history of the soldiers. The lists were prepared by the treasurer of that town, Benjamin H. Dewing, Esq. Other towns have followed this excellent example, but, as far as the editor knows, no other town began as early to print such lists. If there are others, he would like to be informed. Mr. Dewing says, in his prefatory remarks: "A record of this kind, apart from its utility, will possess another interest that should not be overlooked. The generations that are to come will learn from it that the small town of North Chelsea did something for the rescue of the country in this hour of peril. A leaf of interesting history will thus be afforded for the future volume, that, in process of time, may be written — 'The History of North Chelsea.'"

EDITOR.

NOYES.—I find in the History of Windham, N. H., an error in regard to the Noyes family of that town. The author claims for it a descent from Rev. James Noyes, of Newbury; whereas the true line is this: Nicholas and Mary (Cutting) Noyes, John and Mary (Poor) Noyes, John and Mary (ThurLOW) Noyes, Moses and Susanna (Jaques) Noyes. Moses, son of the last named, was the progenitor of the family of that name in Windham.

Newbury, Mass.

M. T. L.

QUERIES.

HOOPER QUERIES.—William Hooper and Mary Hamm were married in Providence, R. I., Aug. 8, 1784. Can anyone tell who he was, or give an account of his family and descendants?

Zahmuna, son of Nathaniel Hooper, of Bridgewater, Mass., married Oct. 7, 1781, Hopestill, daughter of Joseph Pool. Can anyone tell where they lived and died, and give an account of their family and descendants?

Thomas Hooper, of Bridgewater, Mass., son probably of Nathaniel, married 1795, Susanna Fobes. Can anyone tell where they lived and died, and give an account of their descendants?

Betsey, daughter of Nathaniel Hooper, of Bridgewater, Mass., married Sept. 14, 1790, Benjamin Fry, of Middleborough. They afterwards lived in or near Winchendon, Mass., and I believe had a son Benjamin and daughter Olive. Can anyone tell when the father and mother died, or give the names of the children?

Martin, son of Percy Hooper, born in Bridgewater, Mass., between 1784-1800. Can anyone tell who he married or give any account of his family or descendants?

Information concerning any of the above mentioned persons will be gladly received by

THOMAS HOOPER, JR.

352 Washington St., Boston.

WALLER.—A friend, an accomplished lady, whose singular diffidence leads her to request the present mediation, has been for years engaged on, and has made material progress in the preparation, for due publication in book form, of a genealogy of the descendants in America (with retrospect of the English ancestry) of John Waller, M.D., by tradition of the family of the poet Edmund Waller; a prominent citizen of Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, England, and who was alive in 1688, with the following issue by his wife Mary (—): Leonard, William, John, Mary, Thomas, Steven, Benjamin, Edmund, James, and Jemima. Of these, Edmund, M.D., a Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, died there in 1745, and John, the third son (and perhaps others of his brothers and sisters), emigrated to Virginia near the close of the 17th century. He became a prominent and influential citizen of Spotsylvania county: was its first Clerk and probably its Lieutenant, as he was styled in preserved documents, "Colonel." He married Dorothea King and had a numerous issue. The representatives of the Waller family have been prominent throughout the Southern and Western States, and have been constantly held in the highest social estimation.

Benjamin Waller, jurist and patriot, gave earnest service in the American Revolution, and his daughter Dorothea was the mother of Littleton Waller Tazewell, Governor of Va. and U. S. Senator.

Correspondence is solicited with all interested, and especially with the representatives of Dr. John Waller, and his wife Mary (—) as above.

It may be addressed to me, and the assurance be held of appreciative response.

Richmond, Va.

R. A. BROCK.

SINGING, THE NEW WAY AND THE OLD WAY.—The records of Wallingford, Conn., have preserved certain proceedings by "ye east wd Society" in regard to singing, more than a century and a half ago.

Oct. 18, 1731.—"The question was put whether the society would grant liberty to such as Desired to meet in y^e metting house to learn to sing that they may so doe." Decided affirmatively.

Feb. 8, 1732.—"Voted by the Society that they are willing to comply with what the church did voat concerning singing the new way as it is called." But the clerk entered the names of fourteen "decentors." Under the same date—"Voated that this society Desirs & agrees to sing in y^e publick assembly on y^e Sabath, half y^e time in y^e new & half in y^e old way, for six Sabbath; & after that wholly in y^e new way."

What transition is here referred to? In Dr. Linsley's discourse on the one hundred and fifti anniversary of the Second Congregational Church in Greenwich, Conn., there is dated a noteworthy revolution in the mode of singing in that church, viz., November, 1764: "Voted to sing in the congregation without reading line by line."

28 Worcester St., Boston.

MYRON A. MUNSON.

[Rev. John Tufts published his book to teach singing by *note* in 1712, and 2d edition in 1714, at *Newburyport*; before that time every church had its own musical leader, who varied the time and the length of different notes at their own sweet will; in this way each church sung differently, and at ordinations and conventions the people of one church alone could do the singing, or the confusion of tongues, like Babel renewed, was the consequence.

It appears to have taken twenty years for the new method of "singing by note" which supplanted the old method of "singing by rote" to reach Wallingford.

J. C. J. BROWN.]

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE GRADUATES.—Information is wanted concerning the following graduates of Dartmouth College and Dartmouth Medical College. The following notes give the substance of what is now known.

Chelsea, Vt.

JOHN M. COMSTOCK.

Dartmouth College.

1773. Stephen Davis, son of Thomas and Martha (Squire) Davis, was born at Mansfield, Ct., Nov. 17, 1750. United with the church at Mansfield in 1774.
1774. Elisha Porter. Statements by Rev. Dr. Chapman, that he was probably a son of Joseph of Bloomfield, Ct., and died at Wethersfield, Ct., about 1835, have not been verified after considerable research.
1775. William May, son of Capt. Nehemiah and Anna (Lyon) May, was born at Woodstock, Ct., Aug. 10, 1752. Parents early removed to Brimfield, Mass. Was a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army, serving at White Plains, and probably at Stillwater and Saratoga.
1776. Solomon Wolcott, born at Windsor, Ct. Pastor of Cong. church at North Stamford, Ct., 1784-5; Wintonbury, now Bloomfield, Ct., 1786-90. Thought to have gone to the vicinity of Canajoharie, N. Y.
1778. Benjamin Burt. Dr. Chapman says he was from Longmeadow, Mass., but this is very doubtful.
1778. Nehemiah Finn. Thought to be from Salem Co., N. J., and certainly was in Paterson, N. J., in 1778.
1778. Ebenezer Johnson. Perhaps from Ellington or Willington, Ct.
1778. Nathaniel Smith was probably the Nathaniel, son of John and Anna Smith, who was born in Middleboro', Mass., Nov. 8, 1750. He was certainly a grandson of Nathaniel of Middleboro', who owned land in Cornwall, Ct.
1779. Sewall Chapin, son of Elisha and Miriam (Ely) Chapin, was born in W. Springfield, Mass., in 1754, is said to have been a teacher, and to have died at Westover (?), Va., in 1787.
1779. Ezekiel Colburn, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lampkin) Colburn, was born in Ct. about 1754; studied theology and law; "went West."
1779. John Jones, son of Col. Ezra and Elizabeth (Jennison) Jones, was born at Barre, Mass., Feb. 24, 1754.
1782. Hugh Holmes. Said to have come from Montreal, Canada.
1784. David Searl, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Searl, was born in Southampton, Mass., 1755. In 1776-7 was in the Revolutionary Army. Became a teacher, removing frequently from place to place. His wife and children left him in Virginia, and never afterwards heard from him.
1786. Daniel Gordon, son of Daniel and Jeannette Gordon, was born in Lisbon, Ct., 1765. Married Priscilla Pierce of Plainfield, Ct. Practised medicine at Plainfield, and removed thence to the vicinity of Granville, N. Y.
1787. David Hazeltine, died at Williamstown, Mass., Dec. 5, 1790, aged 25.
1788. Thomas Brooks. Of him nothing is known.
1788. Benjamin Chapman Curtis. A sister married Col. Cooley of Rupert, Vt., who early settled in the town of DeRuyter, N. Y.
1790. Simon Griffin Morrison. Is said to have died early at the Bermudas.
1791. John Waldo Ames, son of Thaddeus and Irene (Waldo) Ames, was from Orange, N. H., and was born about 1755. Entered the ministry of the Dutch Reformed Church, preached in N. Y., Pa., and Canada.
1791. John Walbridge, son of Isaac and Hannah (Smith) Walbridge, was from Lebanon, N. H. Practised medicine in Maine, removing thence to Western New York.
1792. Samuel Crossett, from Pelham, Mass., where he practised medicine. Also taught at Jamaica, N. Y.
1793. Jonathan Davis, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Parker) Davis, was born in Mansfield, Ct., Mar. 14, 1763. Said to have been a farmer near Whitestown, N. Y.
1793. Silas Paul, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Short) Paul, was from Killingly, Ct. Practised law at Leominster, Mass., whence he removed about 1800. Said to have settled near Madison, N. Y.
1793. Warner Rogiers was from the island of Santa Cruz, W. I., and married Elizabeth Shaw or Shum, at or near Parsippany, N. J.
1794. John Conway was from Castleton, Vt. Is said to have become a Methodist preacher in Tennessee.
1794. Ashbel Fenton, son of Maj. Elijah and Lois (Hovey) Fenton, was born at Willington, Ct., Nov. 17, 1771.

1794. Gershom Galusha, son of David and Charity (Luther) Galusha, was born at Shaftsbury, Vt., Mar. 27, 1774. Said to have died in Virginia about 1806.
1794. Joseph Harvey was a lawyer, and is said to have died at Lawrenceburg, Ind., about 1827.
1794. Darius Shaw taught at New Ipswich, N. H., and Lexington, Mass. Married Lucy, daughter of Simon Winship of Lexington, July, 1797. Left L. about 1801.
1795. Alpheus Cheney was born at Sturbridge, Mass. Was a book-keeper at Painted Post, N. Y., whence he removed to Pa. about 1812.
1797. John Whitney, son of Ezra and Mercy (Morse) Whitney, was born at Douglas, Mass. Was insane. Was he the "John Whitney, a stranger," who died at Georgetown, Ky., Feb. 1824?
1798. Archibald Burnett. Received the degree of A.M. from Middlebury College in 1803.
1798. William Craig, was assistant instructor at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1797-9.
1798. Phineas Howe, son of Dea. Jotham and Mary (Kimball) Howe, was from Hopkinton, N. H. Practised law at Deerfield and Weare, N. H., and is said to have gone to the vicinity of Marcellus, N. Y.
1798. William Moody, son of Humphrey and Abigail (Peaslee) Moody, was from Andover, Mass. (or perhaps Maine). Taught at Portland, Me., and "went South;" last heard from at Baltimore, Md.
1798. Nathaniel Sparhawk died at Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 16, 1802, aged 21.
1799. Luther Emerson, son of Rev. Ezekiel and Catherine (Dorr) Emerson, was born in Georgetown, Me., Sept. 26, 1772. Practised law in Bangor, Blue Hill, and Sedgwick, Me.; removed to Ohio about 1815.
1800. Alexander Conkey, son of Alexander Conkey, was from Pelham, Mass. Studied theology; was received, Dec. 17, 1806, as a licentiate, by the Presbytery of Oneida (N. Y.), from the Presbytery of Londonderry, and was ordained pastor of the church at Milford, N. Y. Suspended from the ministry by this Presbytery, Feb. 16, 1831, then being in parts unknown.
1800. David Curtis, son of David or Joseph Curtis, was from East Sudbury, now Wayland, Mass. Read law and went to Canada. Is he the David Curtis who died at Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., Apr., 1835, aged 54?
1800. John Dane, son of Lieut. William and Phebe Dane, was born in Andover, Mass., Nov. 16, 1779. Ordained pastor of the Cong. church at Newfield, Me., Feb. 16, 1803, and dismissed Jan. 13, 1804, on charges of immorality.
1802. John Ruggles Cutting, son of William Cutting, was from Acton, Mass. Ordained pastor of the Cong. church at Waldoboro', Me., Aug. 19, 1807, and dismissed Mar. 12, 1812. Became a communicant of the Episcopal church. Taught in Boston, Worcester, and Greenfield, Mass., and went South or West.
1802. Nathan Wood, son of John and Anna (Ball) Wood, was from Hanover, N. H. Practised medicine in Strafford, Vt., and went West.
1803. Enoch Erie (or Ela) Tilton, son of Jacob and Mary (Hayes) Tilton, was born at Sanbornton, N. H., Mar. 20, 1779. Practised law in Virginia and at or near Newburg, N. Y.
1806. Nathan Kimball Clough was from Fraceestown, N. H. Read law and went early to Ohio.
1809. Ira Allen Partridge, son of Eli and Persis (Earle) Partridge, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., July 19, 1785. Taught in a military school at Middletown, Ct., for a time.
1818. Joseph Haynes. From Portland, Me.
1829. Moses Stone. From St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Dartmouth Medical College.

1800. Joshua Bartlett. The christian name is not improbably wrong. The records of the Medical College previous to 1819 are lost, and the name cannot be verified.
1804. Abraham Mason.
1808. Benjamin Hunkins.
1811. Oliver Hubbard.
1813. William G. Dickinson. From Charlestown, Mass.
1813. Samuel Elder. From Northampton, Mass.
1813. James Thurber. From Clarendon, Vt.
1814. Artemas Robbins.
1815. Seth Bass. From Salem, Mass.

1816. Rufus Hills.
 1817. Zebulon Rood.
 1818. Jesse Wood. From Alstead, N. H.
 1819. Hosea Palmer Cobb. From Woodstock, Vt.
 1819. Austin George. From Bradford, N. H. Settled in Ohio.
 1819. Curtis Parkhurst. From Springfield, Pa.
 1819. Joseph Tozier.
 1822. Michael Martyn. From Williamstown, Vt.
 1823. Jesse Wedgewood Mighill. From Parsonsfield, Me. Settled in Portland, Me., whence he went West.

MERRITT.—Who were the parents, wives and children of the following *Merritts*: Ezekiel, of Newport, 1638; George, of Perth Amboy, 1694; Isaac, of Bristol, Pa., 1684; John, of Scituate, 1652 (brother of first Henry); John, of New York, 1641; John, of Salem, 1674; Richard (wife Mary Simmons), of Boston, 1685? Who were the parents and wives of the following: Henry Merritt, of Scituate, 1626; Thomas Merritt, of Rye, 1680; Robert Ashley, of Springfield, 1639; Humphrey Brown, of Rhode Island, 1710; Henry Dillingham, of Sandwich, 1660; Ichabod Hopkins, of Oyster Bay, 1700; John Rathbone, of Block Island, 1660; David Sutherland, of Bangall, N. Y., 1750; William Wood, of Dartmouth, 1710?

Leacote, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

DOUGLAS MERRITT.

JOSEPH PARKER, 2d, of Andover (born May 15, 1642, died April 6, 1684), married October 7, 1680, Elizabeth, widow of Obadiah Bridges (whom she married Oct. 25, 1676). Can anyone tell me her maiden name, and those of her parents? She married, 3d, Samuel Hutchinson.

A. B. POOR.

SARAH GLOVER married (as his 2d wife) Henry Short, of Newbury, Oct. 9, 1648. He died May 5, 1673, and she married 2d (as his 2d wife) Robert Adams, of Newbury, Feb. 6, 1678, and died Oct. 24, 1697. Is it known whose daughter she was?

A. B. POOR.

TAYLOR.—I shall be grateful for any information concerning the ancestry of James Taylor, who, with his wife Anna, was living in Beverly in 1786. He afterwards removed to Londonderry, Warren and Sutton, N. H., and Salem, Mass.

Taunton, Mass.

THOMAS J. TAYLOR.

SEMPLE.—Can anyone inform me who John and Thomas Semple, members of the Scots Charitable Society, Boston, were? John became a member in 1773, and Thomas in 1799. Thomas was secretary of the Society from 1802 to 1814, and 1821 to 1829.

WILLIAM A. SEMPLE.

Broad Brook, Conn.

HODGKINS.—I will be very thankful to receive information of the ancestry of Elizabeth Hodgkins, who married William Palmer at Scituate in 1633, and afterward John Willis, of Duxbury.

R. H. MITCHELL.

Nevada, Iowa.

BOYNTON.—I wish also the ancestry of John Boynton and Lydia Jewett his wife, whom he married May 6, 1745. He was then of West Dunstable, afterward of (Hollis?), N. H. Any information respecting the above will be very gratefully received.

R. H. MITCHELL.

Nevada, Iowa.

REPLIES.

INDIANS NAMED FOLSOM (*ante*, p. 106).—I had seen the name Folsom among inhabitants of the Indian Territory; but in compiling the Folsom Genealogy, omitted this family, supposing it was descended from persons of the name who emigrated from England to one of the southern states. I recently received a letter, written

by an Indian of the Choctaw tribe, named Folsom, from which it seems that the Folsoms of that tribe descended from *John Folsom*, born in Hingham, in England, who died in Exeter, N. H., 1681.

About the year 1720, Israel, a grandson of John the emigrant, removed from Stratham, N. H., to Ashford, Conn. His sons were Samuel, whose daughter married Sir John Stirling of Edinburgh, Scotland; Nathaniel, Israel and Ebenezer. One of them, either Nathaniel or Ebenezer, was inclined to rove. He married in New Jersey, and in 1756 had a son Nathaniel, born in Rowan Co., N. C., where he then resided. When this boy was nineteen years old he left home and settled with the Choctaw Indians, then in Mississippi, where he married and had twenty-four children. In 1832 they removed to the Indian Territory, now occupied by the Choctaw nation, where he died in October, 1833.

Soon after Nathaniel Folsom settled with the Indians, his mother died, and his brother Ebenezer joined the Indians and had many descendants among them.

It is said his descendants have been men of intelligence and influence in the nation. One of his sons was a Presbyterian preacher, a man of much ability and eloquence, and was living in 1885. The descendants of these twenty-four children have been numerous and highly honored by their nation, holding many offices, civil and military. One of the number, Joseph P. Folsom, born 1823, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854, and became a teacher among his people.

Exeter, N. H.

JACOB CHAPMAN.

THE LLOYD AND MORSE MANSION, BOSTON (*ante*, xli. 265).—I was interested in the notice of "an old landmark of Boston" in the July number of the REGISTER, page 263.

I boarded in the house in 1832 and 1833. The house was kept by Mrs. Jackson, who afterwards married Dr. Lyman Beecher—in 1834, I think. She was a woman of a good deal of energy and force of character. The company was always an agreeable one. Among those who were then there I remember Prof. E. A. Andrews, Mr. Reed of Marblehead, a brother and two sisters of Gen. Dix, Mr. Houghton, editor of the Atlas, and others. I remember that my room looked out upon the Pemberton Gardens (Mary Pemberton was my great-grandmother), the Navy Yard and harbor.

In August, 1833, the stage-coach called for me to start for Baltimore. The first night we arrived at Hartford, the second at New York, the third at Philadelphia, and the fourth at Baltimore.

J. HENRY STICKNEY.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., ROUGE CROIX PURSUIVANT IN THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.—As a member of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, I wish to add a few words to the notice of this gentleman in the last number, particularly as he has long been agreeably associated with this Society, as well as with the learned associations of Great Britain. He has been a constant contributor to the chief antiquarian magazines of the old world, and has occasionally favored the columns of our own REGISTER.

His work, "The Genealogist's Guide," is invaluable as an index in looking up the early history of families in Great Britain, pointing out as it does the chief printed works and articles that should be consulted. As a mark of appreciation, some time since this Society appointed him one of its representatives at the celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the completion of the Domesday Book. Among the many signs of his popularity in his own country, another honor, as was stated in the last number of this periodical, has recently been conferred upon him by His Grace, the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal, by his appointment of Mr. Marshall to the position of Rouge Croix Pursuivant.

The creation of the office of Rouge Croix is of considerable antiquity, having been one of the official acts of Henry the 5th; it was in existence more than half a century before the College of Heralds, which Richard the 3d established for his Heralds on March 2d, 1483.

Among the persons of distinction which have filled this position in the past I shall mention only a few names, as follows:

Thomas Benolte, who was advanced to the rank of Windsor Herald and finally honored by being created Norroy King at Arms. In 1528-9 he received a com-

mission for making heraldic visitations, and to him we are indebted for the earliest works on this subject.

John Gwillim was also Rouge Croix. He is particularly identified with the work known as "*The Display of Heraldry*," to which his name is prefixed.

William Dugdale, the friend of Henry Spelman, entered the College of Arms first as Blanch Lion Pursuivant Extraordinary, from this post promoted as Rouge Croix Pursuivant, advanced as Chester Herald, then Norroy King at Arms, and finally on May 24, 1677, was solemnly created Garter, Principal King at Arms, and on the following day received the honor of Knighthood. He will always be remembered by those celebrated antiquarian works, "*Monasticon Anglicanum*" and "*The Baronage of England*."

Peter le Neve held this position before becoming Richmond Herald, and Norroy King at Arms; the latter honor was conferred upon him in 1764. To him we are indebted for the careful preservation of the Paston Letters of the reigns of Henry 6th, Edward 4th and Richard 3d, and from his accurate and extensive knowledge he was chosen the first president of the learned Society of Antiquaries upon its revival in 1717.

Besides these members of the college it seems appropriate that I should mention, William Segar, the learned Camden, Elias Ashmole, Thomas Glover, Francis Sandford, Francis Grose and Joseph Edmundson, all of whom held official positions in the College of Arms, and whose works to-day are among the chief authorities to be consulted on antiquarian subjects.

The appointment of George W. Marshall, LL.D., to the position of Rouge Croix Pursuivant, must be an undoubted pleasure to his many friends, and, I trust, without neglecting the duties of his office, he will still have time to use his pen for the benefit of the general public, as well as giving to individuals the opportunities of availing themselves of his valued services in bringing to light many of the unpublished manuscripts of the College, relating to Heraldry, History and Genealogy, which no doubt he will be willing to do, as the emoluments of the office depend to a considerable extent on private researches.

A. D. WELD FRENCH.

MEDICAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This work is in preparation by Irving A. Watson, A.M., M.D., Concord, N. H., Secretary of the New Hampshire State Board of Health, and Secretary of the American Public Health Association.

It is intended to make this work, which is now well under way, complete to the time of publication, and no pains will be spared to obtain all facts of interest relating to the practice of medicine in the state since its settlement in 1623 to the present time. A short biography of every reputable physician who has practised medicine in New Hampshire is desired. Any person who will furnish matter of interest in connection with the work—biographical sketches, old manuscripts (bills, day-books, accounts, history of epidemics, etc.)—will confer a great favor. Illustrations of representative medical men will be admitted. The work will be completed and published with no other view than to present a thoroughly reliable history, with accurate and impartial biographies. The work is being written and compiled under the auspices of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A., a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, has recently been appointed Maltravers Herald Extraordinary. For an antiquary, it is quite a delightful position, with the privileges of the valuable library of the College of Arms. These advantages will no doubt greatly assist Mr. Howard in editing the work he is engaged upon, "*The Genealogies of the Principal Roman Catholic Families of England*." Among his other works may be mentioned the *Visitations of Suffolk, Kent, Surrey and London*. He was one of the two founders of the Harleian Society, a member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, member of the Society of Antiquaries, Honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of New Castle on Tyne, of the Norfolk and Suffolk Archæological Society, and a member of the Council of the Kent and Surrey Societies.

A. D. WELD FRENCH.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from colleges or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Brainard. By Miss Lucy A. Brainard, Hartford, Conn.—Miss Brainard has in preparation a volume on the genealogy of this family, and desires all of the name, who have not already done so, to send her the genealogical records of their families. She wishes to obtain any information that can be furnished throwing light on the early history of Daniel Brainard, of Hartford, Conn., the pioneer and ancestor of the Brainards of New England, in addition to that contained in the Brainard Genealogy by Rev. David Dudley Field, D.D., published in 1857.

Lovejoy. By Mrs. A. C. Pratt, 63 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass.—A genealogy of the descendants of John Lovejoy, of Andover, Mass., is in course of preparation. Persons of the name and connection are urged to assist in this work by sending records and other information relating to this family.

Mitchell. By R. H. Mitchell, of Nevada, Iowa.—Mr. Mitchell has been for some time collecting data for a genealogical history of the descendants of Experience Mitchell, who came to Plymouth in 1623 and settled in Duxbury, and afterward in Bridgewater, Mass.; and will be pleased to receive records of the families of such persons, or any information tending to advance the work.

Munsell. By F. Munsell, 82 State St., Albany, N. Y.—Mr. Munsell wishes to obtain information which will assist him in compiling a genealogy of the Munsell family. All of the name trace back to Thomas of New London, Conn., 1683, but there may be a connection between him and Robert, who sailed for New England in 1679.

Olney. By James H. Olney, P. O. Box 1045, Providence, R. I.—The work which is devoted to the descendants of Thomas Olney, of Providence, R. I., 1636, has been in progress over seven years and is now nearly ready for publication, and subscriptions are solicited. The volume will contain the record of from five to six thousand Olneys, and will be printed in clear type, on good paper, and well bound. The price, post paid, is \$3 for a single copy, or \$2.50 a copy for five or more copies.

Sawyer. By A. Carter, No. 3 Howe St., Worcester, Mass.

Semple. By William A. Semple, of Broad Brook, Conn.—Mr. Semple has compiled a genealogical history of the family of Semple, from 1214 to 1888, which is now in the hands of the publishers. Most of the family settled in Virginia and Kentucky, though our branch came to Connecticut.

Spofford. A new edition of the Spofford Genealogy is in the hands of the printers, Alfred Mudge & Co., of Boston. It was originally published in pamphlet form in 1851, and re-issued in 1869, by the late Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, of Groveland, Mass., of whom the forthcoming edition will be a memorial. The book is to be an octavo of some 400 pages, with numerous portraits and other illustrations, and will be ready for delivery in September, 1888, at a Reunion of the family, in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the arrival in this country of their immigrant ancestor, John Spofford, who settled at Rowley, Mass., with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. Inquiries concerning the work, or items of interest in the history of the family, may be addressed to Miss A. T. Spofford, Groveland, Mass.

Weeks. By Rev. Jacob Chapman, Exeter, N. H.—Rev. Mr. Chapman has prepared a volume on this family, entitled "Leonard Weeks and his Descendants;" with an appendix containing genealogical notices of many other families connected with this. It will be printed in an octavo volume of about three hundred pages, and will be put to press as soon as orders are received for enough copies to pay the printer.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, January 4, 1888. The annual meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon, at three o'clock, the president, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., in the chair.

The recording secretary, David Greene Haskins, Jr., read the record of the proceedings at the December meeting.

Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list of officers for the current year, and the persons nominated were unanimously elected. The officers for 1888 are:—

President.—Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., of Salem, Mass.

Vice-Presidents.—William Endicott, Jr., of Boston; Hon. Joseph Williamson, A.M., of Belfast, Me.; Hon. Joseph B. Walker, A.B., of Concord, N. H.; Hon. Horace Fairbanks,* of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; William Gammell, LL.D., of Providence, R. I.; Hon. Edwin H. Bugbee, of Killingly, Conn.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—George William Curtis, LL.D., of W. New Brighton, N. Y.; Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.D., of Fremont, O.; Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., of Madison, Wis.; Rt. Rev. William S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., of Davenport, Iowa; Rt. Rev. William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Cal.; William H. Egle, A.M., M.D., of Harrisburg, Penn.; Rev. Charles Breck, D.D., of Wilmington, Del.; Rev. Edward D. Neill, D.D., of St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Hovey K. Clarke, of Detroit, Mich.; Charles C. Jones, LL.D., of Savannah, Ga.; Rev. Willard F. Mallalieu, D.D., of New Orleans, La.; Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., of Mitchell's Station, Va.; John Gilmary Shea, LL.D., of Elizabeth, N. J.

Corresponding Secretary.—Hamilton Andrews Hill, A.M., of Boston.

Recording Secretary.—David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge.

Treasurer.—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, of Boston.

Historiographer.—Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton.

Librarian.—John Ward Dean, A.M., of Boston.

Directors.—Hon. William Claflin, LL.D., Newtonville; William G. Means, Boston; Hon. Charles L. Flint, A.M., Boston; John J. May, Boston; John T. Hassam, A.M., Boston.

Committee on Finance.—Hon. Alvah A. Burrage, Boston; Cyrus Woodman, A.M., Cambridge; Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Boston; J. Montgomery Sears, A.B., Boston; William Wilkins Warren, Boston; Hon. John F. Andrew, LL.B., Boston; (*ex officio*) B. B. Torrey, Boston.

Committee on Publication.—John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston; Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Cambridge; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Henry H. Edes, Boston; Henry E. Waite, West Newton; Francis E. Blake, Boston.

Committee on Memorials.—Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., Boston; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge; Henry Williams, A.M., Boston; Rev. George M. Bodge, A.M., East Boston; Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, Boston; Frank E. Bradish, A.B., Boston.

Committee on Heraldry.—John C. J. Brown, Boston; Hon. Thomas C. Amory, A.M., Boston; George K. Clarke, LL.B., Needham; A. D. Weld French, Boston; Henry E. Woods, Boston.

Committee on the Library.—Willard S. Allen, A.M., Boston; Deloraine P. Corey, Malden; Edmund T. Eastman, A.M., M.D., Boston; Walter Adams, A.B., Framingham; Gen. Adin B. Underwood, A.M.†; Thomas Minns,

* Ex-Gov. Fairbanks died March 17, 1888.

† Gen. Underwood died at Boston Jan. 14, 1888.

Boston; Grenville H. Norcross, LL.B., Boston; (*ex officio*) John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston.

Committee on Papers and Essays.—Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Auburn-dale; Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., West Newton; Rev. David G. Haskins, S.T.D., Cambridge; Charles C. Coffin, A.M., Boston; Rev. Artemas B. Mussey, A.M., Cambridge; Rev. Waldo Burnett, A.M., Southboro'; Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, A.M., Cambridge.

Mr. Goodell having been reelected president, proceeded to deliver his annual address, after which the annual reports were presented.

Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., the corresponding secretary, reported that thirty-eight resident and six corresponding members had been added to the society during the year.

Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported the number of members who have died in 1887, as far as known, to be thirty-three, and the average age not far from eighty. Memorial sketches of all have been prepared, and they have been printed in the REGISTER as promptly as the space at command will allow.

Benjamin B. Torrey, the treasurer, reported the total income of the year to be \$3,665.51, and the current expenses \$3,578.73, leaving a balance on hand of \$86.78. The amount of the Librarian's Fund is \$12,763.13; of the Life Membership Fund \$11,337.74; of the Bradbury Fund 2,500.00; of the Towne Memorial Fund \$4,245.73; of the Barstow Fund \$1,200.00; of the Bond Fund \$868.46; of the Cushman Fund \$112.67; of the Sever Fund \$5,000.00; of the Alden Fund \$1,000.00; of the Russell Fund \$3,000.00 and of the Wilder Subscription Building Fund \$24,930.39.

William Blake Trask, in behalf of the Trustees of the Kidder Fund, reported that \$152.73 had been received and \$142.42 had been expended for the purchase of books, and that a balance of \$10.31 was on hand.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported that 714 volumes and 2,141 pamphlets had been added during the year to the library, which now contains 23,681 volumes and 68,086 pamphlets.

Rev. Henry A. Hazen, chairman of the committee on papers, reported that nine papers were read before the society in 1887.

John T. Hassam, chairman of the library committee, John W. Dean, chairman of the publishing committee, Col. Albert H. Hoyt, secretary of the committee on memorials, and John T. Hassam, chairman of the committee on English Research, submitted the reports of these several committees.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Portland, Thursday, February 9, 1888.—The mid-winter meeting was held at the society's rooms in the City Building, this afternoon and evening.

The afternoon session opened at two P.M., the president, Hon. James Ware Bradbury, LL.D., in the chair.

H. W. Bryant, the librarian and curator, reported a large list of donations.

Papers were read by Hon. William Gould on "Gov. Gore and his visit to Maine"; and by Hon. Joseph Williamson on Prehistoric Maine." Remarks suggested by the last paper were made by Rev. Dr. H. S. Burrage, James P. Baxter, Rev. Asa Dalton and William H. Smith. Then followed papers by Rev. Mr. Dalton on "The Life of Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me."; and by Hon. Joseph Williamson on "The Kelley Family."

At the evening meeting, E. H. Elwell read a paper on "Church and State"; and William M. Sargent concluded the exercises with some interesting remarks upon the recently discovered volume containing Capt. John Mason's muniments of title.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, January 10, 1888.—The sixty-sixth annual meeting was held this evening at eight o'clock at the Society's Cabinet in Waterman street, the president, William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted, the Secretary read a

communication from the New London County Historical Society of Connecticut, asking that the Rhode Island Historical Society join in assisting in the erection of a bronze statue of Captain John Mason, commander of the English forces in 1637. It is proposed to erect the statue at Pequot Hill, in the town of Groton.

Mr. Richmond P. Everett, the Treasurer, presented his annual report, which was as follows : Receipts \$796.03 ; expenses \$790.84 ; cash on hand \$5.19. Life membership fund \$1364.17 ; publication fund \$218.10.

President Gammell then read his annual address.

Annual reports were also received from the several committees, namely on lectures, on buildings and grounds, on the library and on publications.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year :

President.—William Gammell.

Vice-Presidents.—Charles W. Parsons, Elisha B. Andrews.

Secretary.—Amos Perry.

Treasurer.—Richmond P. Everett.

Committee on Nominations.—William Staples, W. Maxwell Greene and Albert V. Jencks ; *on Lectures*—William Gammell, Reuben A. Guild and Amos Perry ; *on Buildings and Grounds*—Henry J. Steere, Royal C. Taft and Isaac H. Southwick ; *on Library*—William B. Weeden, Stephen H. Arnold and Charles W. Parsons ; *on Publications*—Elisha B. Andrews, William F. B. Jackson and Thomas R. Slicer ; *on Genealogical Researches*—Horatio Rogers, John O. Austin and Henry E. Turner ; *Audit Committee*—Lewis J. Chace, Edwin Barrows and Henry T. Beckwith.

Procurators.—For Newport, George C. Mason ; Woonsocket, Latimer W. Ballou ; Scituate, Charles H. Fisher ; Pawtucket, Emory H. Porter ; North Kingstown, David S. Baker, Jr. ; Hamilton, James N. Arnold ; Barrington, Mark H. Wood.

Professor Andrews moved that a committee be appointed to consider the matter of aiding in the construction of the monument at Pequot Hill, with authority to procure what funds may be needed in the manner that they may consider most feasible, and it was so voted.

The President announced that he would appoint the committee after due deliberation.

The committee on publications was authorized to print 500 copies of the proceedings of the Society for the past year, after which the meeting was adjourned.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Taunton, Mass., Monday, January 9, 1888.—The annual meeting was held at 2.30 P.M., the president, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, in the chair.

President Emery delivered the opening address.

Capt. John W. D. Hall, the librarian, reported a long list of donations of books, pamphlets, paintings and other articles.

Dr. E. U. Jones, the treasurer, reported that the annual expenses have been paid with the receipts, and a balance of \$500 is in the savings bank.

Henry M. Lovering, chairman of the nominating committee, reported the following list of officers :

President.—Rev. S. Hopkins Emery of Taunton.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Edmund H. Bennett of Boston ; Rev. William L. Chaffin of Easton.

Corresponding Secretary.—Hon. Charles A. Reed of Taunton.

Recording Secretary and Librarian.—Capt. J. W. D. Hall of Taunton.

Treasurer.—Dr. E. U. Jones of Taunton.

Historiographer.—Hon. William E. Fuller of Taunton.

Directors.—Edgar H. Reed, Esq., of Taunton, Gen. E. W. Pierce of Free-town, James H. Dean, Esq., of Taunton, Hon. John S. Brayton of Fall River, Elisha C. Leonard, Esq., of New Bedford, John F. Montgomery, Esq., of Taunton.

The above named gentlemen were unanimously elected to their respective offices.

Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce of Freetown then read a paper on "The Taunton Men slain in King Philip's War."

NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 6, 1887.—The society and friends to the number of fifty met at eight o'clock. The Rev. E. E. Atwater read a paper entitled, "The Birth-place of Anthony Thompson, one of the Early Planters of New Haven." The speaker had just returned from a visit to Lenham, Kent County, England, where he had free access to Royton Manor, and gave an interesting and detailed account of the Honeywood, Thompson and Atwater families from 1494 to the birth of Anthony Thompson.

Nov. 11.—A paper was read by the Rev. A. P. Miller on "The Future of Africa and Africans."

Nov. 28.—At the annual meeting of the society the following gentlemen were nominated and elected directors for the ensuing year: Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D.D., LL.D., Rev. J. M. Hoppin, D.D., Henry Bronson, M.D., E. H. Bishop, M.D., E. H. Leffingwell, M.D., Hon. C. R. Ingersoll, LL.D., Hon. C. B. Bowers, Johnson T. Platt, A.M., Hon. C. L. English, T. Attwater Barnes, Capt. O. H. Townshend, Eli Whitney, A.M., Ruel P. Cowles, Charles Dickerman, Frank E. Hotchkiss, James G. English, George Petrie, Henry L. Hotchkiss, Hon. Lynde Harrison, LL.B., E. H. English, E. I. Foote, A. L. Kidston, George A. Root.

The following officers were then elected by ballot:

President.—Simeon E. Baldwin, A.M.

Vice-President.—Hon. James E. English, A.M.

Secretary.—Thomas R. Trowbridge.

Treasurer.—Robert Peek, A.B.

President Baldwin then delivered his annual address, and was followed by the reading of a paper on "Eli Whitney, the Inventor of the Cotton Gin," by Prof. William P. Blake.

Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the directors, Messrs. T. Attwater, Barnes and James D. Dewell were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. Resolutions showing the loss felt by the society by the death of the Rev. E. E. Atwater, D.D., were unanimously adopted, and also of condolence with his widow. At a meeting of the society Rev. Elias B. Sanford, of Westbrook, read a paper on "Connecticut, Old and New."

Dec. 27.—A paper was read by Prof. Arthur Latham Perry, of Williamstown, Mass., on "The Siege and Surrender of Old Fort Massachusetts."

Feb. 6, 1888.—At a meeting of the directors, Messrs. Trowbridge, Cowles and Platt were appointed a committee to confer with the selectmen of the town as to the proper method of celebrating New Haven's Quarter Millenary, which occurs in April.

At a meeting of the society the same day, Mr. James L. Cowles, of Farmington, read a paper entitled, "The Heart of Old England," which treated of the historic localities of Warwickshire, whence so many of the early settlers of New Haven came.

Feb. 27.—At a meeting held this day, the Rev. William G. Andrews, D.D., of Guilford, read an interesting and instructive monograph entitled "William Samuel Johnson and the United States Constitution." A portrait of Dr. Johnson was shown, and several autograph letters and papers, recently presented to the society, were read. The collection includes specimens from the pens of John Hancock, Isaac Toucey and others.

March 5.—Mr. W. R. H. Trowbridge was the speaker of the evening, and read "Extracts from my Journal of a Trip through Northern and Central Palestine twenty-five Years ago."

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, January 14, 1888.—A meeting of the executive committee was held at eight o'clock this evening, in the society's rooms in the Westmoreland Club House, Vice-President William Wirt Henry in the chair.

It was decided to hold a general meeting of the Society on the 19th, to hear an address from Dr. Thomas N. Page.

A number of gifts were reported.

Thursday, Jan. 19.—A meeting of the society was held at eight o'clock this evening in the hall of the Virginia House of Delegates. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen were present.

The secretary, Mr. R. A. Brock, introduced Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, as the orator of the evening. He referred to him as a gentleman whose contributions to literature have already made his name a household word in every Virginia home.

Dr. Page then proceeded to deliver an address, valuable for its practical suggestions as well as for its literary execution, upon "The Needs of History in the South and the Importance of preserving Materials towards it."

Saturday, Feb. 25.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening, vice-president Henry in the chair.

The death of Hon. William Wilson Corcoran, first vice-president of the society, on the 24th inst., at his residence in Washington, D. C., was announced. Resolutions prepared by Mr. Henry were adopted, and Messrs. Henry, Valentine and Page were appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

Valuable gifts were reported.

KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Topeka, Tuesday, January 17, 1888.—The annual meeting this evening at Representatives' Hall, the president Hon. D. W. Wilder in the chair.

Judge F. G. Adams, the secretary, made a report upon the work of the society for the year ending this day.

Hon. D. W. Wilder, the president, then delivered his annual address. Addresses were also delivered by Prof. I. T. Goodnow, on his first visit to Kansas; by Prof. W. H. Carruth, on "The Origin of the names of towns and counties in Kansas"; by Hon. Charles A. Hiller on "The Kansas Indian"; by Charles F. Scott, on "Kansas"; by Hon. H. N. Lester on "The First Settlement in Western Kansas"; and by several other speakers.

The annual election was then held, and the following officers were chosen:

President.—Hon. Edward Russell, of Lawrence, in the place of D. W. Wilder, declined.

Vice-President.—Hon. William A. Phillips of Salina to succeed Major H. H. Williams who has removed from the state.

The following gentlemen were elected directors for a term of three years: D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth; C. V. Eskridge, Emporia; I. T. Goodnow, Manhattan; L. U. Humphrey, Independence; V. J. Lane, Wyandotte; W. H. McBride, Osborne; H. N. Lester, Syracuse; M. W. Reynolds, Geuda Springs; R. M. Wright, Dodge City; A. P. Riddle, Minneapolis; Edward Russell, Lawrence; A. N. English, Wichita; E. F. Ware, Fort Scott; T. McIntyre, Arkansas City; C. A. Hiller, Salina; W. A. Phillips, Salina; F. P. Baker, Topeka; George W. Click, Atchison; A. R. Greene, Cedarvale; S. A. Kingman, Topeka; James F. Legate, Leavenworth; John A. Martin, Atchison; H. Miles Moore, Leavenworth; John Speer, Sherlock; Volney Ball, Lincoln; Charles Robinson, Lawrence; John Francis, Topeka; D. W. Wilder, Hiawatha; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington; John P. Jones, Coldwater; L. D. Baily, Garden City; Joel Holt, Beloit; Edward P. Greer, Winfield.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is

able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is in preparation.

The Rev. JOHN BATHURST DEANE, M.A., F.S.A., of Bath, England, a corresponding member, admitted March 2, 1847, died at Bath, June 12, 1887, in his 90th year. He was a son of Captain Charles Meredith Deane of the 24th Light Dragoons, and was born at the Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 27, 1797. His mother was Ann, daughter of John Deane, of Hartley Court, Berks, J. P. and deputy lieut. for the county. She was the author of *A Tour Through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan* between the years 1804 and 1814, published at London in 1823. Her husband, early in 1799, sailed to India with her, taking their son Bathurst with them. They remained there till the son was in his eighth year, through a period of disturbance and warfare. The father performed various distinguished services, and on one occasion was rewarded on the field by Lord Lake, with the promise of a cornetcy in his own regiment, for his eldest son Charles, then a boy of fourteen in England.

Bathurst was brought home to England by his mother, and sent to the Bath Grammar School. He was a boy of great spirit, talent and imagination, and under Mr. Morgan, the master of the school, gained special proficiency in elegiac Latin verse. From Bath he was removed to Merchant Taylors' School, London, and thence to Pembroke College, Cambridge. This was "the college of the martyrs Ridley, Rogers and Bradford, of the poets Spencer, Gray and Mason, and of the illustrious statesman William Pitt." He took his B. A. degree in January, 1820.

A year later Mr. Deane was ordained deacon, and was appointed to the curacy of Plympton, Devon, and soon after to Ivy Bridge. "In 1822, he was invited to accept a junior mastership at Merchant Taylors' School—the beginning of thirty-two years of arduous but satisfactory work. A strict disciplinarian and highly successful master, he was feared and venerated by his pupils. He had a commanding presence and voice, his individuality was strong, and his talents were undeniable. Those who were boys under him, several of whom became distinguished men, never forgot him, and heartily thanked their 'dear old master' for the solid mental training by which they had been benefited throughout their whole career."

He held the curacies respectively of St. Benet Fink and St. Michael, Wood Street, London, and was elected in 1828 to the lectureship of the chapel of the Philanthropic Society, "a post much sought after in those days when pulpit eloquence was held of foremost importance." He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1829, and a few years later was placed on the Council and admitted into the Antiquarian's Club, which was limited to the most eminent members of the Society. Mr. Way, Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Deane, with three other gentlemen, originated the Archæological Association, and the first number of the *Journal* was planned in 1846 at his house in Finsbury Circus, London. In that year he seceded, in conjunction with Mr. Way and other gentlemen, from the Archæological Association, and founded the Archæological Institute, now flourishing under Royal patronage."

In 1855, he was appointed to the living of St. Martin's Outwich, London, and chaplain to the Merchant Taylors' Company. In 1872, St. Martin's was united with St. Helen's, "one of the most interesting and venerable churches in London." In that year "Mr. Deane's active literary career was brought to an end by a sad event—the loss of his sight. It was, however, in the sixteen remaining years of life that the strength and courage of his character became conspicuous, in his cheerful endurance of this deprivation, his unflinching brightness of mind and his unselfish temper."

His published writings are: 1.—*The Worship of the Serpent*, London, 1830; 2d edition, 1833. 2.—*On the Church and Chapters*, 1840. 3.—*The Life of Richard Deane, Admiral and General of the Forces under Cromwell*, 1870. (See REGISTER, xxv. 299-301.) Rev. Mr. Deane also contributed valuable articles to the *Archæologia* of the London Society of Antiquaries, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the *Herald* and *Genealogist*, etc. In 1841 he edited *The Campaign in Flanders*, in 1708, by J. Marshall. He left incomplete a work of deep research on the "Roman Legions in Britain," which it is hoped may be taken up by some antiquarian scholar of the same

tastes. He also made extensive collections for a genealogical work on the various English families bearing the name of Deane, but the loss of his sight obliged him to leave the work unfinished. The Rev. Mr. Deane was descended from one of the most distinguished of these families, the Deanes of Mattingly, descendants of Sir John de Dene, Seneschal of Wallingford, Berks.

He married 1st, Caroline, daughter of Dr. John Lempriere, author of the well-known Classical and Biographical Dictionaries. After her death he married secondly Louisa Elizabeth Fourdrinier, who survives him. He had one son and two daughters by his first wife, and two sons and four daughters by his second wife. One of his daughters, Miss Mary Deane, is the author of "Seen in an Old Mirror," an interesting novel, descriptive of the manners and customs of Bath, England, in the early part of the last century, a book which was noticed in the REGISTER, XXXII. p. 257. She has written for this Society a memoir of her father, which will be printed in a future volume of the Memorial Biographies. This sketch is an abstract of Miss Deane's memoir, with a few additions by John Ward Dean.

DEACON AVERY PLUMER, a life member and benefactor, admitted to the Society, Dec. 30, 1871, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., May 6, 1813, and died at his residence, on Marlboro' St., Boston, April 27, 1887. For a long course of years he has been prominently connected with the Old South Church, Boston, in various capacities. As its treasurer, having the care of its large property, he was judicious, careful, exact to a remarkable degree, giving an example of faithfulness in that respect, not often surpassed. Since 1865 he has been one of the deacons of the church, and this office he has used in a way to commend himself alike to friends and strangers. There was a winning urbanity in his look and manner.

He was nineteen years old when he first came to Boston to commence his career as a business man. In this business life he has been successful in the highest and best sense of that word. Though he did not accumulate what would now be called a large fortune, he was so just and upright in all things, and so charitable and kind in the use of what he had, that he was truly a christian gentleman of noble type.

He has filled many offices of trust and responsibility. He served for a time as a member of the Boston Common Council. For several years he was a member of the State Legislature. He was a Director of the Bank of the Republic, as also, for a time, its President. He was a Director of the Old Ladies' Home, and gave a large measure of time and thought to promote its interests.

ELBRIDGE WASON, Esq., of Brookline, Mass., a life member and benefactor, admitted May 12, 1865, was born in New Boston, N. H., Sept. 26, 1809, and died in Brookline, Mass., Aug. 20, 1887. His earliest American ancestor was born in 1711 in the parish of Bellemanus, County of Antrim, Ireland. He came to this country in his youth or early manhood, and in the year 1736 was united in marriage with Hannah Calwell. She was then living in Portsmouth, N. H., but came from the same parish in Ireland with himself.

Of the children of this marriage, Thomas, the third son, who was born Dec. 26, 1748, was united in marriage Dec. 1, 1772, with Mary Boyd, of Londonderry, N. H.

Of the children of this marriage, Robert, the fifth son, born in Hudson, N. H., June 14, 1781, was united in marriage, Dec. 22, 1798, with Nancy Batchelder, of Mount Vernon, N. H.

From this last named marriage the subject of this sketch was born (as above) in New Boston, Sept. 26, 1809. He had the education common to country boys at that time, and was himself an example, with thousands of others, showing how valuable that education was when properly improved. He had good natural powers, and an eager desire after information, and with the stimulus of the district school and a brief period in Derry Academy, the natural result followed. He began life for himself as a school teacher. He taught for a time in Amherst, N. H., and Windham, N. H.

In March, 1832, at the age of twenty-two, he came to Boston, and was employed as a clerk in the store of Pierce & Goodnow, 29 South Market St. Not long after this firm was dissolved, but young Wason remained with Mr. Goodnow some time longer. Then he entered into business in company with his cousin, William Wason, in Blackstone St. On the first of September, 1837, he entered into partnership with Henry Pierce, and the firm name, Pierce and Wason, has continued ever since; though in the mean time there have been several changes in it. Their business was groceries, wholesale, at 61 Chatham St. Mr. Wason's business life was honorable and successful.

He was first united in marriage April 21, 1851, with Miss Mary Stickney, of Boston, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gardner) Stickney. She died Aug. 15, 1863.

He was married the second time, May 17, 1865, to Miss Mary Isabella, daughter of Hon. Leonard Chase, of Milford, N. H. From this marriage there were two children, Mary Isabella and Leonard Chase, who with their mother survive.

Since 1858, Mr. Wason's home has been in Brookline, where he has been prominent in society, and an active and influential member of the Harvard Congregational Church. He bore an important part in the building of the present beautiful stone church in which the Harvard congregation worships.

WILLIAM PERKINS, Esq., a life member and benefactor, admitted May 6, 1870, was born in Boston Oct. 4, 1804, and died at his residence on Beacon Street, Boston, July 13, 1887. His father was Samuel Perkins, born in Boston, Sept. 2, 1770, and his mother was Elizabeth Call, born in Boston, in 1773. His grandfather, William Perkins, a Major of Artillery in the Revolutionary Army, and commander of Fort Independence, was born in 1742, and died Oct. 27, 1802.

Mr. Perkins has been a Boston resident throughout the whole of his long life and has been a prominent citizen, holding many offices of public responsibility and trust. He was President of the China Mutual Insurance Company, succeeding Mr. Francis Bacon in this office in 1877. He was president of the Tremont National Bank. He was trained for his active business life in the store of Robert G. Shaw, and afterwards became a member of the firm. He was President of the Provident Institution for Savings, and a Director in the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in its early days.

Mr. Perkins was united in marriage in November, 1835, with Miss Catharine C. Amory, daughter of John Amory, of Dorchester, Mass. From this marriage there were four children, three sons and one daughter. His son James Amory Perkins was killed at Fort Wagner, in August, 1863. Another son, Capt. William Edward Perkins, who served in the war of the rebellion, died in 1879. He leaves an only daughter, the wife of Dr. John Homans.

In a ripe old age he closes a life of usefulness, dignity and worth, a good representative of Boston's substantial citizens of an earlier day. He was familiarly associated in public duties and cares with our late honored President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, M.D., a life member, admitted Dec. 13, 1879, was born in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1841, and died in New Haven, Conn., June 19, 1886. His father was Jonathan Edwards, born in Hartford, Sept. 27, 1798, and his mother was Maria Champion, born in Colchester, Conn., Sept. 25, 1813.

His earliest American ancestor was William¹ Edwards of Hartford, Ct. (1639), who married in 1645 Mrs. Agnes Spencer. Then the line from him ran through Richard² Edwards and Elizabeth Tuttle; Timothy³ and Esther Stoddard; Jonathan⁴ and Sarah Pierrepont; Jonathan, D.D.⁵, known as the younger Edwards; Jonathan W.⁶, a distinguished lawyer of Hartford, and Jonathan⁷ of Hartford, to Jonathan the subject of this sketch. Not many men are permitted to look back along such a line of ancestry. Timothy³ was a graduate of Harvard in 1691; Jonathan the great metaphysician, President of Princeton College, was graduated at Yale, 1720; Jonathan, D.D., President of Union College, was graduated at Princeton College, 1765; Jonathan W., graduate at Yale, 1789; Jonathan at Yale, 1819, and Jonathan the subject of this sketch in 1863. Here we have six continuous generations of college graduates.

Dr. Edwards's early years were passed in New Haven. He commenced his preparatory studies for Yale College with Addison Van Name, and completed them with Hawley Olmsted, LL.D., of the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. He was graduated at Yale in the class of 1863.

The year after his graduation he commenced his medical studies in Troy, N. Y. He attended lectures at the Albany Medical School, and completed his course in connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City.

We cannot better complete this brief sketch than by copying from the Yale Obituary Record of 1886. When he had finished his medical studies, the record says:

"The care of an invalid father then interfered to prevent his entering upon the practice of his profession. Removing to New Haven he was closely occupied with this filial responsibility until death released him in 1875. His residence continued in New Haven, and for several years he devoted much time and

labor gratuitously to the care and increase of the college collection of coins. He had also formed a valuable collection of his own, and was well versed in the study of the subject. A permanent evidence of his interest and generosity is shown in the catalogue of Greek and Roman coins in the Numismatic Collection of Yale College (New Haven, 1880, pp. 236 8vo.), which he edited with characteristic thoroughness and which was published largely at his own expense. Dr. Edwards also made extensive collections for a history of the Edwards family. He made a visit to Europe after his father's death, and again in 1880, and was married Feb. 28, 1882, to Miss Marion Collins, youngest daughter of the late David C. Collins, of New Haven, who survives him. After his marriage Dr. Edwards and his wife spent a year in Europe, but he returned from abroad with his constitution undermined by Roman fever and his general health quite shattered. The rest of his life was passed in increasing weakness in New Haven, where he died in the 46th year of his age.

ROBERT HENRY EDDY, Esq., a life member and benefactor, admitted March 5, 1873, was born in Boston, Sept. 27, 1812, and died in same place, May 13, 1887. The American line of his ancestry on his father's side was as follows: Samuel,¹ the founder, born in England, May, 1608, who arrived in Plymouth, Oct. 29, 1630, and died 1685; Caleb,² of Swansey, born 1672, died 1747; Caleb,³ born 1721, died 1752; Benjamin,⁴ of Boston, Feb. 19, 1743, died Aug. 11, 1817; Caleb,⁵ of Shrewsbury, Mass., born May 27, 1784, died Feb. 22, 1859; Robert Henry,⁶ the subject of this sketch, born, as above, Sept. 27, 1812. His mother was Caroline Gay, born in Boston, April 4, 1792.

Samuel Eddy, the American founder, was the son of Rev. William Eddy, A.M., Vicar of St. Dunstan's Church, Cranbrook, in the County of Kent, Eng., from 1589 to 1616. A brother of the founder, John, also came to this country and settled in Watertown in 1633.

Robert Henry Eddy was united in marriage, Dec. 24, 1851, with Annie Goddard Pickering, daughter of John Knight Pickering, of Portsmouth, N. H., who survives him.

We cannot do better than copy word for word a brief sketch of a portion of his life, which he himself prepared for the Historic Genealogical Society in 1873, at the time when he became a member of it. "I was educated in Boston, partly at the English High School, and subsequently studied architecture with the late Asher Benjamin, architect, after which was a student at civil engineering with the late Loammi Baldwin, of Charlestown, Mass. Was engaged in the building of the Dry Dock at Charlestown Navy Yard, and also on the Middlesex and Merrimac River Canals; and afterwards, at the early age of twenty-one years, was chosen engineer of the East Boston Company, and laid out and surveyed East Boston, built wharves, bridges, roads and other improvements there. In 1838 and '9 I visited Europe for the purpose of seeing and examining the great engineering works in Great Britain and on the continent. With Elie de Beaumont I was present at the afternoon sitting of the French Institute at Paris, when Arago, the president, announced the discovery of the Daguerreotype. I was the only American there."

At a later period he became a Solicitor of Patents, and he claimed to be the first who established that form of business in this country. In 1873 he retired from this profession with a handsome property. Mr. Eddy left liberal bequests to this society and other public institutions.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Life, Journals and Correspondence of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL.D. By his grandchildren, WILLIAM PARKER CUTLER and JULIA PERKINS CUTLER. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1888. Two volumes. Vol. 1, pp. 524; Vol. 2, pp. 495. Price \$5.

These volumes are a contribution to American biography and history of permanent value. In the latter respect they take rank as a text book, and as such, their publication at this juncture is timely; that is, their publication could not well have

been postponed. An earlier publication, or at least preparation, would have been fortunate. Dr. Cutler died in 1823. Much concerning him, which then and in the immediately following years would have been available in the reminiscences of his contemporaries, is irrecoverably lost.

But now, a century after the date of the most notable achievement in his career, this record appears, throwing a clear light upon the particular epoch and contributing in a very direct way to a fit centennial commemoration. That achievement was the propitious initiation of the settlement of the great Northwestern territory, a settlement which from the point of its humble beginning on the Ohio River in 1788 has extended across the continent in an ever-broadening pathway. While, indeed, Dr. Cutler had no prevision of this vast sweep of the potential principles embodied through his urgency, and in part by his suggestion, in the scheme of settlement which took shape at Marietta, Ohio, April 7, 1788, and while certain details of that scheme may not appear in the later settlements, there is throughout a unity and homogeneity.

These volumes contain the evidence that his name is fairly entitled to the renown thus suggested. Others had a share in the enterprise; but his intelligence, firmness, perseverance and diplomatic skill secured its safe conduct at the critical stage. The key note to this part of the historical narrative appears in this declaration of the authors of the volumes: "This systematic occupation of the heart of the great republic marks as distinctively the landing at Marietta, on April 7, 1788, of the founders of the central empire, as the landing at Plymouth or Jamestown set the historical landmarks of civilization on the Atlantic seaboard."

The whole story adds another to the list of "romances" as some may say, "providences" as others would say, which appear on the pages of our country's history. These volumes explain how it happened that in the first settlement of the Northwest territory, the land was laid out in contiguous townships; that 640 acres in each was set apart for religious purposes, 640 for schools, and in the whole, 2340 for a university; that slavery was forever prohibited; that good faith with the Indians and the taking of their lands only by purchase were provided for; that all navigable waters, and the carrying places between them, were made highways forever, free to all the citizens of the United States, without tax or impost; that all this was put into the fundamental law which went prior to the deed of purchase; that in this bottom deed the United States is grantor in the capacity of a national sovereign, solely, and not conjointly as so many State sovereigns; and, finally, how it was that all this was carried by the vote, as States, of eight of the thirteen, all that were represented in that day's session of Congress, five of these being slave States, viz.: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

On the eve of complete success, Dr. Cutler was overcome by despair, Congress being, as he thought, slow. In this mood he made a social call on Dr. Samuel Holton, then representative of Massachusetts, as he had been from 1778, one year excepted. Dr. Cutler notes the visit in his diary, saying:

"I told the Doctor (Holton) I thought it in vain to wait longer, and should certainly leave the city the next day. He cried out on my impatience, said if I obtained my purpose in a month from that time I should be far more expeditious than was common in getting much smaller matters through Congress; that it was of great magnitude, for it far exceeded any private contract ever made before in the United States; that if I should fail now I ought still to pursue the matter, for I should most certainly obtain the object I wished. To comfort me, he assured me that it was impossible for him to conceive by what kind of address I had so soon and so warmly engaged the attention of Congress; for since he had been a member of that body, he assured me upon his honor, that he never knew so much attention paid to any one person who made application to them on any kind of business, nor did he ever know them more pressing to bring it to a close. He could not have supposed that any three men from New England, even of the first character, could have accomplished so much in so short a time."

This may be permitted to stand as the verdict of a competent contemporary, though Dr. Cutler adds the disclaimer: "This, I believe, was mere flattery, though it was delivered with a very serious air; but it gave me some consolation."

The first merit of these volumes is, that they furnish distinct outlines for a true chapter of the history of the United States as yet unwritten in any adequate form, and that after a long and unmerited obscurity they bring visibly into the front, where he properly belongs, a first class character and national benefactor.

Their second merit, in a historical point of view, is in the contribution which the diary and correspondence make to our knowledge of events, persons, phases of public opinion, social characteristics, state of science and the arts and the topographical condition of the New England and Middle States—particularly the former—during the Doctor's active life, including therein the important period of the Revolution.

Third in the order of enumeration is the biographical merit of the volumes, though their charm and readableness in this particular will cause many to reckon this first. Incomplete as the biographical facts are, through loss of data by fire and otherwise, they suffice to portray clearly a most interesting and able man, one whose traits as thus disclosed are a continual reminder of Dr. Franklin. The marked dissimilarity in these two, who were so nearly brothers in the spirit, is in point of theology. Dr. Cutler was a Calvinist, or, as perhaps the distinguished professor emeritus of Andover would say, he was "Calvinistical." One of the most instructive and valuable entries in the diary is that giving an account of Dr. Cutler's visit to the sage of Philadelphia, who was then living in the retirement of his old age.

Dr. Cutler's predominant intellectual trait was an aptitude for science. Yet one hesitates a little in saying this, so versatile was he and so equal in his various abilities. His fidelity to "the duty which stands next" hides in a degree his loyalty to the real mistress of his heart. His duties comprised at different times those of a parish minister, a physician, a representative in the Legislature and in Congress, a founder of the new State west of the Alleghenies, chaplain of different regiments in the Continental army, farmer in Essex County, teacher of an academy, merchant and lawyer at Martha's Vineyard, leader in the home politics and social life of Ipswich Hamlet, member of learned and philanthropical societies; but whenever an interval occurs in all this, away he goes swiftly on a tangent in pursuit of science.

To the youth of this period of "interviews," "personals" and "pen pictures," it will be incredible that so great a man should thus apparently have been ignored and permitted almost to subside into oblivion. How long that retrogression continued, and the extent of it, are clearly and faithfully shown in two articles relating to Manasseh Cutler, written by Dr. W. F. Poole, one of which appeared in the REGISTER of April, 1873, and the other in the *North American Review* for April, 1876. These were a revelation to the historical reading public of that day, and were the beginning of a revival of Dr. Cutler's fame, which the publication of these memoirs, and the forthcoming commemorations in Ohio, will not fail to restore to its rightful and permanent place. For he was known and appreciated by his illustrious contemporaries. Marked social attention and honor were paid him on personal grounds by Washington, by Mrs. Washington, both during the lifetime of her husband and afterwards, by Franklin, Lafayette, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and a host of lesser dignitaries, of which experiences glimpses are given in the diary and correspondence. A portrait of the Doctor and a view of his church and parsonage are the illustrations.

By Daniel W. Baker, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities. By HERBERT B. ADAMS, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History in the Johns Hopkins University. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887. 8vo. paper, pp. 299. With Illustrations. Circular of Information, No. 2, 1887. Bureau of Education.

Royal Historical Society. The Teaching of History in Schools. An Address delivered Oct. 22, 1887. By OSCAR BROWNING, F. R. Hist. S. Together with a Report of the Conference on the teaching of History in Schools. London: Longmans, Green & Co., and New York: 15 East 16th Street, 1887. Price one shilling. 8vo. paper, pp. 20.

"History is a narrative of past events." Such was the bald and incomplete definition of this important study furnished to the scholars of our common schools forty years ago. A letter in the first of these pamphlets defines history as "simply the record of human experience." A still better definition is that "history is philosophy teaching by example." Yet none of these definitions, however terse and expressive, so fully explain this study in such a way as to sufficiently impress the mind of the reader with the grandeur, the significance and the scope of this great subject. A wider and more satisfactory explanation would seem to be that history is a description of the rise, progress and ultimate condition of states, rulers and people, presented in such a manner as to teach us what evils to avoid and what benefits to

adopt in the records of the past. It may not improperly be called a chart of civilization, showing the progressive stages of man from barbarism to the highest culture. It is a guide to the actions, motives and policy of the public men of past ages. It illustrates the advancement of science, the institution of law, the improvement of religion, the encouragement of humanity, philanthropy and morality, the spirit of discovery by which a more thorough knowledge of the remote quarters of the world is gained, and the securing of the rights, liberties and privileges of the people. It acts as the motive power of human progress, and whether advancing with railroad speed or the slower action of the stage-coach, its movement, with but one exception (the destruction of the Western Roman Empire, from the effect of which it took Europe centuries to recover) has been ever onward in the right direction. Its lessons appeal with equal force to individual as well as to national life, tending to the prevention of vice and the promotion of virtue. It is at once a mirror of past life and a great object lesson for the better life of the future.

For these reasons, if for no others, should the study of history in all its departments, ethnology, archaeology, biography, chronology, genealogy and other forms and branches, be fostered, encouraged and in every way promoted by all of our institutions of learning. The first of the works under notice describes the methods of historical study adopted in many of the American colleges—Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins and Michigan Universities as well as the female colleges of Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and Bryn Mawr. About forty pages of the work are devoted to the system of historical instruction at Harvard, including notices of Professors Sparks, Bowen, Torrey, Felton, Gurney and Adams and their methods. It is a matter of some surprise that Harvard, the oldest and best endowed of all American universities, should have had no organized department of history for the first two centuries of its existence, and that the first professorship in history was not instituted till 1839 with Professor Jared Sparks in the chair, to whom this great study owes its first prominent development. A complete list of the presidents of Harvard with the length of their terms of service and their ages when elected is given on page 15; the longest in service being President Edward Holyoke, 32 years, from 1737 to 1769. The efforts of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge to promote the study of history are favorably mentioned, and high praise is awarded to Mr. Justin Winsor for his admirable management of the library.

The description of historical study at Yale includes the systems of Professors Wheeler and Dexter. That at Columbia contains an extended sketch of the life and methods of Professor Franz Lieber, who is mentioned in the highest terms. Professors Vardill, Anthon, McVickar and Burgess are also favorably mentioned. It is a fact worthy of notice that Columbia College was the first in this country to institute a professorship of history. This was in 1775, when John Vardill was made "professor of history and languages." The study of history in the great west, which is this year to celebrate the centennial of its first settlement, is exemplified in an account of Michigan University, one of the oldest of the western collegiate institutions. In this university is exhibited a rare spirit of toleration by the fact that six of the original professorships were given to the Roman Catholic bishop of the then territory of Michigan, Gabriel Richard. A description of the life and services of Professors Andrew D. White and Charles Kendall Adams appears in this chapter. In the description of Cornell University a sketch of its founder, Hon. Ezra Cornell, is presented, and the labors of professors A. D. White and C. K. Adams before noticed who had become successively presidents of this institution, together with those of James Anthony Froude (who lectured here) and Professors Goldwin Smith, William C. Russell, William D. Wilson, George W. Greene, Moses C. Tyler and Herbert Tuttle, are honorably mentioned. The sixth chapter is devoted to the system of historical instruction at Johns Hopkins University. These six colleges are probably selected as examples of the best institutions for historic culture in the country; yet one is tempted to inquire why Brown University, one of the oldest and most prominent of collegiate institutions, was omitted. The seventh chapter gives a brief account of the four colleges for women before mentioned. The eighth chapter is a general essay on American history in schools, colleges and universities, by Francis Newton Thorpe, Ph.D., in which defects are pointed out and suggestions for improvement given. The ninth is a short chapter in which an account of the study of history and political science in the Washington High School, by E. R. L. Gould, Ph.D., is presented. The work concludes with a series of statistical tables by Col. Carroll D. Wright, in which the principal facts relating to the study of history in American colleges are exhibited. The illustrations consist of

representations of the interiors of libraries and lecture rooms. The work shows in its preparation much judgment, care and labor.

I have left myself so little space that I cannot speak as it deserves of the smaller of these pamphlets, which is a short essay on historical culture in the English public schools, in which the subject is treated in an intelligent manner by Mr. Browning. The author urges, with much propriety, the importance of the study of universal history and the study of political science. He protests with some justice against treating history in a picturesque or topical manner, his reasoning being that it is not so much the event that should be impressed on the mind of the pupil as the effect and consequence of the event. His statement that "many of the most striking scenes in history never took place" is perhaps a little too broadly made. In regard to historical authors Mr. Browning very justly recommends the study of Gibbon as necessary to a thorough historical education.

By *Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston.*

The History of Milton, Mass., 1640 to 1887. Edited by A. K. TEELE. 8vo. pp. 682. Price \$3 cloth, \$4 half-morocco. For sale by Messrs. Clarke & Carruth, Boston, Mass.

Milton is for many reasons one of the most interesting towns in Massachusetts, and it is well that its history has been written before all the elder inhabitants, in whose memories old traditions and facts lie stored, have passed away. This history covers a great deal of ground and treats of many subjects. First in every sense comes what might be called the *natural* history of the town; the rare beauty of its situation between sea shore and country; its river to which the Charles pays tribute; its Blue Hills which give a name to the State they adorn: the unrivalled beauty of the views from its various heights; its quarries, its water power and its flora. The Indian life in the town, including the settlement of Punkapoag, is noticed; and letters are given from Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull explaining the meaning of the Indian name, Unquetyquisset, and settling the origin of the name Massachusetts. An account follows of the early inhabitants of Dorchester, who settled on the south of the river before the incorporation, with an ancient plan showing the location of their grants, and the first tax lists. There are notices of several of the old families, and of some of the more distinguished inhabitants, as Gov. Hutchinson, Gov. Belcher, Rev. Joseph Emerson, Rev. Samuel May, Rev. Peter Thacher, Gov. Robbins, Gen. Sumner, &c. There are chapters on old houses and landmarks, on highways and byways, and in connection with these last is a most excellent historical map showing all the old houses and roads; all the roads being dated, and the earlier ones so carefully distinguished that they can be detected at once. A chapter on "First Things" claims for Milton several useful inventions or "introductions" besides the railway, paper mill, chocolate mill and grist mill which have always been allowed to her. A recent reviewer speaks of the Grist Mill as belonging to Milton "by construction" only, as it is on the Dorchester side of the river; but as it was set off to Milton by the original act of incorporation in 1662, has always been and still is, taxed in that town, it seems as if Milton's claim might be regarded as more than a constructive one.

The famous Suffolk resolves are given in full, the only satisfactory thing to do in such cases. In a monumental work like a town history space should not be considered in comparison with the preservation in completeness and under one cover of all important documents. The chapter on the proceedings relating to small-pox in 1809 will probably be a surprise to all but the very few who have seen the now rare pamphlet which was printed and distributed by the town at the time. We would gladly have seen the whole proceedings reprinted. The History of Milton Cemetery is reprinted with some alterations from a pamphlet issued several years ago; and the military record of the town has of course a good deal of space devoted to it, with a notice of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, killed at Sudbury. There is also a very amusing account, hitherto unpublished, of a letter written to Gov. Hutchinson by some of his Milton neighbors on his departure for England, and the way in which the town "took them to Task" for it! Rev. Peter Thacher's diary is printed for the first time, but unfortunately its owner "has seen fit" to withhold parts of it. Rev. Dr. Teele, the *Editor* as he modestly calls himself, claims as discoveries the following, among others:—

1. The probability that the First-Meeting House was on Milton Hill.
2. The fact that a ministerial house was built on the Robert Vose lot in 1663.
3. The fact that the tract of land in the southwest part of the town, about 340 acres, was obtained from Braintree in 1754.

The illustrations, which are numerous, are extremely good, and the maps, though small, are clear and distinct. The History was printed in accordance with a vote of the Town in 1884, appointing Albert K. Teele, James M. Robbins, Charles Breck, and Edmund J. Baker a committee for procuring the writing and publishing the History. Mr. Robbins died while the work was in progress, but not before he had examined and approved the first nine chapters of the book.

By Miss Emma F. Ware of Milton, Mass.

How to write the History of a Family. A Guide for the Genealogist. By W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 12mo. pp. vi.+206. Price \$2.

We have rarely passed two or three hours more agreeably or profitably than in perusing this book, which not only contains a great many important and useful suggestions to the compiler of a family history, but very valuable lists of the numerous sources from which genealogical matter is to be obtained in England, with much information as to the means of getting at these sources, whether printed or manuscript. The chapters on the surname, heraldry, kinship and systems of genealogy alone are sufficient to entitle the author to the thanks of every true genealogist, and yet these chapters, full of much needed instruction and common sense directions as they are, precede others of still more value, and which none but an experienced, practical and scholarly genealogist could have written. Mr. Phillimore shows that he is well acquainted with the methods of investigation in America; and his familiarity with our prominent publications and standard authorities will attract the attention of the reader. In illustrating the "Register method" he introduces a portion of the pedigree of Dean, as published in the REGISTER for 1883, showing the descent of its present editor. He acknowledges in his preface indebtedness to Mr. Henry F. Waters, the Society's agent in England, and to other well known and accomplished genealogists.

It is a "consummation devoutly to be wished" that every author of a family history might be able to follow the plan which Mr. Phillimore outlines, as it would result in a most thorough and complete work, but we fear that often a lack of means, if not of material, will render this impracticable. On page 59 it is suggested that it is well to give a list of books and records examined without result, as well as of those from which matter was obtained; the only objection to this is, that it is possible that some clue might escape the most patient investigator, which by chance another would find. If a person proposes to write the history of a family, we can think of no better preparation for him than to read carefully Mr. Phillimore's book, which will be of the greatest assistance to all such, both in the old world and the new. There is a good index, and the print is excellent.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

Papers of the California Historical Society. Vol. I. Part II. History of the College of California. By SAMUEL H. WILEY, D.D. San Francisco: California Historical Society. 1887. Paper. 8vo. pp. 440.

The author of this valuable history of the career of the College of California, now merged in the University of California, was from the very start an earnest and persistent worker in the cause to which he gave so large a share of his attention and influence. Himself a graduate of Dartmouth, he was fully equipped for the task; yet, not content with his own ideas, he sought and received competent advice from the east, prominent among which was that of Rev. Dr. William M. Rogers, of Boston; Rev. Henry Durant, the first professor in the College; Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn.; and the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education in the West.

How labors were expended, the preparatory school started, various sites examined, funds sought and secured, the college chartered, officered and opened, young men educated and graduated, the public instructed through the press, other departments crystallized in the college town, till the University evolved, is delightfully told in these pages of Dr. Wiley, who forgets not the historic duty of a list of the members, of the board of trustees, of the faculty and teachers, of its graduates and those upon whom honorary degrees were conferred. It is a remarkable record for fifteen years, 1855-1870.

The appendix is devoted to a series of able, instructive and important papers, consisting of commencement, anniversary and association orations from eminent

men, a poem from Bret Harte, a list of resident graduates in the State of various colleges throughout the United States, and a copious index. The first part of this volume was noticed by us last July.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

The Cavaliers and Roundheads of Barbados, 1650-1652. With some Account of the Early History of Barbados. By N. DARNELL DAVIS. "Argosy" Press: Georgetown, British Guiana. 1887. 8vo. pp. viii.+261.

In a previous issue of this periodical, January, 1885, a short review of a sketch bearing the above title was presented to our readers, and the author, profiting by the accumulations of additional material, has expanded his first narrative to the larger proportions of a bound volume of nearly three hundred pages. The author, Mr. Darnell Davis, is an officer in Her Majesty's customs service at Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, and he brings to this work the talents of an expert antiquary, as we have before had occasion to speak of his archæological labors. The writer is cognizant of his constant and valuable contributions to the history of the colonial possessions of England on the Atlantic Coast as they have appeared in local publications, and also aware of his generous assistance to American students in respect to questions of mutual interest to these islands and the settlement of New England. The relations which existed between these colonial possessions during the sixteenth century were more intimate than is generally supposed, and the volume before us brings this out in several ways. These islands were often but the stepping stones for emigrants bound for New England—often they became prolonged abiding places. The subject of the volume is sufficiently indicated by the title, and the author, with a mine of references at his command to fortify his position, describes in an interesting narrative the varying fortunes of the two political factions in Barbados during the troublous times of the civil war. In that remote colony party spirit ran as high as in the old country, and each side made as much of their turn in power as their leaders did at the scene of action in England, and the author easily carries the reader through to the end by his graceful style of telling historical facts.

The typographical appearance and press-work of the book is most excellent, and with its uncut edges and ample margins is pleasant for a book-lover to behold. So many valuable documents are quoted and citations given, that it seems strange there should be no index, which would much enhance the value of the book, for it must become a reference book for future gleaners in this field.

By Charles E. Banks, M.D., of Portland, Me.

The First Epic of Our Country, by the Poet Conquistador of New Mexico, Captain Gaspar de Villagrà. By JOHN GILMARY SHEA. 8vo. pp. 16.

Oration on the Death of Gen. George Washington. Addressed to the Catholic Congregation of St. Mary's Church of Albany. By the Rev. MATTHEW O'BRIEN, Pastor of the Same. For February 22, 1800, the day appointed by Congress. From the Albany "Gazette," February 27, 1800. 8vo. pp. 8.

Account of the Voyage of the Ursulines to New Orleans in 1727. Translated by JOHN GILMARY SHEA. From the edition of the Original Manuscript printed in Shea's Cramoisy Series, 1829. 8vo. pp. 14.

Decreta Concilii Provincialis. Oregonensis I. Sancti Pauli habita diebus, 28-29 Februarii et 1 Martii, 1848. 8vo. pp. 7.

A glance at the four titles enumerated above will furnish tangible evidence that Dr. Shea, who for the past thirty years has been the great historical student in the field of Roman Catholic literature, is still doing yeoman service in his chosen field. No words can add to the reputation he has made already as a careful and intelligent recorder of events relating to the establishment of the Roman hierarchy in America. These four tracts are contributions he makes to that history, and they are not only valuable as records, but interesting for perusal. This is particularly so with the "Account of the Voyage of the Ursulines to New Orleans in 1727," an early journal of a transatlantic pilgrimage. The "First Epic of Our Country," by Captain Gaspar de Villagrà, a descriptive poem of thirty-four cantos, published in 1610, and relating in Castilian measures the Conquest of New Mexico. The sermon by Rev. Matthew O'Brien, D.D., on the "Death of George Washington," is a patriotic tribute to the first president.

By Charles E. Banks, M.D., of Portland, Me.

A History of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations with Persia. Marietta, Ohio: E. R. Alderman & Sons, Printers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 55.

This work is "compiled mainly from the official records and communications of the United States Government and from contemporary writings." In 1880, when the Koords invaded Persia, though there was then a treaty between that country and the United States, we had no diplomatic relations with it. The American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions had for some time a mission station at Oroomiah, a point attacked by the Koords. Though the missionaries were not molested by the invaders, this fact excited the hostility of the Persians. The Hon. Rufus R. Dawes, a member elect of the 47th Congress, whose sister, the wife of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Shedd, was with her husband, a missionary at Oroomiah, wrote on the 20th of November, 1880, to Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State at Washington, requesting that measures for the protection of the missionaries be taken. The British government was asked to extend its good offices in behalf of our countrymen, which was readily granted.

In February, 1882, two months after Mr. Dawes took his seat in Congress, he introduced a resolution of inquiry on the subject of diplomatic relations with Persia, and subsequently brought forward a bill to establish such relations. It met with obstacles, but Mr. Dawes pursued the matter with persistency, and overcoming many obstacles, had the satisfaction of seeing in August, 1882, the bill passed by Congress and signed by the President. The first minister to Persia under this act was Hon. Samuel G. W. Benjamin, who has since published two works on Persia.

The work before us contains letters and other documents, giving a particular history of this interesting subject. Mr. Dawes has prefixed this address to his children: "It has seemed desirable that the records and papers here published should be placed in your hands in compact and durable form. The principal labor in preparing the papers has been assumed by your Mother."

Life of Amos A. Lawrence, with extracts from his Diary and Correspondence. By his son WILLIAM LAWRENCE. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888. 8vo. pp. x.+289. Price \$1.50.

This volume is an interesting and well-written memoir of an esteemed and prominent citizen, who while sustaining as a business man of marked ability and unswerving integrity the reputation of his father and uncles, was characterized by patriotism, public spirit, and an unselfish interest in the welfare of others. In his boyhood he spent some years at the old homestead of the Lawrences, in Groton, and had a love of nature and of country life, which he preserved throughout all his active and useful career. Graduating at Harvard University in 1835, he then resolved, as his journal records, to be a merchant, but at the same time to be something more, and in the midst of many responsibilities and cares he was always ready to give his time, as well as his means, to the sustaining of worthy institutions, and to the furtherance of beneficent purposes. The chapters relating to the great struggle in Kansas between freedom and slavery are of historical value, and Mr. Lawrence, as treasurer of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Association, did as much, if not more than any other individual to place Kansas in the list of free states, often supplying thousands of dollars to save the cause from failure, and devoting all his energies to it. In recognition of his services, the city of Lawrence, in Kansas, was named for him, and the people of that state would gladly have shown him other honors. Conservative by nature, he was ever ready to use all lawful and honorable means to accomplish what he believed the best interests of the country demanded, but manfully withstood whatever was unlawful, and disloyal to the constitution. During the war Mr. Lawrence took an active part in public affairs, and did all in his power for the preservation of the Union by assisting in the raising of troops, and in many other ways. He was the founder of Lawrence University in Wisconsin, and an early benefactor of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, to which he presented the fine building known as Lawrence Hall, with the land on which it stands. The erection of Memorial Hall at Harvard University was due largely to his efforts, and with his brother William he built the Church of Our Saviour at Longwood. Limited space will not permit us to refer to his many other good works, nor to the events of his amiable private life. We cannot close this brief notice without mentioning that the memoir contains numerous extracts from his Journal, which he kept from boyhood, and that these add much to the interest of the book.

The volume is enriched with two portraits of Mr. Lawrence, and with views of several buildings, and it is hardly necessary to say that it is admirably printed, and presents an attractive appearance.

Mr. William Lawrence has most ably and faithfully discharged his filial duty as the biographer of his worthy father.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

Proceedings of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. With the Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Executive Committee, and Prof. James D. Butler's Memorial Address on Alexander Mitchell. Madison, Wis.: Democrat Printing Company. 1888. 8vo. pp. 65. With a portrait of Hon. Alexander Mitchell.

The Wisconsin Historical Society is one of the most active and successful historical societies in this country. Its library now contains 60,722 volumes and 62,727 pamphlets, gathered in thirty-four years. The Society has long made a specialty of collecting western newspapers and historical manuscript relating to the west. The number of bound volumes of newspapers of all kinds in the library is 5,240. A new department has been instituted during the last year, that of Wisconsin authorship, and an effort has been made to collect the works of natives and residents of that State, in order to form "a permanent exposition of the products of Wisconsin intellect." This project has met with remarkable success.

The State of Wisconsin now furnishes the Society accommodations for its library in the State Capitol, but as that building cannot be enlarged without marring its symmetry, the executive committee of the Society look to a not far distant future when their collections will need to be housed in a separate building fitted especially for their uses, and not dependent on the bounty of the State. "The hopes of the Society," they say, "should set strongly in the direction of adequate endowment by private munificence, that we may be better enabled to serve the public by ceasing to be a pensioner on its bounty." They state that "public benefactions of this character have been peculiarly numerous throughout the United States during 1887," and cite many examples in different parts of the Union, among them those of three members of the Society that publishes the REGISTER, namely, James Phinney Baxter, to the Maine Historical Society and the Portland Public Library; Frederick H. Rindge, to the City of Cambridge; and Jonas G. Clark, to the Clark University at Worcester. We hope that the Wisconsin Historical Society will before long have a building of its own adequate to its present and prospective wants, and that it will continue to add to its historical treasures in the same ratio as in the past, and even greater.

Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. XV. Paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia, R. E. Lee, General Confederate States Army, Commanding, Surrendered at Appomattox Court-house, April 9, 1865, to Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States. Now first printed from the duplicate originals in the Archives of the Southern Historical Society. Edited, with Introduction, by R. A. Brock, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va. Published by the Society. 1887. 8vo. pp. 508.

The place in human history occupied by the Confederate States was earned by the achievements of its soldiers. However wise was its statesmanship, its legislation or its jurisprudence, the interest of mankind has centred upon the gallant and heroic career of its armies, and there it will remain. Most opportune and worthy is this handsomely and plainly printed volume, placing upon record the names of the final actors in the momentous struggle and the several positions they each held. As the noble families of England trace their descent from the roll of Battle Abbey, so future generations at the South will point, with proud satisfaction, to the name of their ancestor on this parole list.

In the Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, Mr. R. A. Brock, the compilation, as he modestly terms it, secured the service of an accomplished editor, who has added to the dry and barren character of such long lists an introduction explanatory of the history of the Parole, and the events immediately preceding and succeeding the surrender; foot notes, where needed, give intelligent explanation, and a copious index, itself of ten closely printed pages, crowns the work. No library of works on the late war can be complete without this volume, which we commend to historical students as valuable for its reliability and accuracy.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Memorial of James Thompson, of Charlestown, Mass., 1630-1642, and Woburn, Mass., 1642-1682; and of Eight Generations of his Descendants. By Rev. LEANDER THOMPSON, A.M. Boston: Press of L. Barta & Co. 1887. 8vo. pp. 246. For sale by the Thompson Memorial Association, E. E. Thompson, Sec'y, Woburn, Mass. Price \$3.

The Thompson Memorial is a history of one branch of this quite common name. The immigrant James Thompson was one of the earliest settlers and a member of the first board of selectmen of the town of Woburn. His son Jonathan Thompson was the first male school teacher employed under the authority of the town; and Woburn's most distinguished native, and the most eminent member of the family, is Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford. This celebrated man was born in Woburn, March 26, 1753, and died in Paris, France, August 21, 1814. His birth-place, still standing in that part of the town known as North Woburn, was purchased by the Rumford Historical Association, organized in 1877, and is now the depository of a library and whatever illustrates his career or times.

Other members of this essentially Woburn family of Thompsons have been distinguished and useful citizens—notably Samuel Thompson, Esquire, who died in Woburn, August 17, 1820, aged 88; chronicler, soldier, deacon, public officer, land-surveyor and magistrate; much employed in his day on important town and state business, and a man of extensive local influence. His numerous papers and manuscripts, still preserved, are a mine of information. [See REGISTER, xxxiv. 397-401.]

The style of the work is a model of literary excellence; its plan is simple and clear, and is well adapted to the narrative style of composition adopted, which adds greatly to its interest to the average reader. Another improvement in this work commends itself to genealogists. The expense of publication is shared altogether by a family association, and the author is relieved of all responsibility beyond the preparation of his manuscript and overseeing its passage through the press.

The book contains a number of illustrations, is well printed and indexed, and is a credit to all who have been connected with its publication.

By William R. Cutter, Librarian of Woburn Public Library.

Rhode Island Census, 1885. AMOS PERRY, Superintendent of the Census. Providence: E. L. Freeman & Son. 1887. 8vo. pp. 649.

Those who use this book will find here all the statistics that one expects to find in such reports. The tables and observations concerning the population, manufactures, agriculture, fisheries and vital statistics of Rhode Island show that Mr. Perry has done this part of his work in the most thorough and conscientious manner. No one will fail to find here all the information on these subjects that is required. But they will find much more. One of the most striking additions to the usual census reports is that relating to the history and topography of the state. "The superintendent of the Census," Mr. Perry informs us, "is required to furnish such an account of the natural features of the state and of its historical events as will throw light on the statistical tables given in subsequent pages. This is doubtless because certain natural features and historical events have a direct bearing on the results that appear in the tables, and should therefore be brought to view in connection with them. As we should not try to understand the social and industrial statistics of a foreign country without the lights of geography and history, we are not disposed to try the experiment at home. The hills, valleys, streams and waterfalls; the climate, soil and ample harbors, offering various advantages for commerce, agriculture and manufactures, as well as its early commercial spirit and enterprises, have exerted and will continue to exert a strong influence in determining the character and policy of the state." As in the purely statistical portion of this volume, so also in his report on these other subjects, Mr. Perry has shown industry, fidelity and zeal. The book may confidently be referred to as a model Census Report.

The Founders of Ohio. Brief Sketches of the Forty-Eight Pioneers, who under Command of General Rufus Putnam landed at the mouth of Muskingum River on the Seventh of April, 1788, and commenced the first White Settlement in the North-West Territory. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1886. 8vo. pp. 28.

The title-page shows the contents of this pamphlet. It gives much information that will interest those who attend the centenary commemoration at Marietta on the 7th of this month, as well as others who wish to learn the history of the settlement of the old North-West Territory.

A Few Incidents in the Life of Professor James P. Espy. By his niece, Mrs. L. M. MOREHEAD. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., Printers. 1888. 12mo. pp. 23.

Prof. Espy's "Theory of Storms" was broached about half a century ago. It attracted much attention from the scientific world as well as from the general public, and had an important influence on the study of meteorology. The late Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, remarked to Mrs. Morehead: "There is no question in my mind that Prof. Espy should be considered the father of the present signal service of the United States, his 'Theory of Storms' having led the way to its establishment and present success." The book before us preserves many interesting incidents in the life of this public benefactor.

Celebrations of the Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Anniversaries of the Admission of California into the Union, by the Society of California Pioneers, held at Sausalito, Marin County, September 9, 1886, and at Camp Taylor, Marin County, September 9, 1887. San Francisco: Frank Eastman & Co., Printers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 49.

The proceedings of the Society of California Pioneers at these celebrations, which are printed in this pamphlet, are very interesting. At that in 1886 a poem, "The Pioneers of '49," by Mr. F. E. Cheever, was read by him. In 1887, a poem, "Argonaut Memories," by Col. G. Douglas Brewerton, was read, and an oration was delivered by Hon. Thomas H. Laine. Speeches, banquets and dancing also enlivened the occasions.

Genealogy of the Sharpless Family, descended from John and Jane Sharpless, settlers near Chester, Pennsylvania, 1682, together with an Account of the English Ancestry of the Family. Compiled by GILBERT COPE. Published for the Family under the auspices of the Bicentennial Committee, Philadelphia. 1887. 4to. pp. 1333.

A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family in England and America, Thirteen Generations. 1520-1887. By FREDERICK ODELL CONANT. Privately printed. Portland, Maine. 1887. 8vo. pp. xvi.+640. Price \$5.00 in cloth, or \$5.25 postpaid.

Pedigree of Ludlow of Hill Deverill, co. Wilts. Tabular pedigree 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Privately printed in 1884.

A History of the Dorchester Pope Family, 1634-1888. With Sketches of other Popes in England and America. By CHARLES HENRY POPE. Boston: Published by the Author at 79 Franklin St. 1888. 8vo. pp. 340. Price \$3.50.

The Family of John Stone, one of the first Settlers of Guilford, Conn. By WILLIAM L. STONE, 2d. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons. 1888. pp. 184. Price \$3.

The Nicoll Family of Orange County, New York. Sm. 4to. pp. 62. Douglas Taylor, Printer, New York. 1886. Privately printed.

Genealogy of the Andrews of Taunton and Stoughton, Mass., descendants of John and Hannah Andrews, of Boston, Massachusetts, 1656 to 1886. Compiled by Lieut. GEORGE ANDREWS, U. S. Army, Adjutant of 25th Infantry. 1887. 8vo. pp. 156. Price in cloth \$1.50, in paper \$1.25.

Ancestry and Descendants of Lewis Dodd and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Dodd. C. C. BALDWIN, Cleveland, O. 8vo. pp. 11. Privately printed. 1887.

Pedigree of King, of Salem, Essex County, Mass., 1595-1887. Five Lines of Descent. Traced by RUFUS KING. 1887. Tabular Pedigree. 100 copies printed.

Elder John Prince, of Hull, Mass. A Memorial, Biographical and Genealogical. By GEORGE PRINCE. 12mo. pp. 32. Published by the Author. 1888.

Descendants of Henry Hutchinson. Compiled by EDMUND D. BARBOUR. Boston: 1888. Tabular Pedigree.

Some Meriams and Their Connection with other Families. By RUFUS N. MERRIAM, Worcester, Mass.: Private, Press of Franklin P. Rice. 1888. 8vo. pp. 52.

Dart Genealogy. By WILLIAM C. SHARPE. Seymour, Conn.: Record Steam Print. 1888. 12mo. pp. 16.

Genealogy of the Jenks Family of Newport, N. H. Compiled by GEORGE E. JENKS, of Concord, N. H.

Proceedings of the first Munson Family Reunion, held in the City of New Haven, Wednesday, August 17, 1887. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 88.

Historical Address at the First Munson Family Reunion, August 17, 1887. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor. 1887. 8vo. pp. 56.

The Early Caldwells, Nottingham, England. By AUGUSTINE CALDWELL. Ipswich, Mass. 1888. Broadside 9½ in. by 18 in.

Genealogy of Thomas Pope (1608-1683) and some of his Descendants. By FRANKLIN LEONARD POPE. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1888. 8vo. pp. 22.

We continue in this number our quarterly notices of recent publications.

The first book on our list, a bulky volume of over thirteen hundred pages, is on the Sharpless family. The American family is descended from John Sharples, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1682. One of the earliest genealogies printed in this country was an account of this family, by Joseph Sharpless, published in 1816. The present book is by Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa., an experienced genealogist, author of several valuable works. The bicentenary of the settlement of John Sharples in America, was celebrated at West Chester, Pa., August 24, 1882, less than six years ago, on which occasion a resolution was passed appointing a committee to "prepare and publish a memorial of the event and an extension of the genealogy." The professional services of Mr. Cope, who "by years of research had collected such complete" genealogical data relating to this family "as could no where else be found in the state," were engaged for this work, and the volume before us is evidence that the selection of the committee was the best that could be made. At one of the meetings of the committee it was voted that the services of Henry Fishwick, F.S.A., an able English antiquary, should be engaged to make researches into the early history of the family prior to the emigration. Col. Fishwick, besides furnishing other information, wrote a chapter on the Sharples Family of Lancashire, England, which Mr. Cope has here printed. In 1878, a few years before the bicentenary commemoration, Mr. Henry W. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, employed the late Col. Joseph L. Chester, D.C.L., to make an investigation, and his report is also printed in this volume. Mr. Cope has used other materials relating to the history of the English family. The American portion of the work is very fully carried out, descendants in the female as well as the male line being included. The biography, as well as the genealogy of the family, is deserving of praise for its fulness and minuteness. The book is handsomely printed on heavy white paper, with large type and a wide margin. It is illustrated with well executed views, fac-similes of ancient documents, plans and portraits. It is a good example of what can be done by a family to preserve its history by a liberal outlay of money with the assistance of a competent genealogist. The book has a very full index.

The next book, the Conant genealogy, is mainly devoted to the descendants of Roger Conant, a prominent character in the early history of New England, of whom a memoir by the late Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., was printed in the REGISTER for July and October, 1848. Roger Conant was a native of East Budleigh in Devonshire where he was baptized, April 9, 1592. A brother of Roger, the Rev. John Conant, rector of Lymington, was distinguished as a Puritan divine and author. Mr. Conant has caused recent researches to be made in England, and has been fortunate in the antiquary employed and in the results he has obtained. New and interesting matter concerning Roger Conant, his ancestors and other kindred, has been obtained. The author has been collecting, as his leisure afforded him time, for the last nine years, materials for the genealogy of the Conant family, and four years ago, published in tabular form a "Pedigree of the Conant Family," embracing "eight generations and giving the names of about six hundred descendants of Roger Conant." This pedigree was noticed by us in April, 1884. The book now before us, a handsome octavo of about six hundred and fifty pages, contains the records of 837 families, descendants of Roger Conant, besides records of descendants of George Conant, who came from Exeter, England, about the year 1716, and settled at Plymouth, Mass., and a number of families by the names of Connet, Connett and Connit, whose ancestry has not been traced beyond the last century. The book shows excellent taste, and great industry in the collection of facts. It is arranged substantially on the REGISTER plan and has full indexes of the Conants, of other surnames and of places. It is illustrated with facsimiles of three ancient documents, namely, an indenture, dated Nov. 25, 1529, a document in the hand-writing and bearing the signature of Roger Conant, and the will of his son Lot,

signed by him as a witness. It has also views of places in England with which the Conants were associated, many portraits, numerous facsimiles of autographs and other embellishments.

The Ludlow tabular pedigree was compiled by Messrs. G. D. Scull and Henry Hungerford Ludlow-Bruges. The family has an interest for both Englishmen and Americans, the famous Edmund Ludlow being a member, as was also Roger Ludlow deputy governor of Massachusetts in its early colonial days. A portion of this table has been reduced to REGISTER form and is printed in the present number of the REGISTER among Waters's Gleanings.

The Pope Genealogy, though intended for a history of the Popes of Dorchester, has an appendix devoted to other families of that name and "Notes upon several intermarrying families." The article on the Plymouth Popes by Mr. Franklin L. Pope in the REGISTER for January has been reprinted here. The author of this book, the Rev. Charles H. Pope, has been indefatigable in collecting facts, and has visited England in pursuit of genealogical information, with gratifying results. The Rev. Mr. Pope has arranged the material so laboriously collected in a clear and intelligent manner, and has had it printed in a handsome octavo volume with clear type and good paper. The book is well indexed. A view of the "New Hospital in Plymouth," which stood till the year 1859, and in which the colony that settled at Dorchester, Mass., kept "a solemn day of fasting," in March, 1629-30, previous to their embarkation for New England, makes a frontispiece to the volume.

The Stone genealogy is devoted to the descendants of John Stone, an early settler of Guilford, Ct. Among the distinguished personages belonging to this family was the late Col. William Leete Stone, editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, and author of the Life of Brant and other biographical and historical works. The author of the present work is William Leete Stone, 2d, son of the preceding, himself a well known historical writer. The book is well written, full in details and clear in its arrangement. It is handsomely printed by Messrs. Joel Munsell's Sons, of Albany, N. Y., and is embellished by a portrait of Col. Stone and views of the Old Stone House in Guilford, said to have been built in 1639. The publishers have a few copies on hand after supplying subscribers, which they will sell for the present at the subscription price, three dollars.

The book on the Nicoll family was compiled by the late Chief Engineer William N. Nicoll, U.S.N., who died July 2, 1887. It was privately printed for distribution among his friends. It is a well prepared book, elegantly printed, and illustrated by views of residences and facsimiles of autographs. Only a small edition was printed.

The Andrews Memorial, by Lieut. Andrews, U.S.A., of Fort Snelling, Minn., is devoted to the history of John Andrews, of Boston, Mass., and his descendants. The basis of this book, as the author informs us, is a record in an old Family Bible, which says: "John Andrews a sea-cooper, from Wales, came to America about the year 1663, married Susannah White in Boston, by whom he had John, Samuel and Edmond." The information found in the Bible record is printed here in tabular form. Lieut. Andrews by his researches has extended this brief pedigree, so as to give us the names and records of nearly nine hundred descendants. The records of many of the individuals are very full. The book is well arranged, well printed and well indexed.

The Dodd book which is privately printed was partly reprinted from the Supplement to Judge Baldwin's book on the Baldwin Family. This Supplement is now in press. The book before us is embellished with a portrait of B. L. Dodd, A.M., M.D., who prefaces the reprint with an address to his relatives.

The King pedigree is a large table 22 in. by 27½ in. in size, folded and secured in a portfolio. It is devoted to the descendants of William and Dorothy King, of Salem, on whose children, Mr. Waters wrote an article for the Essex Institute, in 1880, which was reprinted as a pamphlet. Five lines of descent are carried out in this table, which is the work of Mr. Rufus King, of Yonkers, N. Y., who has bestowed much time in investigating this family.

The memorial of Elder John Prince and his descendants relates to a family of whom the most distinguished member was the Rev. Thomas Prince, pastor of the Old South Church and compiler of the *New England Chronology*. A tabular pedigree of this family, by Samuel G. Drake, the historian of Boston, was printed in the REGISTER for October, 1851. The author of this book, Mr. George Prince, a skilful antiquary, has added much to the information contained in Mr. Drake's article, and has brought down the lines to the present time.

The Hutchinson tabular pedigree is on a sheet 14½ in. by 24 in., and is folded and enclosed in a portfolio. It gives the descendants of Henry Hutchinson, of Boston, born 1763, died 1833, to the fifth generation. Mr. Barbour the compiler is a grandson.

The title of the next work, "Some Meriams and their connection with other Families," truly represents the contents of the pamphlet. It gives the genealogical record of various families by that name in this country, and shows their connection with those of other surnames. Much matter relating to their family history is here collected and arranged and compactly printed.

The Dart pamphlet is by Mr. William C. Sharpe, author of genealogies of the Seymour and Sharp families. It was prepared at the request of the descendants of Joseph Dart of Stratford, Ct. The earliest person of the name in this country, here recorded, is Richard Dart, who was at New London, Ct., as early as 1644, some of whose descendants are here given.

The Jenks pamphlet is devoted to one branch of the descendants of Joseph Jenks, the ingenious mechanician, of whom an account by his distinguished descendant, the Rev. William Jenks, D.D., is printed in the REGISTER, vol. ix. pp. 201-6. The line here traced descends from Jeremiah Jenks of the sixth generation, who settled at Newport, N. H., just previous to the Revolution. The author was formerly one of the proprietors of the *New Hampshire Statesman*.

A reunion of the Munson family was held at New Haven last fall, it being the quarter millenary of the arrival in New England of the emigrant ancestor of this family, Lieut. Thomas Munson. The next pamphlet in this list contains the proceedings on that interesting occasion. The Historical Address was by the Rev. Myron A. Munson, M.A. It gave a full and interesting memoir of Lieut. Munson, and sketches of some of his more distinguished descendants, a contribution not only to the history of the family, but also to that of the Colony.

The next pamphlet contains the Rev. Mr. Munson's Historical Address, reprinted from the preceding.

The broadside on the Early Caldwells is by the Rev. Augustine Caldwell, pastor of the church at Coventryville, N. Y., whose praiseworthy work in preserving materials for the history of Ipswich, Mass., has more than once been commended in these pages. It is in the form of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, dated Nottingham, England, Aug. 20, 1885, to his friends at home. It gives an account of his visit to various parts of England, and preserves the genealogical facts concerning the Caldwells which he gathered while there.

The Pope pamphlet is a reprint from the REGISTER for January.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY TO MARCH 1, 1888.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Collections of the Bostonian Society. Vol. I. No. 2. Abel Bowen. By William Henry Whitmore. Price seventy-five cents. Boston: Old State House. 1887. 8vo. pp. 56+.

Prytaneum Bostoniense.—Examination of Mr. William H. Whitmore's Old State House Memorial, and reply to his Appendix N. By George H. Moore, LL.D. Second edition, with additions. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. The Old Corner Book Store. 1887. 8vo. pp. 40.

Groton Historical Series. Vol. II. No. 1. A list of representatives from the town of Concord from the Colonial period to the present time, with the dates of their election and terms of service, including also the names of certain other officers, 1672-1887. Groton, Mass. 1887. 8vo. pp. 38.

The Colonial Laws of Massachusetts. Reprinted from the edition of 1672, with the supplements through 1686. Published by order of the City Council of Boston, under the supervision of William H. Whitmore, Record Commissioner. Containing a new and complete Index. Boston. 1887. 8vo. pp. 395.

Christianity the Key to the Character and Career of Washington. A discourse delivered before the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association of the Union at Pohick Church, Truro Parish, Fairfax County, Virginia, on the thirtieth day of May, 1886. By Philip Slaughtcr, D.D., Historiographer of the Diocese of Virginia. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 2 and 3 Bible House. 8vo. pp. 48.

Diary and Orderly Book of Sergeant Jonathan Burton of Wilton, N. H., while in service in the army on Winter Hill, December 10, 1775—January 26, 1776; and of the same soldier as Lieutenant Jonathan Burton, while in the Canada Expedition at Mount Independence, August 1, 1776—November 29, 1776. Compiled and edited by Isaac W. Hammond, A.M. Concord, N. H.: Republican Press Association, 22 North Main Street. 1885. 8vo. pp. 38.

Inscriptions from the old Burying Ground at Lynnfield Centre. Copied by John T. Moulton. 8vo. pp. 11.

Sketch of Journalism in Fitchburg, Mass., by James F. D. Garfield. Fitchburg: Press of Blanchard and Brown. 1888. 8vo. pp. 24.

The History of Milton, Mass. 1640 to 1887. Edited by A. K. Teele. [1887] 8vo. pp. 668.

II. Other Publications.

History of the Handel and Haydn Society, founded A.D. 1815. From May 26, 1851, to May 29, 1865. By John S. Dwight. Vol. I. No. 3, containing chapters iv. to vii. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 24 Franklin Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 150-235, xv.

Record History and Description of the Bennington Battle Monument, and the ceremonies at the laying of the Corner Stone. August 16, 1887. Published by C. A. Pierce. Bennington, Vt. Folio, pp. 16.

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DEATHS.

Mrs. MARTHA WRIGHT McFADDEN died August 17, 1887, at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 89. Two hundred years ago, John Alden of Duxborough was laid to his rest, and in August of last year his grandchild of the fifth remove, Martha Wright McFadden, after more than nine and eighty years of beautiful living, passed peacefully into life eternal. So short a tale of descent is soon told. To the John and Priscilla of romance and history, of poetry and privation, were born eight children. Their second son Joseph married Mary Simmons, was one of the original settlers of Bridgewater, and in 1697 he died aged 73, leaving three sons. The second son Joseph married Hannah Dunham; they had seven children; and in 1747, in the 80th year of his age, he died. His second son, Eleazer, married in 1720, Martha Shaw, and died 1773, aged 79. His children were eight in number, the youngest being Timothy Alden, for fifty-nine years pastor of the church at Yarmouth, where, aged 92, he died in 1825. His son, Timothy, Jr., was the father of Martha, the subject of this sketch.

On the maternal side, also, her forefathers were part of the history of Massachusetts. Her mother, Elizabeth Wormsted, was a daughter of Captain Robert Wormsted, whose life reads like a romance; who at 21, fought at Bunker Hill; at 22, was with his regiment (Colonel John Glover's) at the crossing of the Delaware; and, after a series of adventures, was, at 28, lost with his ship off the Grand Bank, in 1782. About 1780 he had married Martha Shepherd, daughter of Captain John Shepherd (who was cast away on Block Island in 1761, and perished with all his men), and granddaughter of Captain Craft Wright, who had married Elizabeth Calley, daughter of one of the principal founders of St. Michael's Church, Marblehead.

When the young Timothy Alden, not long from Harvard, married Elizabeth Wormsted, they made their home with Mrs. Wormsted in Marblehead, and here was born, on the 19th of May, 1798, Martha Wright Alden, who, notwithstanding her Puritan descent, was christened in Saint Michael's, in

whose shadow so many of her ancestors slept.

In 1799 Mr. Alden removed his family to Portsmouth, N. H., where they remained until 1808, when they made Boston their home. In 1809 came a great sorrow; the death, at 50, of the beautiful, stately grandmother, whose gifts of beauty and wit were celebrated in a quaint acrostic written on her name, by Jonathan M. Sewall, which is still preserved together with an exquisite miniature. The death of Mrs. Wormsted gave an impetus to Mr. Alden's cherished plan of founding a college in the Far West, and after moves, first to New York, where in 1814 was first published "Alden's Collection of American Epitaphs," then to Newark, the great journey was decided on. It was a perilous undertaking, and a strange party to undertake it; the scholarly clergyman, whose heart was in his books; the frail beautiful mother, who had only been used to the elegancies of life; two daughters just blooming into womanhood; two stirring lads, and a baby girl; last, hardly least, faithful Betty, the devoted follower of her mistress's fortunes. After parting with dear friends and with many a luxury, for old china and massive furniture must be left behind, so high was the freight over the mountains, and so many books must be taken; the party was packed into the roomy family carriage, and, followed by the great "Conestoga" wagon, they set off on their long journey. After weeks of travel they reached Pittsburgh. Here they rested only long enough to secure passage on a keel-boat, which was slowly poled up the Allegheny river and French Creek, to their destination, Meadville, in Pennsylvania. Marietta, Ohio, had been suggested as the best field for Mr. Alden's Scholarship, but owing in part to the persuasions of Major Roger Alden, his kinsman, and Mr. Huidekoper, his friend, both of whom had been in the employ of the Holland Land Company, Meadville had been chosen; and the founding of Allegheny College was the result.

In 1818 Miss Alden was married to Patrick Farrelly, a member of Congress, and contemporary of John C. Calhoun. One son was born to them, Patrick Alden Farrelly, who was graduated at West Point in 1845, served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and met his death at Fort Washita, 1851. In 1826 Mr. Farrelly died. After a few years Mrs. Farrelly made Pittsburgh

her home, and in 1835 married Mr. John B. McFadden, to whose children she was mother in all but the tie of blood. In 1880 she was again a widow. On the 17th of August, 1887, she "slept with her fathers."

Remarkably beautiful, with a beauty age and death left almost unchanged; gifted as well in mind; with a low, sweet voice, a magnetism which made her loved by all, and great dignity of presence; all this was as nothing to the lovely soul that dwelt in her. Her many and great griefs but made her spirit the lovelier: she truly was "in the world, and not of the world"; she taught the beauty of a Christian life, by living it. Almost a part of the nation's history; her grandfather fought at Bunker Hill; her son in Mexico; while one, almost a son, died in battle May 5th, 1864; her memory abounded in the most delightful reminiscences, tales of old Puritan times; of the dignified Boston of the early nineteenth century; and of the history that was then being made; of the journey across the mountains; and of many an interesting story of her later life; remembering for more than three-quarters of a century, yet keenly alive to all the great questions of the present, she passed away, a perfect type of womanly sweetness.

By her grave stood many whose lives will always be the sadder for her loss; a sister, who had been as a child to her; daughters and a son, whom in her mature years she had taken for her own; grandchildren, who in baby-hood had nestled in her loving arms; and great-grandchildren, whose birth had been a comfort to her in the grief of her widowhood; these, and many more, arise and call her "Blessed."

Sewickley, Pa.

A. M. G.

Prof. OTIS FREDERICK MANSON, M.D., died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 25, 1888, aged 65. He was a son of Otis Manson, of Richmond, and was born in that city Oct. 10, 1822. "As a lad he was a member for years of the Patrick Henry Literary and Debating Society, among whose members may be recalled the late Col. Thomas P. August, of soulful wit, and the earnest bibliomaniac and useful citizen, Thomas H. Wynne," a memoir of whom will be found in the REGISTER xxxi. 128. Otis F. Manson was graduated from the Medical Department of Hampden-Sidney College (now the Medical College of Virginia) at the age of 18, and settled soon after in Granville County, N. C. In 1862

he was commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate States Army, and placed in charge of a hospital in Richmond. He was subsequently appointed medical agent with the rank of major by the State of North Carolina, to afford relief to its troops in Virginia. These positions he continued ably to fill till the close of the war. He then settled at Richmond in the practice of his profession. On the 23d of January, 1869, he was appointed professor of Pathology and Physiology in the Medical College of Virginia, but in 1882 resigned, and was chosen professor emeritus of these chairs. His contributions to medical science have been numerous. He possessed a choice and valuable library in medical and general literature, numbering more than 2000 volumes. "Not only in his profession was Dr. Manson learned, but his accomplishments in other fields of investigation and branches of learning were varied and extensive." He was refined in his tastes, dignified in his bearing with a responsive nature abounding in sympathy and charity. (Abridged from an excellent memoir by Robert A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, in the *North Carolina Medical Journal*.)

Wilmington, February, 1888,

AUGUSTUS ELBRIDGE SANDERSON died of acute apoplexy, at Flemington, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Feb. 15th, 1888, aged 56 years. He was born in Littleton, Middlesex County, Mass., Feb. 15th, 1832, was the second in a family of six sons, of Ira and Asenath P. (Hatch) Sanderson. His ancestors for upwards of two and one half centuries have continued to reside in, what is now, Middlesex County. He was educated at the Mt. Vernon, N. H., Academy, now the McCulloch Institute; went to New Jersey in 1854, taught school at Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., but soon entered the law office of the Hon. M. D. Trefren, and in 1858-

was admitted to the New Jersey Bar. He continued to reside and practise his profession at Lebanon, until the autumn of 1877, when he removed to Flemington, the county seat, where he resided until his death. For a number of years, he was Superintendent of Public Schools, and held various offices in town affairs. He held a commission of Captain of Infantry in the N. J. State Militia. In 1871 and 2 he represented his district in the N. J. Legislature, where he served upon the Judiciary and other important committees. In politics he was a democrat, and was for several years chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee. He was a consistent member and a deacon in the Reformed Church. He was Master of Stewart Lodge, A. F. and A. M., to which order he belonged for many years. On the 1st of April, 1881, he was appointed and commissioned, by Governor Ludlow, Law Judge of Hunterdon County, was re-appointed in 1886 for the second term of five years, and presided over the Widows and Orphans' Court, Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer, until his death. He married, Nov. 25, 1856, Miss Mary Adaline, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Natzler) Groendyke, of Lebanon. She and their six children, all of whom survived him, were born at Lebanon, except the last, who was born in Flemington,—viz. John G., Mary A., Helen A., Augustus L., Jennie A. and Jessie E. He was regarded as a gentleman of large experience, kind and gentle in his disposition, polite and accommodating in his manner, high-toned and honorable. His opinions were sound and clear, and he maintained well the dignity and integrity of the Bench.

His remains were interred at Lebanon with masonic honors.

IRA L. SANDERSON.

Fort Meade, Dakota.

ERRATA.—Vol. 42, p. 62, line 5 from bot., *after* pounds *insert* web is. P. 63, line 3, *for* & read .; line 5, *for* give read gine; line 6, *for* and read end; line 15, *dele* ; (semi-colon); line 23, *for* functi read funct. P. 65, line 9 from bot., *after* thousand *dele* and. P. 66, line 5, *for* Lewesham read Lewsham. P. 67, line 12 from bot., *for* debts read Delts, *for* truly read truely; line 13 from top, *for* Checkley read Chechley; line 18, *for* Randall read Randall; lines 26, 27 and 29, *for* Sedgwick read Sedgewick. P. 68, line 9 from bot., *after* oweth me *insert* and a small ring that I had at my Aunt Randall's funeral. P. 69, lines 13 and 15 from bot., *for* Typhed read Fyfhed; line 10 from bot., *for* granted to read granted by. P. 72, line 20, *for* Barkeing read Barking; line 30, *after* Grey *insert* my. P. 117, *after* line 5 *insert* Communicated. P. 124, lines 12 and 13, *insert* president of Cornell University *after* Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D., and *dele* president of Cornell University *after* Hon. Justin S. Morrill. P. 125, last line, *for* Fillimore read Phillimore. P. 132, col. 1, *after* l. 24, *insert* By C. H. C. Howard.

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Marshall P. Wilder

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY, 1888.

MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER.

By HAMILTON ANDREWS HILL, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

ON Wednesday, the 18th of January last, a large number of representative men were assembled in this city to listen to a commemorative discourse by the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, on the character and services of the late Marshall P. Wilder. The discourse was delivered by invitation of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was gladly opened for the occasion; and in the audience were many officers and members of other societies and institutions, in the management of whose affairs Mr. Wilder had taken an active and zealous part, and to whose prosperity and usefulness he had largely contributed. Perhaps no other citizen of Boston was ever prominently identified with so many, and such various interests as he had been, and for so long a time. During a residence here of more than sixty years, he had been an energetic and prominent business man; and he was also and equally well known in historical, agricultural, horticultural and philanthropic circles. It was fitting, therefore, that a portrayal of his life and character should be given in such a presence, and by a speaker eminently qualified to do justice to all his qualities of mind and heart. It is no less fitting that a sketch of his life should be presented in the pages of the REGISTER. In April, 1867 (vol. XXI. No. 2), they contained a memoir from the pen of Mr. John E. Sheppard; but Mr. Wilder had twenty years before him at that time in which to add to the record which he had already made, and to the reputation which he had achieved. We now propose to sketch briefly his completed life; in doing so, we shall of necessity repeat much that has already been said.

Marshall Pinckney Wilder was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, September 22, 1798. He was the eldest son of Mr. Samuel Locke Wilder of that town, and grand-nephew of the Rev. Samuel Locke, president of Harvard College from 1770 to 1773. Mr. Wilder, the

father, kept a country store; he was for thirteen years a member of the legislature of New Hampshire, and he held various important town offices. He was a warm Federalist in his political opinions, and the names which he bestowed upon his infant son are a reminder to us of the intense party strife which marked the period of his birth. Dr. Peabody says: "At that time John Marshall and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, both eminent in the Federalist ranks, and united in a mission to France with Elbridge Gerry, had been ousted with gross indignity by the French revolutionary government, while their Democratic colleague Gerry had been suffered to remain. A cry of indignation rang through the land; the rejected envoys became the twin idols of their party; and young Wilder, as I suppose, expressed his sense of the outrage inflicted on them, and of their transcendent merit, by conferring on his first born the two names thus inseparable, in honor with one of the great political parties, and in abuse by the other."*

Marshall was sent to the common school of his town at four years of age, and remained there until he was twelve, when he was entered at New Ipswich Academy. His father desired to give him a collegiate education, and to fit him for a profession; but he left it to him to decide when he was sixteen, whether he would go to college, prepare for a business life, or give himself to agricultural pursuits. He chose the last. He seems to have been attracted to the land from his early youth; and he worked on a farm long enough to acquire practical knowledge which was of great service to him when in later years he was able, in a sense, to return to his first love. But the increasing business of his father made it desirable for him to join him in the management of the store; at the age of twenty-one he became a partner, and he was appointed postmaster.

He early developed a fondness for military affairs. At sixteen he was enrolled in the militia of his native state; at twenty-one he was commissioned as adjutant, at twenty-five as lieutenant-colonel, and at twenty-six colonel of his regiment. He organized and equipped an independent company in his own town, of which he was chosen captain, and there were few companies more popular in the state than the Rindge Light Infantry.

But Colonel Wilder sought a wider field of activity and influence, and in 1825 he moved to Boston. He came to the city well equipped for service in the varied, we had almost said, the opposite pursuits to which on this broader area he was to devote and distinguish himself during the next sixty years. He began business as senior in the firm of Wilder & Payson, in Union Street; his next firm was Wilder & Smith, and his store was in North Market Street. He

* Mr. Wilder several times informed me, and on one occasion stated the fact at a meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, that he was at first named Marshall Pinckney Gerry Wilder, but on account of his father's dissatisfaction with the course of Mr. Gerry, that portion of his name was dropped.—EDITOR.

then did business under his own name at No. 3 Central Wharf. In 1837, with Isaac Parker and Abraham W. Blanchard, he established the firm of Parker, Blanchard & Wilder, for the sale of domestic goods on commission. A few years later William A. Parker succeeded Mr. Blanchard, and the style of the firm became Parker, Wilder & Parker. Other members of the firm since then have been Ezra Farnsworth, Francis J. Parker, Samuel B. Rindge, John Byers, William H. Wilder, Benjamin Phipps, William H. Sherman, James Street, and Marshall Shepard. For several years past the firm name has been Parker, Wilder & Company, and it so continues. This firm is one of the oldest and strongest of the dry-goods commission houses in Boston with branches in New York, through whose intervention the products of the New England mills reach the jobber and the consumer. It was first established in Water Street, then in Pearl Street, and moving southwardly with the tide of traffic, it settled in Winthrop Square, where it now is. In this last location it occupied chambers in a splendid block erected by William F. Weld and James M. Beebe, which was utterly consumed in the great fire of 1872, and which was replaced by another, equally substantial, but less ornate in its external appearance. Of this firm Mr. Wilder was a member, almost to the last, and, with his partners, he had the satisfaction of passing safely through all the commercial vicissitudes of an eventful half century in the history of the trade and commerce of Boston. He had his share also in what we may call the collateral duties of a business man in a large city, in the direction of banking and insurance affairs, and for several years he was a member of the Board of Trade.

On his removal to Boston, Colonel Wilder joined himself to the oldest military organization in New England,—the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and he maintained a warm and active interest in it to the end. He was chosen captain in 1856,—the one hundred and fifty-fifth in the long succession,—and he lived to be the oldest past commander of the corps. Before leaving New Hampshire, he had been initiated as a Mason, and he continued his active connection with the order in his new home, and, as the years went on, he received all the masonic degrees. He was one of the six thousand who signed the celebrated Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and vicinity, December 31, 1831, and at the fiftieth anniversary of that event, which was celebrated in Boston, he responded for the surviving signers, six of whom were present. He was in attendance as a delegate at the World's Masonic Convention in Paris, in 1867, and spoke at the banquet.

After a few years residence within the city limits, Mr. Wilder bought a fine estate at Dorchester, originally the property of Governor Increase Sumner. This was his home for more than fifty years. Here he gave his leisure to horticulture and agriculture, and here he died. It was said of him in this connection, in 1884: "He has

spared no expense, he has rested from no efforts, to instil into the public mind the love of an employment so honorable and useful. He has cultivated his own grounds, imported seeds, plants and trees, and endeavored by his example to encourage labor and elevate the rank of the husbandman. His garden, greenhouses, and a forest of fruit-trees have occupied the time he could spare from business, and here he has prosecuted his favorite investigations, year after year, for half a century, to the present day." And so he continued to do to the end.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society was chartered June 12, 1829. General Henry A. S. Dearborn was elected its first president and Mr. Wilder soon became a member; although their names do not appear among the incorporators, they were among its most energetic supporters in its earlier years. It was a darling object with General Dearborn (and he soon found a warm coadjutor in Mr. Wilder) to make the institution a blessing to the public and an honor to its friends. Dr. Jacob Bigelow had been seeking an opportunity for several years to establish an extra-mural burying place for the people of Boston, and he suggested to the Horticultural Society a plan for purchasing Mount Auburn, then known as Sweet Auburn, for the double purpose of a Cemetery and an Experimental Garden. The property was purchased, and a hundred gentlemen, Mr. Wilder being one, took burial lots at sixty dollars each. But the proprietors of these lots were not *de facto* members of the Horticultural Society, and in 1835 they expressed a desire to separate the two interests from each other. Mr. Wilder was one of the joint committee for arranging the terms of separation, which after a good deal of discussion was accomplished; it was provided that one fourth part of the gross proceeds from the annual sale of burial lots, after deducting certain expenses, should be paid year by year to the Horticultural Society, in consideration of its relinquishing all its right and title to the property. Thus the proprietors of the Cemetery were able to prosecute their work with more singleness of purpose and with greater success; while the Society was greatly strengthened in its financial position, and came into the receipt of a regular revenue, which enabled it in due time to erect its Hall in School Street (afterwards sold to Mr. Harvey D. Parker for the extension of his hotel) and its present building in Tremont Street, said to be the finest horticultural hall in the world. In 1840 Mr. Wilder was chosen president of the Society, and held this office for eight years. For all that he did during the period of his administration, we must refer our readers to the reports of the Society and to the newspapers. One of his official acts was to place his name at the head of a circular calling a convention of fruit-growers, which was held in the city of New York, October 10, 1848, when the American Pomological Society was formed. He was chosen its first president, and he held this office at the time of his death. At its biennial meetings he

made carefully prepared addresses; in his address at Philadelphia, September, 1883, he proposed a reform in the nomenclature of fruits for America, and asked the coöperation of other nations in this reform. In February, 1849, the Norfolk Agricultural Society was formed. Mr. Wilder was chosen president, and before this Society he delivered his first address on agricultural education. In response to a circular issued by him as president of this Society, a meeting of delegates of agricultural societies met at the State House, Boston, September, 1851, and established what is now the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, as the Massachusetts Central Board of Agriculture. He was elected president, and held the office until 1852, when it became a department of the state government. He was senior member of the Board at the time of his death. In 1852 he issued a circular in behalf of several states for a national meeting at Washington, which was fully attended, and the result was the organization of the United States Agricultural Society. He was chosen president as a matter of course, and the Society exercised a beneficial national influence until the civil war broke out. In view of Mr. Wilder's devotion to agriculture and its kindred sciences, it was appropriate that at the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the town of Dorchester, July 4, 1855, the inscription on the central tablet of the great pavilion should be: "Marshall P. Wilder, President of the day. Blessed is he that turneth the waste places into a garden, and maketh the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

Though Mr. Wilder did not seek political preferment, he was induced in the year 1839 to serve a single term as a representative from the town of Dorchester in the Massachusetts General Court. Ten years later, in 1849, he was elected a member of the Executive Council, the Hon. George N. Briggs then being governor. In 1850 he was a member of the State Senate, and was chosen president of that body. At the time of his death he was the oldest living ex-president of the Massachusetts Senate. "In 1860 he was the member for New England of the national committee of the 'Constitutional Union Party,' and attended, as chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, the national convention in Baltimore, when John Bell and Edward Everett were nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States."

Mr. Wilder joined the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1850, but did not take an active part in its affairs for some years. In January, 1868, he was elected to the office of president, made vacant by the death of Governor Andrew a few months before. He was reelected to this office every year while he lived; and the nominating committee had arranged to present his name for reelection at the annual meeting in 1887, when the news of his sudden death was announced to the community. What he did for this Society should never be forgotten. He infused new vigor into every

department of its work, and he communicated of his enthusiasm to other officers and members. He did not spare himself in the expenditure of time and strength and money in its behalf, nor did he rest satisfied until he had secured for it a house worthy in some degree of its importance and influence, and placed it on a secure financial basis. In his first address as president, he urged the importance of procuring a suitable building for the Society, then occupying rooms at No. 13 Bromfield Street. In 1870 he said: "The time has now arrived when absolute necessity, public sentiment and personal obligations demand that this work be done, and done quickly." Feeling himself pledged by this address to individual effort, he, as chairman of the committee then appointed, devoted three months to the object of soliciting funds, and during this time more than forty thousand dollars were generously contributed by friends of the association. This made possible the purchase and fitting up of No. 18 Somerset Street, the comfortable home of the Society at the present time. It was dedicated to its new uses with appropriate exercises, March 18, 1871. Mr. Wilder then obtained further donations, amounting to upward of twelve thousand dollars, as a fund for the payment of the salary of the librarian. But the work of the Society, and consequently its requirements, grew as the result of the extension of its facilities; and in 1884 Mr. Wilder, as a final labor of love, raised, by his own unaided effort, the sum of twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars, to be used for enlarging the present building or for some similar purpose. This money was invested, and is now called, by vote of the directors, "The Wilder Subscription Building Fund."

The history of the reservation of a portion of the Back Bay lands, owned by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, for educational and scientific purposes, must be briefly given here, because of Mr. Wilder's prominence and earnestness in the movement, and because there is at least an indirect relation between the reservation and the Historic Genealogical Society. In 1857 Mr. William Emerson Baker became a member of the Society, and at once began to take an active interest in its affairs. He was quick to see, as others had seen, how important it was that the Society should have a building of its own, and he urged that measures should be taken to procure one. At the annual meeting in January, 1858, Mr. Baker was made a member of the Finance Committee, with this object in view. He had already formed a more comprehensive project, namely, the erection of a building for the accommodation of the various historical and kindred societies having their seat in Boston. He submitted to the Society a plan for a "Conservatory of Art, Science and Historical Relics," and a committee was appointed to consider it. This committee reported in February, 1859, favoring in general the plan, and recommending the appointment of a special committee to confer in reference to it with representatives of other soci-

eties, and to obtain, in coöperation with such representatives, public or private aid to carry it into execution. Mr. Baker sought the approval of the Boston Board of Trade for his project, but unsuccessfully; subsequently it appointed a committee—Messrs. Edward S. Tobey, Samuel H. Gookin and George Livermore—to confer with the representatives of other institutions in a general meeting. In the Report of the Board for 1859, presented January 20, 1860, it was said:

In February the government of this Board were solicited to act upon a "Plan for a Conservatory of Art, Science and Historical Relics," according to the "Outline" presented by a gentleman who appeared much interested in the measure,—but, after some discussion, we voted to postpone indefinitely, on the ground principally that, wanting a distinct commercial feature, the project belonged to institutions of a literary and scientific nature, rather than to one exclusively devoted to trade. Subsequently, however, when invited by the committee appointed by citizens of the commonwealth (Hon. Marshall P. Wilder chairman) to address a memorial to the legislature in relation to a "Conservatory of Art and Science," in concert with a committee of the Boston Society of Natural History, and with various other associations, we entertained the subject a second time; not only because, in the papers before us, the plan provided for a department for "the development of Mechanics, Manufactures and Commerce," but because we were asked merely to coöperate in behalf of the mercantile interests of the city.

In the report of the Board, presented January 16, 1861, it was said further:

In giving, as we have done, our earnest support to the friends of a "Conservatory of Art and Science," we followed the example of our predecessors [the government of the year before]. The plan when first presented to the government of this Board, was almost exclusively literary and scientific, and was accordingly dismissed. But as now presented to us as an "Institute of Technology," provision is made for material prosperity as well as for intellectual progress. In the department which concerns us as merchants, we find that due attention is intended to commerce and manufactures, to maritime and inland transport, to statistics of foreign and domestic trade, to the improvement of harbors and the construction of docks and piers, to the model, equipment and propelling power of vessels, and to naval architecture generally. This development of the original design has caused the active coöperation of our committee with the committees of other institutions, and has authorized us to solicit the legislature to establish an Institute, and to endow it with a portion of the Back Bay lands.

It will be seen that this Society did not derive any benefit from the plan which originated in a desire to provide it with a suitable home of its own, for which it had to wait ten years longer; but an organization grew out of it which has taken its place in the front rank of our educational institutions. At a banquet given to Mr. Wilder by his friends, on his eighty-sixth birth-day, Sept. 22, 1883, Mr. M. Denman Ross gave an interesting history of the Back-Bay movement, from which we quote the following sentences:

About the year 1857 there was a movement in the city of Boston to increase the facilities of the Boston Society of Natural History, and to create a Polytechnic and Fine Art Institute. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society was seeking to find space for a house. I was a member of a self-constituted committee representing the several interests referred to, who called on Governor Banks, and we asked him to give us his coöperation in influencing the legislature then in session, to set apart, or reserve from sale, about twenty acres of the space on the Back Bay in the city of Boston. I say space instead of land, for the reason that what is now the most beautiful part of the city was then covered with water, in many places twenty feet deep. Our purpose was to procure ample space for the educational institutions which the committee represented, the most prominent at that time being the proposed Polytechnic Institute, now called the Institute of Technology. Governor Banks asked us what axe we had to grind, and our reply was, "The broad-axe of the state of Massachusetts, your Excellency, and we want you with the legislature to turn the grindstone."

Our zeal was somewhat chilled, but we were not discouraged by the governor's somewhat adverse attitude. We soon discovered that the work we had in hand required a permanent organization of our volunteer committee; and in our search for a leader, Marshall P. Wilder was pointed out to us as the man of all others to swing the long-handled broad-axe of the state, and direct the attention of the legislature to the justness of the cause we represented. It was not difficult to persuade him to be the chairman of the so-called Back-Bay Reservation Committee, and his quick perception of the great future of this movement enabled him to broaden our plans. His strong faith in the importance of the project inspired us to call again to inform his Excellency of our determination to persevere; and not unlike the coon which began to descend from the tree and surrender as soon as he saw that David Crockett was pointing his gun, the governor surrendered, but exclaimed, "What a mistake! Mr. Wilder will, unless we check him, cover the whole Back Bay with an Agricultural College and warehouses for his specimens in pomology, which he will call museums."

Our leader never hesitated, although it required four years to convince the legislature of the importance of our cause; but Mr. Wilder's magnetic power helped to enlist such names as Governor Andrew, Professor William B. Rogers and others. He worked, and others worked, and the effort was crowned with success.

In the act of April 10, 1861, incorporating the Institute of Technology, Mr. Wilder was named as a member of the Board of Trust. He became one of the vice-presidents, and continued to act in that capacity until the office was abolished in the reorganization which took place some years ago under an amended charter. At the banquet just referred to, General Walker, president of the Institute, said:

I could wish, how heartily I do wish it I cannot say, that the first president of the Institute of Technology, the illustrious Rogers, stood here in this place, on this occasion, to tell how much he and his colleagues were indebted to our venerable friend for his services in the inception and development of the Institute of Technology. But since that stately and gracious presence has passed away, it becomes the duty of his successor in office,

though not in merit or in fame, to respond to this sentiment, and in behalf of the corporation and the faculty, to tender thanks and good wishes to the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

This banquet was the crowning occasion in Mr. Wilder's long and successful career. More than a hundred gentlemen were present, most of whom had occupied influential positions in the state and nation, or in the walks of learning and letters. In a note to the committee of arrangements Mr. Winthrop said: "He deserves a grateful remembrance as long as a fine pear is relished or a brilliant bouquet admired." Dr. Holmes referred to the guest of the occasion in another note, as the "venerable and venerated friend who has outlived the fruits of four-score seasons, and is still ripening as if his life were all summer."

The late Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne, president of Williams College and afterwards of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, wrote a sketch of his life in which he said: "The interest which Colonel Wilder has always manifested in the progress of education, as well as the value and felicitous style of his numerous writings, would lead one to infer at once that his varied knowledge and culture were the results of college education. But he is only another illustrious example of the men who, with only small indebtedness to schools, have proved to the world that real men can make themselves known as such without the aid of the college." Two colleges manifested their appreciation of his attainments by bestowing their honors upon him, namely, Dartmouth College, which gave him the degree of Ph.D. in 1877, and Roanoke College, which conferred the degree of LL.D. in 1884.

"Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season." Mr. Wilder received a rich fulfilment of this promise. In March, 1879, he met with a serious accident, falling in the State House, to which he had gone on an errand connected with the Agricultural College. For the particulars of this accident we refer to the REGISTER for July, 1879. He was laid up for several months, but owing to his sound and vigorous constitution, he was restored to his accustomed occupations, but with such a reminder of his advancing age as he had never been conscious of before. He was industrious and methodical to the last. He finished his twentieth annual address, which he was hoping to read before the Historic Genealogical Society on the first Wednesday in January, 1887, and the notices for the meeting were issued with his name upon them. But when that meeting was called to order, it was by another voice, his chair was vacant and draped, and his address was presented as a posthumous message. On the morning of his sudden departure (December 16, 1886), he rose as usual, took breakfast, led in devotions, dictated a letter and signed it in his bold but trembling hand, and as he turned to greet his physician with a word of good cheer, he pressed his hands upon his breast and fell back in his

arm-chair, to breathe out his spirit without a sigh or a groan. His funeral was attended by a large and representative congregation, on the Sunday following his death, at the Second Congregational Church, Dorchester, where under the successive pastorates of the Rev. Dr. Codman, the Rev. Dr. Means and the Rev. Mr. Packard, he had been a faithful worshipper for more than a half a century. Mr. Packard conducted the services and preached an appropriate and interesting memorial sermon.

We began this brief sketch with a reference to the memorial service last January in the Horticultural Hall. We will close with a few sentences from Dr. Peabody's tribute on that occasion :

We cannot but admire the diligence and breadth of his self-culture. With a good foundation, indeed, of home and school education, he can have built up the superstructure only in the intervals of almost intermittent responsibility, and by an economy of time rarely equalled; and yet, his is a case under a general law, verified by my life-long observation—that time is elastic only when well filled, that it is they who do the most that always have room for more. His writings, which, if collected, would make many volumes, impress me by their accuracy, chasteness and euphony of style, by their uniform appropriateness to occasion and subject, and by the evidently philanthropic purpose which pervades them. His purpose, indeed, underlies his whole character. He was ambitious, but his ambition was to be useful. He liked distinction, but as a benefactor of his race. He was generous, but what was far greater praise, his liberal gifts were from what was rightfully his own, the proceeds of faithful industry and honest enterprise. Best of all, he gave himself, mind, heart and soul. . . . We are thankful that he lived so long and so well, thankful that for him the free volume of life was written, though by his own hand, with no appended record of inability, decline and decay. Happy be he who thus passes without interruption from faithful work on earth to the noble work of heaven.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROBERTS OF SIMSBURY, CT. AND BLOOMFIELD, CT.

By LESTER A. ROBERTS, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1. JOHN¹ ROBERTS, the earliest known progenitor of the family, is first found in Simsbury, Ct., May 21, 1688, when that town granted him ten acres of land for a home lot, that was followed by grants of other lands for pasturage, etc. These lands, located in the westerly part of the town near the Granby line, he sold in 1694, and in February, 1696-7, he bought eight acres "on the east side of the Mountain toward Simsbury east bounds, eastward of Mr Moores Marsh," and a second piece of 20 acres. These lands were in that part of the town afterward annexed to Bloomfield and known as Duncaster district, and on the smaller piece he resided till his death, about 1734. He married Patience Saxton, of Windsor, Ct., who was born June 28, 1658. She was daughter of Richard and Sarah

Cook Saxton. Richard came to New England in the ship Blessing, and was in Windsor as early as 1643. The children of John and Patience Roberts were as follows:

- i. PENELOPE,² b. Jan. 24, 1688; d. 1697.
- ii. ANN, b. Feb. 10, 1689.
2. iii. RICHARD, b. April 2, 1692; d. 1751.
- iv. SARAH, b. April 27, 1694.
- v. JOHN, b. July 19, 1696; d. 1724, probably unmarried.
3. vi. WILLIAM, d. Jan. 4, 1761.
4. vii. LEMUEL, b. 1700; d. Sept. 10, 1772.
5. viii. NATHANIEL, bapt. March 24, 1704; d. March 4, 1776.
2. RICHARD² ROBERTS (*John*¹) was born April 2, 1692, died in 1751. He married Deborah, daughter of John and Deborah Thrall Moses, of Simsbury. She died March, 1777, aged about 88 years. They had children:
 - i. RICHARD,³ b. March 25, 1717; d. about 1743.
 - ii. PENELOPE, b. Feb. 27, 1721-2; m. Joseph Adams, Sept. 6, 1742.
 - iii. JOHN, b. June 5, 1731.
3. WILLIAM² ROBERTS (*John*¹) died Jan. 4, 1761; married Sarah Mills, March 12, 1728. Their children were:
 - i. SARAH,³ b. Nov. 30, 1728.
 - ii. ANN, b. Jan. 20, 1730; d. Nov. 9, 1732.
 - iii. EZEKIEL, b. April 15, 1732.
 - iv. DANIEL, b. Feb. 15, 1735.
 6. v. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 20, 1736; d. about 1774.
 - vi. MAY, b. Feb. 4, 1738-9.
 - vii. MOSES, b. Dec. 24, 1740.
 - viii. AARON, b. April 16, 1744.

Of this family I find nothing definite. William (v.) doubtless married Phoebe Wilcox and went to Canton. The records of St. Andrews Church, North Bloomfield, Ct., have among baptisms, "Children of Ezekiel Roberts viz Aaron July 27, 1766; Daniel Sept. 10, 1769, and another Daniel Sept. 19, 1775, and Susannah Sept. 19, 1775." Also Sabra, female child of Moses Roberts, Nov. 27, 1768, but of none of these children do I find further. On the mountain, near the Adams Notch, lived once an aged couple remembered as Capt. Zeke Roberts, and Sue Zeke, who probably were of this family.

4. Lieut. LEMUEL² ROBERTS (*John*¹) was born about 1700, and "died Sept. 10, 1772, in the 72^d year of his age." He was made lieutenant of the "train band of Simsbury" by the General Assembly in 1743. He married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Beaman, Nov. 7, 1731. They had children:
 - i. ABIGAIL,³ b. Sept. 15, 1732; d. Sept. 30, 1773, single.
 - ii. LYDIA, b. April 14, 1735; m. Thomas Beaumont of Hartland, Ct., Jan. 18, 1753.
 - iii. PHEBE, b. Dec. 6, 1738; m. John Waters, Sept. 29, 1768.
 - iv. LUCY, b. Sept. 11, 1740; m. John Fitch, inventor of steamboats, Dec. 29, 1766. Their children were *Shaylor*, b. Nov. 3, 1768, m. Louisa Borden, Oct. 12, 1794; *Lucy*, b. 1769, d. 1807, m. James Kilbourn.
 7. v. LEMUEL, b. Oct. 2, 1742; d. Dec. 19, 1789; m. Ruth Woodford.
 8. vi. NATHANIEL, bapt. March 24, 1745; d. July 31, 1800; m. Rhoda Woodford, twin with Ruth.
 - vii. MARGARET, bapt. May 28, 1749; d. Jan. 8, 1752.

5. REV. NATHANIEL² ROBERTS (*John*¹) was baptized March 24, 1704; died March 4, 1776. He was graduated by Yale College and ordained and settled as minister in Torrington, Ct. He married, Nov. 22, 1743, Margaret Marsh, of Windsor, Ct., and Nov. 7, 1748, Esther Loomis. By wife Esther he had:

i. MARGARET,³ b. June 5, 1759, who married Samuel Cummings.

6. WILLIAM³ ROBERTS (*William*², *John*¹) was born Nov. 20, 1736. He married Phœbe Wilcox about 1756, and lived in Canton. He lost his life in an attempt to cross the dam at Segur's Mill, at low water, about 1774. Their children were:

- i. WILLIAM,⁴ Jr., d. 1824; m. Margaret Merrill. They removed from Canton, Ct., to Ohio, and raised a large family of children, many of whose descendants are now living in and about Trumbull Co., Ohio; but I have been unable to get accurate information concerning them.
- ii. MARTIN, m. — Moses. They removed to the state of New York, and afterwards to the "far west."
- iii. PHŒBE, b. 1761; d. 1837; m. Riverius Bidwell. They moved to Ohio when the youngest child was a little girl.
- iv. LUCINA, d. 1816; m. David Taylor. Their children were: *David, Sylvester Pomeroy, Edmund, Lucina*, who married Joel Bacon, *Sally, Mindwell and Celestia*.
- v. REUBEN, d. 1789, unmarried.
- vi. MINDWELL, b. 1769; d. 1833; m. Gurdon Humphrey.
- vii. ELIZABETH, d. 1844; m. William Humphrey.
- viii. ASENATH, m. Thomas Gleason.

7. LEMUEL³ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*², *John*¹) was born Oct. 2, 1742; died Dec. 19, 1789. He married Ruth Woodford, of Northington, now Avon, Ct. He was variously known as Esquire, Judge and Captain. During the Revolutionary War he was engaged in the commissary department, but I have no evidence that he served as a soldier. To pay for provisions for the army he raised money by mortgaging land on Talcot Mountain, where the tower now stands. Government paid him in continental money, and the property was sacrificed. His stern patriotism made him some enemies, and in 1787 a protest by them was made to the General Assembly against his reappointment as Justice of the Peace, but without avail. (See vol. 3 Miscellaneous Papers in the State Library, Hartford, Ct.) He was found dead one morning at the foot of stone steps from a house in which he had held a court the evening before. Being lame, he was the last to leave, and if he fell or was thrown down the steps was never known. On his grave-stone in the Bloomfield burial-ground, under the usual inscription, are the following lines:

"No Cordial to revive his heart,
No one to hold his head,
No friend to close his dying eyes;
The ground was his death bed."

The children of Lemuel and Ruth were:

9. i. LEMUEL, b. Jan. 17, 1766; d. July 2, 1829; m. Roxy Gillet.
- ii. RUTH, b. Jan. 1, 1768; d. May 31, 1847; m. Ezra Griswold, and went to Worthington, O., in 1803. They were the first white family there.
- iii. HANNAH, b. March 15, 1770; m. Augustus Filley.
10. iv. SAMUEL, b. March 28, 1772; d. 1846; m. 1st, Elethea Calkins; m. 2d, Fanny Chen.
- v. LOUISA, b. Aug. 2, 1774; d. 1847; m. Zopher Topping and went early to (

- vi. EUNICE, b. Aug. 22, 1774; m. James Goodwin of Hartford. Their children were *James, Jonathan and Jeanette*.
 - vii. HEZEKIAH, b. June 5, 1776; d. same day.
 - 11. viii. HEZEKIAH, bapt. Aug. 26, 1781; m. Harriet King.
8. NATHANIEL³ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was baptized March 24, 1745; died July 31, 1800. Married Rhoda Woodford, of Northington, now Avon, Ct. Their children were:
- i. RHODA,⁴ b. Dec. 11, 1766; m. Elisha Allyn.
 - ii. NATHANIEL, b. Nov. 13, 1768; d. Nov. 19, 1813, single.
 - iii. LYDIA, b. March 20, 1771; m. Melancthon Foster. Children, *Electa and Hannah*.
 - iv. ORPHA, b. July 16, 1773; m. Hezekiah Holcomb, 1791.
 - v. ELECTA, b. Oct. 1775; m. William Adams, Jr. Children, *Chester and Tudor*.
12. vi. ERASTUS, b. June 25, 1781; m. Lois Colton, Nov. 24, 1803; m. 2d, Hilpah Holcomb, Aug. 21, 1805.
13. vii. CHESTER, b. July 18, 1785; m. Harriet Wilson, Oct. 12, 1806.
9. LEMUEL⁴ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born April 17, 1766; died July 2, 1829; married Oct. 5, 1786, Roxy, daughter of Amos and Susannah (Webster) Gillet. Their children were:
- i. ROXY,⁵ b. 1787; d. July 4, 1882; m. Elijah Taylor—had *Cordelia*; m. 2d, Russell Wells—had *Russell and Samuel R.*
 - 14. ii. LEMUEL, b. July 16, 1789; d. July 28, 1825; m. Betsey Gillet Thrall.
 - iii. LAURA, b. Nov. 17, 1792; d. Nov. 15, 1829; m. Newton Case.
 - iv. HERMON, b. June 22, 1794; d. April 26, 1810.
 - 15. v. HIRAM, b. Jan. 19, 1797; d. Sept. 6, 1845; m. Nov. 24, 1825, Polly Bidwell.
 - vi. MELISSA, b. March 21, 1800; d. Oct. 31, 1883; m. May 28, 1820, Simeon S. Batterson. Their children were: *Minerva Melissa*, b. 1821; *James Goodwin*, b. 1823, m. Eunice E. Goodwin; *Sherman Sumner*, b. 1825, d. 1828; *Hermon G.*, b. 1827, m. Ellen Colton, 2d, Sarah E. Farnum; *George T.*, b. 1830, m. Maria Goodwin; *Harriette C.*, b. 1832, m. Orrin H. Whitmore; *Mary E.*, b. 1834, d. 1836; *Mary J.*, b. 1836, m. George M. Fuller; *Fanny R.*, b. 1838, m. James N. Goodwin; *Simeon Sumner*, b. 1841, d. 1842; *Henry A.*, b. 1843, d. 1883, m. Mrs. Mary A. Horton; *Hiram Roberts*, b. 1846.
10. SAMUEL⁴ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born March 28, 1772; died 1846 in Sharon, Ct. He married in 1793, Elethea Calkins. She died in 1813. In 1815 he married Pomela Patchin. By wife Elethea he had:
- 16. i. SAMUEL,⁵ b. 1794; d. May 14, 1867; m. 1829, Betsey Bradley.
 - ii. HECTOR WESLEY, b. 1797; m. 1820, Harriet Calkins.
 - 17. iii. DR. ALBERT FRANKLIN, b. 1799; d. 1841; m. Charlotte Crane.
 - 18. iv. VIRGIL BEDUFF, b. 1805; m. 1839, Harriott R. Swan.
 - v. EMILY, b. 1807; d. Sept. 27, 1887; m. Elijah Hunt, by whom she had *Fanny*, m. 2d, Ralph Hills, M.D.
 - vi. HENRY, b. 1808; d. 1810.
- Children by Pomela Patchin:
- vii. MARY JEANETTE, b. 1816; m. Simeon B. Sears. Children: *Mary Gould*, b. 1842, m. Charles E. Eastman; *Albert Roberts*, b. 1843; *Amanda Germond*, b. 1845, m. Henry C. Brown; *Louisa Mersene*, b. 1847, m. George N. Parmelee; *Almira Gould*, b. 1849, m. Frank A. Ellis.
 - viii. ELLA, b. 1818; d. 1849; m. George Cole. Children: *George Roberts*, b. 1841, m. Sarah St. John; *Catherine E.*, b. 1843, m. William H. Smith; *Richard B.*, b. 1846; *Frank H.*, d. young.
 - ix. CATHERINE ELLEN, b. 1820; m. William D. Hamlin. Children: *Mary Elizabeth*, b. 1845, m. Howard Osterhoudt; *William Darling, Jr.*, b. 1847, d. 1876; *Albert Franklin*, b. 1849, d. 1850; *Walter Keeney*, b.

1851, d. 1879; *Catharine Amanda*, b. 1851, d. 1862; *Ella*, b. 1858, m. Harris P. Osterhout.

11. HEZEKIAH⁴ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹), baptized Aug. 26, 1781. Married Harriet King. Their children were:

- i. GEORGE KING,⁵ b. 1808; m. Jane T. Knuckle.
19. ii. HEZEKIAH CHESTERFIELD, b. Oct. 24, 1811; m. Minerva Chamberlain.
20. iii. ROSWELL AUGUSTUS, b. Dec. 8, 1815; m. Caroline Robinson, June 18, 1844.
- iv. HARRIET KING, b. 1821; d. unmarried.
- v. RICHARD WILLIAM, b. 1823; d. 1829.
- vi. AURELIA WALKER, b. 1826; m. Stephen D. Van Winkle.

12. ERASTUS⁴ ROBERTS (*Nathaniel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born June 25, 1781. He married Lois Colton in 1803. She died 1804. Married second, Hilpah Holcomb in 1805. She died 1820. He left his home in Tariffville, Ct., soon after the death of his second wife. A few letters were received from him, after which nothing was known of him. By wife Lois he had:

- i. ERASTUS SEYMOUR,⁵ b. Oct. 20, 1804; m. Betsey Thrall Roberts. He d. March, 1854, in Tallahassee, Florida. Had one child who died in infancy.

By wife Hilpah Holcomb he had:

- ii. HILPAH LOUISA, b. 1806.
 21. iii. HARVEY JOSEPH, b. May 25, 1808; m. Betsey Smith.
 - iv. MARIA T., b. Sept. 6, 1810; m. Henry E. Back, May 24, 1835.
 - v. MARYETTE, b. Jan. 26, 1814; m. Sylvester G. Holt, Feb. 11, 1834.
 - vi. EDWIN R., b. Oct. 4, 1817; m. —
13. CHESTER⁴ ROBERTS (*Nathaniel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born July 18, 1785; married Harriet Wilson, Oct. 12, 1806. Their children were:
- i. HARRIET.⁵
 - ii. ORRA.

14. LEMUEL⁵ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born July 16, 1789; died July 28, 1825; married Betsey Gillett, daughter of Oliver and Wealthy (Latimer) Thrall. She was born Nov. 9, 1790, died Oct. 20, 1865. Their children were:

- i. BETSEY THRALL,⁶ b. Oct. 6, 1810; d. March 22, 1858. She m. Erastus S. Roberts, and had one child that died in infancy; m. 2d, Shaylor F. Burnham, June 1, 1837. Their children were: *George Ford*, b. Sept. 26, 1839, d. Oct. 3, 1861; *Frank Roberts*, b. Oct. 16, 1842.
- ii. TRYPHENA LATIMER, b. Jan. 27, 1813; m. Elihu Latimer, Oct. 15, 1834. Their children were: *Harriet Ellen*, b. 1836, m. Lester Whiton; *Susan Cornelia*, b. 1838; *William Roberts*, b. 1840, m. Frances W. Lane; *Edward A.*, b. 1844, m. Abbie Maria House; *Hector D.*, b. 1848, m. Myra S. Gleason; *Mary Maria Goodwin*, b. 1842, m. Dennis Rose; *Alice Elizabeth*, b. 1871, m. Lucius J. Topliff; *James Henry*, b. 1854, d. 1869.
22. iii. LEMUEL DECATUR, b. Feb. 21, 1815; m. Julia Maria Brown, Oct. 30, 1839.
23. iv. JAMES MONROE, b. April 26, 1817; d. Sept. 7, 1874; m. Eliza J. Jenkins, Oct. 24, 1849.
24. v. LESTER AUGUSTUS, b. Feb. 5, 1826; m. Laura P. Cooke (Griswold by adoption), Sept. 5, 1854.

15. HIRAM⁵ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹), born Jan. 19, 1797; died in Bloomfield, Ct., Sept. 6, 1845. He was one of the most prominent men in his township (Bloomfield, Ct.). In conse-

quence of his sound judgment and impartial decisions he was universally consulted by his townsmen on matters both public and private, being by all highly esteemed and respected. He represented his district in the state senate, filled important local offices, and but for his modesty and retiring disposition would doubtless have taken high position in the political world, for which he was well qualified. He was early enrolled among the friends of temperance and anti-slavery, and was a willing worker in any cause tending to promote human happiness. He married, Nov. 24, 1825, Polly Bidwell. Their children were:

- i. HIRAM BIDWELL,⁶ b. Aug. 14, 1826; d. Jan. 15, 1831.
 - ii. SARAH ANN, b. Oct. 14, 1829; d. July 29, 1845.
 - iii. MARY JANE, b. Oct. 30, 1831; d. Nov. 27, 1855; m. Sept. 8, 1852, George Mills. Had a son *Hiram Roberts*, b. Oct. 28, 1853.
 - iv. GEORGE BIDWELL, b. Sept. 3, 1833; d. Sept. 22, 1834.
 - v. EMILY, b. Nov. 21, 1836; m. Linus T. Fenn. Their children are: *John D.*, b. July 13, 1865, and *Mary Roberts*, b. Nov. 12, 1867.
 - vi. CAROLINE, b. March 11, 1841.
16. SAMUEL⁵ ROBERTS (*Samuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born 1794; died May 14, 1867. He married in 1829, Betsey Bradley. Their children, born in Sharon, Ct., were:
- i. HARRIET,⁶ b. Dec. 11, 1829.
 - ii. HECTOR WESLEY, b. Aug. 28, 1831.
 - iii. SAMUEL.
 - iv. HENRY, b. Jan. 20, 1845; d. Aug. 28, 1873; m. Mary Blackledge, Dec. 20, 1869. Had daughter *Annie Gertrude*, b. Dec. 22, 1872.
17. Dr. ALBERT FRANKLIN⁵ ROBERTS (*Samuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born 1799; died 1841; married Charlotte Crane. They have one daughter:
- i. CHARLOTTE ELETHEA,⁶ b. 1848; m. Abram Chamberlain, Nov. 21, 1872. Their children are: *Albert Roberts*, b. Jan. 11, 1874; *Harold R.*, b. Sept. 29, 1879.
18. VIRGIL BEDUFF⁵ ROBERTS (*Samuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born in 1805. He married Feb. 4, 1839, Harriott R. Swau, and had children, born in Sharon, Ct.:
- i. ELLEN,⁶ b. Nov. 12, 1839; d. Feb. 12, 1841.
 25. ii. CYRUS SWAN, b. Aug. 23, 1841; m. Nannie Duval, Jan. 31, 1870.
 26. iii. ALBERT FRANKLIN, b. March 27, 1843; m. Minerva Candee, May 28, 1872.
 - iv. CAROLINE SWAN, b. May 5, 1845.
 27. v. CHARLES SEDGWICK, b. Sept. 17, 1848; m. E. Josepha Smith, Nov. 26, 1884.
 - vi. JAMES GOULD, b. June 24, 1851.
19. HEZEKIAH CHESTERFIELD⁵ ROBERTS (*Hezekiah*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born Oct. 24, 1811. He married Minerva Chamberlain, April 10, 1837. They had:
- i. TRYPHENA CHAMBERLAIN,⁶ b. April 9, 1838.
20. ROSWELL AUGUSTUS⁵ ROBERTS (*Hezekiah*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born Dec. 8, 1815; married June 18, 1844, Caroline Robinson. Their children were:
- i. WILLIAM F.,⁶ b. April 6, 1845; d. Oct. 22, 1858.
 - ii. ISABELLA R., b. March 21, 1846; m. 1872, Lieut. Com. N. H. Brownson, U. S. Navy. Their children were: *Harriet*, b. Feb. 21, 1876; *Roswell R.*, b. July 19, 1879; *Carribella*, b. Nov. 10, 1884.

21. HARVEY J.⁵ ROBERTS (*Erastus*,⁴ *Nathaniel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born May 25, 1808; married Betsey Smith, May 19, 1835. Their children were:
 - i. MARTHA D.,⁶ b. Feb. 25, 1837; m. M. O. Morgan, May 19, 1861.
 28. ii. WILLIAM HARRISON, b. Sept. 15, 1839; m. Carrie J. Macomber, Dec. 20, 1882.
 - iii. ELLEN M., b. Nov. 1, 1847; d. March 12, 1877; m. Samuel McAuliff, May 17, 1866.
 - iv. LIZZIE M., b. Feb. 24, 1856; m. Henry Annable.
22. LEMUEL DECATUR⁶ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*,⁵ *Lemuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born Feb. 21, 1815; married Oct. 30, 1839, Julia Maria Brown. Their children were:
 - i. AUGUSTA CORNELIA,⁷ b. 1845; d. March 15, 1846.
 - ii. JULIA MARIA, b. Jan. 20, 1847; m. Nov. 15, 1875, Edward C. Meacham.
23. JAMES MONROE⁶ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*,⁵ *Lemuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born April 26, 1817; died in Bloomfield, Ct., Sept. 7, 1874; married Oct. 24, 1849, Eliza J. Jenkins. Had one daughter:
 - i. ELLA MARIA,⁷ b. Oct. 8, 1852; m. May 15, 1878, Dr. George William Wood. He d. Aug. 22, 1878.
24. LESTER AUGUSTUS⁶ ROBERTS (*Lemuel*,⁵ *Lemuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born Feb. 5, 1826; married Laura P. Cooke (Griswold by adoption), Sept. 5, 1854. Their children were:
 - i. JEANIE,⁷ b. June 26, 1857; m. William Hull Wells, April 23, 1884.
 - ii. JAMES GRISWOLD, b. Dec. 20, 1863; d. Jan. 17, 1864.
25. Capt. CYRUS SWAN⁶ ROBERTS, U.S.A. (*Virgil B.*,⁵ *Samuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born Aug. 23, 1841. He married Jan. 31, 1870, Nannie Duval of Texas. They had children:
 - i. CHARLES DUVAL,⁷ b. June 18, 1873.
 - ii. CYRUS SWAN, b. May 10, 1876.
 - iii. LAURA D., b. Oct. 1882.
26. ALBERT FRANKLIN⁶ ROBERTS (*Virgil B.*,⁵ *Samuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born March 27, 1843; married Minerva Candee, May 28, 1872. They had children:
 - i. ALBERT C.,⁷ b. Feb. 7, 1876.
 - ii. HARRIET S., b. Oct. 27, 1878.
 - iii. CHARLES A., b. March 15, 1881.
27. CHARLES SEDGWICK⁶ ROBERTS (*Virgil B.*,⁵ *Samuel*,⁴ *Lemuel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born Sept. 17, 1848; married E. Josepha Smith, Nov. 26, 1884. Have one child:
 - i. E. JESSIE,⁷ b. Nov. 1, 1886.
28. WILLIAM HARRISON⁶ ROBERTS (*Harvey J.*,⁵ *Erastus*,⁴ *Nathaniel*,³ *Lemuel*,² *John*¹) was born Sept. 15, 1839. He married Carrie J. Macomber, Dec. 20, 1882. They had:
 - i. An infant daughter,⁷ d. August. 1884.
 - ii. MARY ELIZABETH, b. June 24, 1885.

THURSTON OF NEWBURY.

Communicated by the Hon. ARIEL S. THURSTON, of Elmira, N. Y.

I HAVE received a letter from Sir John Bates Thurston touching the birth-place in England of Daniel Thurston, who had a grant of a "house lott" in Newbury on November 24, 1638.

Considerable effort has been made in endeavoring to trace the birth-place of this Daniel, one of the earliest of the settlers in Newbury. In a letter to myself in September, 1858, James Savage says: "As yet nobody can answer your two points as to the *place* in England from which your progenitor came, or the *ship* that brought him."

Joshua Coffin, in 1859, having been requested to give such information as he could touching the *birth-place* of Daniel, and the *ship* in which he came, closes a letter by saying, "I have thus filled almost three pages, and have not answered your questions. I wish I could do it."

Two Thurstons by the name of Daniel came to Newbury and settled there. It must have been between the settlement of Newbury in 1635 and the grant of the "house lott" in 1638. These two, we have reason to believe, were uncle and nephew, as in vol. VIII. of the REGISTER, on page 274, it is stated in an ancient Newbury document, as a reason for his incompetency to sign some petition, that "young Daniel Thurston is under his uncle." The uncle had no children, and died in 1666, having made his will in 1665, and given all his estate, after the death of his wife Ann, to his "kinsman Daniel Thurston." Richard Dole was one of the witnesses to the will. Daniel the uncle's "house lott," of which he had a grant, was on Newbury Neck over the Parker River, and next door to John Poor, whose house, built in 1640, is still standing.

The letter of Sir John B. Thurston, of Hants, England, takes the ground, from Richard Dole's being a witness to Thurston's will, and John Poor's being his next-door neighbor, both being from Thornbury in Gloucestershire, that Daniel came from Thornbury. We give such extracts from Sir John's letter as we have space to publish. But it is too long to be inserted at length.

He says, writing from England, October 10, 1887: "Touching your Daniel Thurston, neither I nor any of my family entertain a doubt that he emigrated from our old home at Thornbury, via Bristol. . . . We have held 'Kington' for over 500 years; and it is family history, and part of its religion, that we descend from Turston filz Rose le Blanc Bell crispin Normandy, who carried the standard at Hastings, and was under the conqueror tenant in chief of the lands where we still live."

In the letter of Sir John, of which we have a copy under date of December 4, 1887, after stating that he had been examining the records, he says: "I still adhere to the opinion already expressed, that Daniel Thurston of Newbury was a Gloucestershire man and a collateral member of the Thornbury family. My opinion is founded upon the following considerations:

1. Daniel, or Daniell, was at the period in question and later, a family name.

2. Dole, his friend, was a Thornbury man.

3. Poor, his next neighbor, was, I have the strongest reason to believe, a Thornbury man.

"In examining the ancient Church Register of Thornbury, I find the names of both Dole and Poore, and it is worthy of note that in the beginning and middle of the 17th century, the Poores were a family of Thornbury.

4. Daniel, 'the kinsman,' gave to his son Stephen a 'p^r of looms.'—(Brown Thurston's history of the family, page 34.)

"Now at the period under notice, Berkley, Thornbury, and other spots in their neighborhood, were famous for the cloth made there. It was just the part of England from which a person emigrating would take 'looms.'"

Sir John, who had just crossed the continent of America, on his way to England from the Fiji Islands, of which he is governor, thus closes his very beautiful and interesting letter to me, received just after my return from England:

"I am glad you so like this dear old country of ours. During my recent political visit to Washington and my run over Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, Saratoga, the Lakes, Boston, &c., I have learned to know the *real* American men and women. The hospitality and friendship shown me I can never forget. I trust that the real, true native-born American will ever dominate in American politics; and that the time will come when, one with us in language, and all the higher aspirations of civilization, we may keep the peace of the world, or at least so much of it as is possessed by English speaking peoples."

MARRIAGES OF REV. THOMAS FOXCROFT, A.M., BOSTON.

1717—1769.

Transcribed by Rev. ANSON TITUS, of Amesbury, Mass.

[Concluded from page 155.]

May 9, 1734.

Rev^d Seth Storer of Watertown & Mary Coney of Boston.

May 13, ———.

Scipio, a Negro Man of Mrs. Hannah Fairweather, & Jane a Neg. Wom. of Cap^t Edw. Tyng, both of Boston.

- Nov. 14, 1734. Edward Bulkley & Martha Legg, both of Boston.
 Nov. 14, —. Joseph Rice of Marlborough and Jane Corney of Boston.
- Nov. 21, —. Will^m Hickling & Sarah Sale, both of B—n.
 Dec. 12, —. Thomas Harris & Elizabeth Gibbins, both of B—n.
 Feb. 6, —. James Allen & Rebekah Fox, both of B—n.
 Feb. 18, —. Michael Lowell & Abigail Coney, both of B—n.
 Feb. 20, —. Richard Kerby & Abigail Chandler, both of B—n. —
 Feb. 27, 1734–5. Waste Rand & Eliz^a Orne, }
 Mar. 4, 1734. Ephraim Wheeler & Eliz^a Briscoe, } both of
 July 17, 1735. Thomas Valentine & Eliz^a Gooch, } Boston.
 July 24, —. John Dasset & Rebekah Basse, }
 Octo. 30, —. Eben^r Swan & Catharine Adams, }
 Nov. 20, —. John Parker & Sarah Buttolph, }
 Jan. 29, —. Eben^r Coburn & Rebekah Hill, }
 Mar. 11, —. Thomas Simpkins & Abiel Curby, }
 April 6, 1736. Samuel Marshfield Esq. of Springfield and Elizabeth Legg of Boston.
- June 17, 1736. Benj^a Swett & Judith Allen, }
 Sept. 9, —. John Pressen & Abigail Thorn, } both of
 Nov. 15, —. Isaac Smith & Susanna Deney, } Boston.
 Dec. 2, —. John Lee & Hannah Whitney, }
 Dec. 27, —. Nathaniel Coney of Stoughton & Mary Royal of Boston.
- Dec. 27, —. John Wass & Eliz^a Slaughter, both of Boston.
 Jan. 6, 1736–7. Edward Ewen & Mary Purrington, both of Boston.
 Feb. 17, —. Thaddeus Mason of Charlestown & Rebekah Williams of Boston.
- June 16, 1737. Abraham Ingersol & Ann Harwood, both of Boston.
 July 7, —. Samuel Brown & Hannah Collson, b. of B.
 Aug. 25, —. John Hewes & Elizabeth Harris, b. of B.
 Sept. 22, —. Samuel Hunt & Catharine Thayer, b. of B.
 Octo. 10, —. Nathan Safford & Lydia Stetson, b. of B.
 Octo. 21, —. Robert Crillen & Mary Gilbert, b. of B.
 Oct. 21, —. George Lewis & Elizabeth Mayo, b. of B.
 Nov. 10, —. Michael Geehegin & Mary Perkyns, b. of B.
 Nov. 22, —. Rev. Othniel Campbell of Plympton, and Deborah Torrey of Boston.
- Nov. 25, —. Dennius Tyler & Sarah Tampion, b. of B.
 April 4, 1738. Fra^s Wells, Esq^r & Susanna Welch, both of Boston.
 May 9, —. David Tilden & Abigail Parrott, b. of B.
 May 12, —. Daniel Marsh & Martha Bridge, b. of B.
 Nov. 3, —. Charles Harrison & Ann Price, b. of B.
 Feb. 26, —. Jonathan Greenleaf & Mary Cunningham, b. of B.
 Mar. 19, —. W^m Snowden & Mehitable Stearns, b. of B.
- George Johnson & Dorothy Roulston, b. of Boston, May 3, 1739.
 Richard Abbot & Hannah Thayer, b. of B. May 8, —39.
 Samuel Chipman of Barnstable & Mary Green of Boston, May 31, —39.
 Ebenezer Williston, jun^r & Elizabeth Fullerton, b. of B. Aug^t 14, —39.
 Priam Selew & Jane Devereaux (Davericks) both of Boston, Aug^t 23, —39.
- Matthew Blair & Mary Berry, both of Boston, Aug^t 23, —39.
 Nath^{an} Peabody of Boxford & Sarah Bradford of Boston, Nov. 29, —39.

- Edmond Condon & Jennet Hunter, both of Boston, Feb. 13, —39.
 Joseph Scott & Elizabeth Bridge, both of Boston, Feb. 21, 1739–40.
 W^m Mallis & Mary Vickery, b. of Bost. April 17, 1740.
 Christopher Tilden & Sarah Parrot, both of B. Apr. 24, 1740.
 Joseph Simpton & Ann Richardson, b. of B. Aug^t 5, 1740.
 Thomas Dillehay & Hannah Gavit, b. of B. Aug^t 14, 1740.
 Benj^a Gott of Marlbor. & Lydia Ward of Bost. Oct^o 8, 1740.
 Samuel Patridge & Rebekah Brown, b. of Bost. Feb. 2, 1740–1.
 W^m Stoodly & Elizab. Hewes, b. of B. Aug^t 5, 1741.
 W^m Story & Elizab. Marion, b. of B. Aug. 13, 1741.
 Cromwell Lobdell of Hull & Mary Harris of B. Aug. 25, 1741.
 John Carnes & Dorathy Farnum, b. of B. Sept. 15, —41.
 Josiah Carter & Lydia Thayer, b. of B. Sept. 29, —41.
 Benj^a Emmons & Eliz^a Nowell, b. of B. Oct^o 6, —41.
 Cyrus, Negro Ser^{vt} to Geo— Tilly, & Flora
 Negro Ser^{vt} to Tho: Salter, b. of B. Dec. 2, —41.
 Israel Ellingwood & Susanna Rand, b. of B. Mar. 18, 1741–2.
 Charles Demming & Mary Brighton, b. of B. Sept. 7, 1742.
 Benj^a Austin & Eliz^a Waldo, b. of B. Dec. 9, 1742.
 Eben^{er} Thornton of Watert. & Mary Cusseus of B. Dec. 14, 1742.
 Thomas Roe & Lydia Hindes, b. of B. Jan. 6, 1742–3.
 Obediah Cookson & Faith Waldo, b. of B. June 22, 1743.
 Sam^u Barret & Mary Shed, b. of B. July 28, —.
 W^m Everden & Freeloove Cary, b. of B. Nov. 10, —.
 Henry Weston & Mary Crillin, b. of B. Nov. 18, —.
 Anthony Hill & Sarah Price, b. of B. March 22, 1743–4.
 James Topp & Martha Akers, b. of B. April 3, 1744.
 Thomas Hoodson & Mary Lee, b. of B. April 19, —.
 Emanuel Grace & Rebecca Whithead, b. of B. Apr. 27, —.
 James Pitson & Elizabeth Foye, b. of B. May 10, —.
 Thomas Joy & Esther Lindsey, b. of B. Aug^t 23, —.
 Bristol, a free Negro & Venus, the Wid^o Waldo's Negro Woman, Jan. 1
 1744–5.
 Christopher Pate & Catharine Holmes, b. of B. March 7, 1744–5.
 Peter Oliver & Mary Wendell, b. of B. Aug^t 29, 1745.
 Edward Halladay & Elizab. Allen, b. of B. Nov. 21, 1745.
 Andrew Campbell & Susanna Pilsbury, b. of B. Dec. 19, 1745.
 William Tayler & Prudence Marion, b. of B. Feb. 17, 1745–6.
 Jonas Leonard & Eunice Barber, b. of B. Feb. 21, 1745,—.
 Joseph Toplift of Stoughton & Eliz^a Daniels of Boston, April 13, 1746.
 John Deming & Mary Howell, both of Boston, Apr. 9, 1746.
 John Galley and Jane Smalledge, b. of B. June 12, 1746.
 John Grant of Boston & Rebecca Shead of Charleston, June 19, 1746.
 Duncan Sinclair & Agnes Macquestian, b. of B. Aug^t 21, 1746.
 John Voghn & Rebecca Simpson, b. of Boston Octo^r 31, 1746.
 Samuel Austin & Mary Williams, b. of B. Nov^r 27, 1746.
 Rev. William Vinal of Newport & Eliz^a Fisher of Bost. Nov^r 27, 1746.
 Othniel Tarr of Marbleh^d & Sarah Plaisted of B. Jan. 5, 1746–7.
 John Bears & Rebecca Ridgeway, b. of B. May 13, 1747.
 Timothy Austin of Charlest. & Lydia Waldo, of B. Aug. 18, 1747.
 Joseph Clark of Stow & Sarah Montgomery of Boston, Nov. 12, 1747.
 Elias Delarue & Sarah Parker, both of Bost. Nov. 26, 1747.
 Matthew Pool & Hannah Pryer, b. of B. Dec. 3, 1747.

- Ebenezer Coburn & Eliz^a Wheelwright, b. of B. Dec. 17, 1747.
 William Paine & Mary Lowry, b. of B. Sept. 22, 1748.
 Ebenezer Northy & Elizabeth Mull, b. of B. Octo^r 13, 1748.
 Rev. Daniel Rogers, of Exeter & Anna Foxcroft, of B. Nov. 2, 1748.
 Benj^a Allen & Deborah Tenny, b. of B. Dec. 8, 1748.
 Isaac Vibird & Mary Bemis, b. of B. Dec. 15, 1748.
 Joseph Russell & Lydia Gerrish, b. of B. Dec. 30, 1748.
 John Edwards & Abigail Webb, b. of B. Feb. 16, 1748-9.
 W^m Dockum & Frances Osburn, b. of B. May 4, 1749.
 Dominiqs Keefe & Mary Bunns, b. of B. Octo. 24, 1749.
 Daniel Eveleth & Sarah Cunningham, b. of B. Nov. 24, 1749.
 John Phillips, jun^r & Eliz^a Green, both of B. Sep^t 19, 1750.
 Solomon Wise & Ann Hatch, b. of B. Octo. 1, 1750.
 Joseph Whitcomb & Rebecca Towle, b. of B. Dec^r 4, 1750.
 Patrick McDaniel & Marg^t Hayes, b. of B. Dec. 13, 1750.
 Peter Newgar & Abigail Rand, b. of B. Jan. 10, 1750-1.
 Joseph Cooke & Eunice Bryant, b. of B. May 28, 1751.
 James Beighton & Rebecca Dasset, b. of B. June 6, 1751.
 William Murray & Rachel Inches, b. of B. Nov^r 28, 1751.
 Cornelius Thayer & Sarah Tarr, b. of B. Jan^y 7, 1752.
 Peter Slater & Abigail Bradford, b. of B. Jan^y 30, 1752.
 Thomas Hooton & Sarah Osborn, b. of B. July 30, 1752.
 Zachariah Hicks & Lydia Prout, b. of B. Octo^r 26, 1752.
 James Pemberton & Hepzibah Bradford, b. of B. Octo. 26, 1752.
 Joseph Gandall & Sarah Torrey, b. of B. Nov. 16, 1752.
 Daniel Bass & Bethiah Bowditch, b. of B. Nov. 23, 1752.
 Francis Warden & Sarah Gooding, b. of B. Dec. 4, 1752.
 Israel Ellingwood & Hannah Perkins, b. of B. Jan^y 23, 1753.
 Nathaniel Butt & Sarah Ruggles, b. of B. July 28, 1753.
 Benjamin Clarke & Hannah Bartlett, b. of B. Sept. 4, 1753.
 Thomas Boston & Hannah Sucker, b. of B. Sept. 13, 1753.
 Daniel Whitney & Rachel Baker, b. of B. Octo. 29, 1753.
 Samuel Franklin & Eliza^r Emmons b. of B. Nov. 1, 1753.
 Samuel Emmons & Rachel Love, b. of B. Nov. 5, 1753.
 Walter Hogg & Mary Gray, b. of B. Feb^y 7, 1754.
 Francis Allen & Agnes Hill, b. of B. Aug. 1, 1754.
 Nathaniel-Ray Thomas & Sarah Deering, b. of B. Dec. 3, 1754.
 Jonathan Gardner of Salem & Mary Avery of B. Jan^y 8, 1755.
 John Winship & Anne Harrison, b. of B. Feb^y 4, 1755.
 Benj^a Barnard & Eliza Bourn, b. of Bost. Nov. 6, 1755.
 W^m Clough & Dorcas Kneeland, b. of B. Nov. 20, 1755.
 Thomas Carnes & Eliz^a Weekes, b. of B. Dec. 18, 1755.
 Edw^d Hillard & Abigail Scott, b. of B. Jan^y 1, 1756. [1756.
 Devonshire Osborne & Susanna Gorson, free Negroes, b. of B. Jan. 13,
 John McKay & Elizab. Lowell, b. of Bost. Feb. 5, 1756.
 Hackman Lambert & Eliz^a Moulds, b. of Bost. Feb. 16, —56.
 Job Wheelwright & Abigail Barnard, b. of Bost. March 13, —56.
 Thomas Croade of Halifax & Rutli Parrot, of Bost. April 27, —56.
 George Sanders & Abigail Bourn, b. of Bost. Apr. 12, —56. [—56.
 Anthony Nocon (al^a Necône) & Eliz^a Peco (al^a Packow), b. of B. May 17,
 Robert Harris & Sarah Daniels, both of Boston, Aug. 5, 1756.
 Alexander Mayers & Abigail Ethridge, both of Boston, Sept. 16, —56.
 Joseph Hubbard (æt. 81.) & Elizabeth Adams, both of Bost. Dec. 23, 1756.

James Thwing & Martha Clap, b. of B. March 15, 1757.

John Stoneham [Stoneman?] & Lydia Webb, b. of B. June 28, 1757.

James Fordor & Deborah White, b. of B. Sept. 5, 1757.

Benj^a Harrod & Mary Saltonstal, b. of B. Dec. 1, 1757.

John Newman & Sarah Flagg, b. of B. Dec. 7, 1757.

[There is nothing to indicate in Thomas Foxcroft's memoranda that the following marriages were ever returned to the town clerk of Boston.

A. T.]

Lemuel Stutson & Susanna Irving, both of Boston, were married Feb. 23, 1758.

W^m Murray & Eliz^a Hill, b. of B. of Bost. July 27, 1758.

Joseph Russel & Mary Willey, b. of Bost. Oct^o 10, 1758.

Timothy Ryan & Rebecca Nichols, b. of B. Oct^o 12, 1758.

Nathaniel Kneeland and Sarah Hastings, b. of B. Nov. 23, 1758.

John Green & Rebecca Leverett, b. of B. April 13, 1759.

William Moor & Sarah Williston, b. of Bost. Sept. 11, 1759.

Benj^a Homer & Mary Parrot, b. of Bost. Oct^o 23, 1759.

Joseph Morton & Abigail Hearsey, b. of B. Dec. 27, 1759.

Edw^d Powers & Eliz^a Salmon, b. of Boston, March 17, 1760.

Joseph Callender & Eliz^a Russell, b. of B. June 27, 1760.

Sam^{el} Sprague of Charlestown & Sarah Eaton of Boston, July 4, 1760.

John Churchill of Plym^o & Hephzibah Pemberton of B. Feb. 26, 1761.

John-Hunt Wendall & Sarah Tilden, b. of Bo. June 23, 1761.

John Jackson & Mary Jones, b. of Bost. Sept. 8, 1761.

Benj^a Gray & Mary Blanchard, b. of Bost. Sept. 14, 1761.

John Waldo & Abigail Wells, b. of Bost. Sept. 17, 1761.

John Thomas & Mercy Peirce, b. of B. Dec^r 21, 1764.

Martin Parkes & Mary Coverly, b. of B. Nov. 11, 1767.

Samuel Peak & Sarah Marsh, b. of B. Nov. 12, 1767.

REV. NEHEMIAH ROGERS'S DEDICATION TO JOHN HAINES, 1632.

Communicated by A. M. HAINES, Esq., of Galena, Ill.

MR. WALTER HAINES of Farringdon, Berkshire, England, has presented me with an ancient volume written by Nehemiah Rogers, pastor of Messing, Essex; printed by George Miller, for Edward Brewster, London, 1632.

It is in three parts, paged separately, 922 pages in all, a quarto 6 by 8 inches.

The three parts are expositions on the three parables, "The lost sonne," "The lost groat," and "The lost sheep." "The lost groat" has the following title-page:

"THE GOOD HOVSWIFE WITH HER BROOME AND CANDLE, OR AN EXPOSITION ON THE PARABLE OF THE LOST GROAT. BY NEHEMIAH ROGERS, PASTOR OF MESSING IN ESSEX.

Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her owne works praise her in the gates. Pro. 31, 31.

LONDON.—Printed by George Miller for Edward Brewster, and are to be sold at his Shop at the signe of the Bible, at the Great North doore of Pauls. 1632.”

It has the following dedication :

TO THE | VERY WORTHY, | IVDICIOUS AND, | *Religious Gentleman* M^r
JOHN HAINES, | of Old-holt in Essex, Esquire ; Grace and Peace.

SIR ;

We are not ignorant of *Customes* priuiledge; though neither *Law* nor *Conscience* fauour a mans cause, yet we often see that hee who can *Prescribe*, and pleade It is a *Custome*, carries it.

It is so familiar a Custome to Dedicate what is written, as that he who writes, and doth not Dedicate, seemes to goe about to violate *Customes* law, which for a *Clergie* man to vndertake, would be thought foole-hardiness.

The Reasons of this Custome as I conceive, were especially two : I. To procure Countenance to the bookes so Dedicated : 2. To testifie the thankfullness of the Dedicators to those from whom they have received fauour.— And this with me in my Dedications beares greatest sway ; I have no other way to requite my best deserving friends (besides my prayers) amongst whom if I should not number you, from whom I have received so many constant testimonies of much respect to me and mine (especially vnto my Ministry) I should very much forget my selfe, and iustly might be branded with that which I so much detest, *Ingratitude*.

Accept therefore I beseech you of what is here presented, I cannot with the *Earth* make a retribution with increase, I desire to imitate the *Rocke*, and answer your loud voice with a resounding *Echo*, and though I speake but the last syllable, yet I hope sincerity of affection, shall make supply where power is defective. It is much I owe you ; as *Hierom* spake sometimes to his bosome friend, so I to you, *tibi & quod possum debes, & quod non possum* ; Let this remaine (I beseech you) as a bill of my hand ; I seale it before many witnesses, and deliver it to your vse by way of *Dedication* : so farre am I from thinking any part of payment made hereby, as that your acceptance shall further oblige me to remaine

Truely devoted vnto your Worships
in all affection and service,

NEHEMIAH ROGERS.

This John Haines of Old-Holt manor, 1632, was eldest son of John Haines of Old Holt, and migrated to New England in 1633, and was governor of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies. Old Holt and several other manors in that vicinity were bequeathed to him by his father in his will of 20th October, 1605 (whose death occurred 3 November, 1605).

Old Holt was the ancestral *home* of Gov. John, although he had purchased Copford Hall in 1624, which his son Gen. Hezekiah Haines inherited in 1657 from his brother Robert, and continued to be occupied for three generations by the governor's descendants bearing the name of Haynes, or until 1763, when it passed to the Harrisons, also descendants, who now (1888) possess it.

Gov. John, while in England in 1647, sold Old-Holt to William Tanner of Great Coggeshall. Messing is only a few miles from Old-Holt, which is partly in Copford parish.

The old volume has written on the cover :

"Sarah Wilson her book March 4, 1761."

The Exposition of "The Lost Sonne" is dedicated

"To my Right Worthy and Worshipfull Friends M^r Thomas Wood, Rector of S. Margrets-Fish-street in London, M^r W^m Carver, M^r Tho^s Robinson, M^r Tho^s Andrews, with the rest of the Parishioners, somtimes my Christian Auditors: everlasting happinesse—."

[A biographical sketch of the Rev. Nehemiah Rogers, B.D., will be found in the late Col. Joseph L. Chester's life of John Rogers, the Proto-martyr, pp. 277-9. Nehemiah Rogers was "the second son and third child of Rev. Vincent Rogers of Stratford-Bow, Middlesex, and supposed great-grandson of the Martyr." He was baptized in that parish, Oct. 20, 1594. He died at Doddingtonhurst in Essex, and was buried there May 9, 1660. A list of his works is given by Col. Chester. He is the ancestor of the present Lord Blachford, to whom when Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., Col. Chester dedicated his volume.—EDITOR.]

LIST OF NAMES OF SOME OF THE RESIDENTS OF BOSTON IN 1751.

Communicated by Dr. WILLIAM LEE, of Washington, D. C.

THIS list accompanies the account of Mrs. Caleb Eddy as administrator to the estate of her late husband. Account rendered December 27, 1751. Caleb Eddy was a trader in Boston, and was associated with John Rider who was later of Halifax, Nova Scotia. They purchased land called the Third Lot, fronting on Orange Street, and granted by the town of Boston to William Payne. The purchase was made in 1747, for £1600, of the heirs and executors of William Payne, namely: John Payne, gentleman; Mary Sewall, widow; John Colman, Jr., Distiller; Ann Payne, single; Marg^t Phillips, widow; Rich^d Payne, Brazier; Edw^d Payne, merchant; Jane Payne, single; Kenelm Winslow, Jr., Brazier, and guardian of Mary Payne, infant and only child of Tobias Payne.

In Mrs. Eddy's account as administrator occur the following: E. Pomroy, Trott, Gredley. Paid Mr. D. Houghton for y^e coffin. B. Pratt, Esq., for advice about Pemberton's mortgage. R. Auchmuty. Sam^l Pemberton. John Troulston, grave-digger. Mr. Bird. Mr. Shepard. Rob^t Lovering, for mending chimney. Liswell, for 1 pr Stays. John Preston, work done at house. Sam^l May. Henry Evans. W^m Winter. Rob^t Pierpont, repairs to house. Holmes Simpson. Dr. Gardner. Fleet & Kneeland, advertising. Capt. John Tasker. Mr. Love Marks. Messrs. Thomas Speakman. Caleb Jefferson. Stephen Harris. Nathaniel Wales. Richard Brackett. David Evans. Isaac Cazneau. Isaac Gridley. Capt. Samuel Henley. Mrs. Hannah Davis. Robert Jenkins. Ebenezer Northey. John Brewer. Gilbert Warner. Ann Lawrence. Benj. Trotel? John Kneeland. Thos. Uram. Dr. Zabdiel Boylston. Thos. Fillebrown's estate. John Hooker. John Wendell & Co. Samuel Swift. Dr. Gilham Taylor. Stephen Whiting. Jas. Hovey. Sam^l Calef. Thos. Brinley. Eleaz. Robins. Pelatiah Morse. Edw^d Brattle Oliver. Isaac Chamberlain. Capt. Clarke of Medway. Benj. Fuller. Mrs. Babbet. Mathew Hastings. John Child. Sam^l Hardcastle. John Cotton. Joshua Winslow. John Potter. Judge Cushing.

The schedule was made by Arthur Savage and William Winter.

An inventory of the estate, Jan. 1, 1753, made by Nathan Simpson, Samuel May and Eliphalet Parker, contains, among other items, 1 old negro man named Prince, £6. 13.

THOMAS BARRETT OF BRAINTREE, WILLIAM BARRETT OF CAMBRIDGE,

AND THEIR EARLY DESCENDANTS.

By the Hon. JOSEPH HARTWELL BARRETT, of Loveland, Ohio.

THE wills of John Barrett, Sr., of Wells, Humphrey Barrett, Sr., of Concord, and Thomas Barrett, Sr., of Chelmsford, were made the same year—those of the last two on the same day, "1st 1st mo. 1662." Humphrey, who stated his age as "about seventy," died that year, and Thomas in 1668. Whatever their relationship, the three belonged to the same generation. Contemporary with them was Mrs. Margaret Huntington ("Baret" by birth*), who came to New England in 1633, with three young sons and one daughter, her husband having died during the voyage hither. Her sons, of whom Christopher and Simon settled in Norwich, Ct., and Samuel in Newark, N. J., were the ancestors of nearly all who have borne the name of Huntington in this country. About 1635 the widow was married to Thomas Stoughton (uncle of Gov. William Stoughton), and they were among the first settlers of Windsor, Ct. She was from Norwich, England, where her father died in 1649.

Of a younger generation were the brothers William Barrett of Cambridge, John of Marlboro', and Thomas of Cambridge and Marlboro'. Their sister Lydia (who died s. p. in 1701) was the wife of Bartholomew Cheever of Boston, who came from Canterbury, England. Of nearly the same age, but of other parentage, were James and Robert Barrett of Charlestown,† possibly sons of John, Sr., of Wells, who had an "enclosed" tract of land on the Agamenticus river as early as 1641. The latter is said‡ to have been a son of Robert Barrett, engaged in the Maine fisheries, which had led to settlements on the coast in the vicinity of Winter Harbor and Cape Porpoise, "many years" before 1639, under the auspices of Walter Barrett and other merchants of Bristol. (See their memorial, Jan. 4, 1638–9, in REGISTER, vol. VIII., pp. 140–1.)

Without considering further the probably common English origin and near relationship of these several lines, it is here proposed to

* "This family of Baret, Barret, or Barrett, as the name is variously spelt, is of a very ancient and respectable account in this kingdom. The ancestor of it is recorded in the Battle Abbey roll as one of those who came over with William, Duke of Normandy, and was present at the fatal battle of Hastings in 1066. His descendants spread themselves over almost every part of Britain and Ireland."—*Hasted's History of Kent*.

† Hon. James Barrett, for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, is a descendant of the first James Barrett of Charlestown; and from a daughter of Robert descended Barrett Rand, maternal grandfather of Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., and of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child.

‡ Bradbury's History of Kennebunkport.

note some of the earlier descendants of (I.) Thomas Barrett of Braintree and Chelmsford, and (II.) William Barrett of Cambridge.

I.

1. THOMAS¹ BARRETT, made a freeman in 1645, was one of the thirty-two residents of Braintree to whom in that year the General Court granted ten thousand acres of land in Warwick, which had been confiscated by reason of Gorton's "heresy." Before the proposed settlement could be begun, however, the action of the General Court was overruled in England, and the lands were restored to the original settlers. Among the other petitioners for this grant were Henry Adams (ancestor of President John Adams) and four of his sons—two of whom, Thomas and Samuel, were some years later among the first settlers of Chelmsford, as were also two other of the petitioners, Edward Spalding and Arthur Warren. Others of the number went to Billerica. Thomas Barrett remained for several years in Braintree; bought land there in 1651 of Michael Saunders and Francis Elliot; Mary Barrett, presumably his daughter, was married there in 1654, and his son Thomas in 1655. He removed later to Chelmsford, where he made his will in 1662, naming his oldest son John, son Thomas, youngest son Joseph, and wife Margaret.* Thomas¹ died Oct. 6, 1668; Margaret his widow died July 8, 1681. Issue:

2. i. JOHN.²

3. ii. THOMAS.

iii. MARY, m. Feb. 11, 1654, Shadrach Thayer; had two children that died young; and died April 2, 1657.

4. iv. JOSEPH.

2. JOHN² BARRETT (*Thomas¹*) married Sarah —, prior to his settlement at Chelmsford, where he had a grant of land in 1659, and several grants or divisions of common lands later. He was a tithingman, lieutenant, mill-owner, and a comparatively large proprietor of lands. His wife Sarah joined with him in a deed of land to their son-in-law Nathaniel Collar, in 1698. They had two sons born before settling at Chelmsford, and the births of their youngest children are not found on record. Lieut. John² died May 19, 1706. Issue:

i. JOHN,³ m. Dec. 18, 1679, Dorothy Proctor; had four children; d. Sept. 5, 1694.

5. ii. JONATHAN.

iii. LYDIA, b. Sept. 22, 1659; m. April 11, 1678, James Harwood. Descendants numerous.

6. iv. SAMUEL, b. June 16, 1661.

v. MARY, b. Mar. 13, 1663; m. Oct. 10, 1693, Nathaniel Collar of Sudbury.

vi. MARGARET, b. Nov. 10, 1667; d. Feb. 1681.

vii. JOSEPH, m. Dec. 25, 1696, Abigail Hildreth, daughter of James and Margaret (Ward); had eight children; d. April 25, 1742.

? viii. SARAH, m. Dec. 8, 1696, Ambrose Swallow.

3. THOMAS² BARRETT (*Thomas¹*) married in Braintree, Sept. 15, 1655, Frances Woolderson [Wooderson, Woodson?], and had (the first two in Braintree, the others in Chelmsford) the following children:

* Humphrey, Sr., in his will, mentions his sons John, Thomas (who died in 1652, leaving two children) and Humphrey.

- i. MARTHA,³ b. Sept. 17, 1656; m. July 10, 1676, Henry Sparks.
- ii. MARY, b. April 17, 1658; m. Jan. 21, 1686, George Robbins.
- iii. MARGARET, b. March 31, 1660; m. Nov. 22, 1681, Edward Spalding, son of Edward.¹ Had four children; d. May 25, 1748. Among her descendants was Hon. E. G. Spalding of Buffalo, N. Y., State Treasurer and M. C.
- iv. MOSES, b. — 25, 1662; m. Sept. 10, 1684, Anna Smith of Dorchester, and had two sons: Moses,⁴ Oct. 25, 1685, m. Sarah —, and had David,⁵ Feb. 18, 1710, Hannah, Nov. 2, 1711, Oliver, Nov. 2, 1713, and Smith, Jan. 2, 1716—all of whom settled in Woodstock, Ct., or vicinity; and Thomas, who m. May 20, 1714, Rachel Burge, and had sons James,⁵ Moses, Jonas, Amos, Zacheus and Joel, and daughters Rachel (who m. Nathaniel Longley), Hannah, and Sarah d. aged 13. Thomas⁴ remained in Chelmsford, but his sons, except Joel, removed to Dunstable or vicinity, in New Hampshire.
- v. MEHITABEL, b. April 12, 1665; m. March 17, 1684, Samuel Gould of Dunstable.
- vi. ANNA, Dec. b. 17, 1668; m. Jan. 3, 1693, John Swallow.

His wife Frances died May 27, 1694, and Thomas² married Jan. 22, 1695, Mary Dike of Milton. He deeded his homestead to "son John Swallow," July 6, 1700, wife Mary joining. He died Dec. 8, 1702.

4. JOSEPH² BARRETT (Thomas¹) married Sept. 17, 1672, Martha Gould (born in Braintree Oct. 15, 1654), daughter of Francis and Rose (—), and had:

- i. REBECCA,³ b. July 4, 1673; m. Dec. 16, 1696, Walter Powers of Concord.
- ii. MARTHA, d. July 25, 1678.
- iii. SARAH, m. Dec. 17, 1700, George Glazier of Lancaster, son of John and Elizabeth (George) of Woburn.
- iv. HANNAH, m. in 1703, James Bennett of Groton.
- v. MARGARET, b. April 28, 1683; m. in 1703, Ebenezer Robbins.
- vi. MIRIAM, b. April 29, 1686; m. — Whitney.
- vii. JOSIAH, b. July 2, 1688; m. Feb. 20, 1709, Mary Dill (daughter of Peter) of Concord; had several children. Removed to Littleton.
7. viii. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 24, 1690.

His wife Martha died May 15, 1698, and Joseph² married Mary — (probably born Proctor), who joins in a deed in 1707. He died Oct. 31, 1711. In his will, probated Jan. 2, 1712, his seven surviving children are named. Mary, his widow, died Nov. 22, 1728.

5. JONATHAN³ BARRETT (John,² Thomas¹) married Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stearns) Learned. No record of the marriage is found, but in a deed to J. Burge in 1686 (her husband joining) she names her parents. She was born in Chelmsford, Oct. 28, 1653. Her sister Mary, born in Woburn, Aug. 7, 1647, married Moses Barron of Chelmsford; and her sister Hannah, born in W. August 24, 1649, married Joseph Farwell of C. There is no record of the birth of Hannah, presumed to be the oldest child of Jonathan³ and Sarah. His wife died Jan. 11, 1695, and he married 2d, June 26, 1696, in Woburn, Abigail Weston, who died Oct. 19, 1706. He married 3d, about 1708, Abigail (Wilson), widow of Joseph Hildreth, and by her had one son. She was born in Woburn, Aug. 8, 1666, daughter of John Wilson and sister of Lieut. John (Jr.) of Billerica. By her first husband, who died Jan. 28, 1706,* she was

* Her account as administratrix of Joseph Hildreth was rendered May 28, 1707; and Jonathan Barrett was appointed guardian of her daughter Abigail, May 31, 1708. In a

ancestress of Richard Hildreth, the historian. Her sister Dorcas married Aaron Cleveland, ancestor of President Grover Cleveland.
Issue :

- 2 i. HANNAH,³ m. May 17, 1699, Jonathan Bowers; had eight children, and d. Oct. 16, 1765, "a. 86."
- ii. MARY, b. Nov. 20, 1684; m. Feb. 7, 1705, John Spalding, son of Dea. Andrew. Among their seven children was Rev. Sampson Spalding, H. C. 1736, pastor at Tewksbury for 60 years.
8. iii. JONATHAN, b. Oct. 28, 1687.
- iv. DELIVERANCE, b. Feb. 24, 1690.
- v. EXPERIENCE, b. Jan. 3, 1695; d. July 29, 1695.
- vi. RACHEL, b. Aug. 9, 1699.
- vii. BRIDGET, b. April 11, d. Sept. 7, 1702.
9. viii. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 14, 1705.
10. ix. JOHN, b. Dec. 13, 1709.

6. SAMUEL³ BARRETT (*John*,² *Thomas*¹) married Feb. 21, 1683, Sarah Buttrick of Concord, who was born July 27, 1662, daughter of William and Sarah (Bateman), and had :

- i. SARAH,⁴ b. March 30, 1685.
- ii. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 23, 1686.
- iii. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 21, 1689; m. Sarah —, and had (the last in Westford, the others in Littleton): *Nathaniel*,⁶ 1717, *Samuel*, *Elizabeth*, *William*, *Sarah* and *Benjamin*, 1731. Sarah, wife of William, d. Jan. 11, 1743.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 10, 1692.

Sarah, wife of Samuel and mother of William, died in Westford, March 28, 1736.

7. JOSEPH³ BARRETT (*Joseph*,² *Thomas*¹) married March 24, 1714, Mary Taylor of Concord, and had :

- i. MARY,⁴ b. Aug. 12, 1715; m. Dec. 22, 1743, Noah Emery.
- ii. LYDIA, b. Sept. 22, 1717; m. Job Spalding, son of John and Mary (Barrett); had eleven children and d. Feb. 5, 1810, "aged 93."
- iii. MARTHA, b. May 27, 1720; m. Dec. 23, 1741, Z. Walker.
- iv. JOSEPH, b. Jan. 31, 1723; m. Oct. 13, 1743, Sarah Martin, daughter of William of Chelmsford, and had (in Brookfield): *Joseph*,⁵ *William*, *John*, *Sarah*, *Oliver* and *Moses*.
- v. NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 1, 1724; m. Nov. 30, 1748, Martha Wheeler, and had: *Mary*⁵ (m. April 15, 1775, Thaddeus Garfield of Lincoln); *John*; *Martha* (m. — Adams); *Ruth* (m. Thomas Atwood of Temple, N. H.); *Nathaniel*; *Levi*; *Joseph* (father of Hon. Joseph Barrett of Canaan, Me.); and *Sarah* (m. Moody Stickney, of New Ipswich, N. H.).
- vi. OLIVER, b. Jan. 9, 1727; m. Anna Fiske, daughter of Ebenezer and Bethiah (Muzzy), and had: *Anna*⁵ (m. Capt. Joseph Wilder) *Molly* (m. Stephen Barrett of Winchendon, descendant of Humphrey of Concord); *Ebenezer*; *Oliver*; *Joseph* of Barre; *Benjamin*, and *Bethiah* (m. Phineas Whitney).
- vii. REUBEN, b. about 1729; m. June 19, 1750, Sarah Fletcher; settled in Mason, N. H., and left descendants. He d. Sept. 19, 1800, "a. 71."
- viii. SARAH, b. Feb. 8, 1731; m. Sept. 27, 1755, John Cragin of Acton, later of Temple, N. H., deacon, had nine children b. in Acton; d. in Temple, May 30, 1771.

probate record of July 3, 1713, she is styled "the widow of the late Joseph Hildreth of Chelmsford (now the wife of Jonathan Barrett of Chelmsford)," and is assigned as her share of the former's real estate one-third of the dwelling-house, and other property including "half of the land at Wamesit" (now Lowell); land in "the Adames meadow and on the town's commons;" "Providence meadow;" "a parcel of swamp land near Hart Pond," etc.

Among the descendants of Joseph³ and Mary (Taylor) were Rev. Samuel Barrett, D.D., of Boston (H. C. 1820); Rev. B. F. Barrett (Swedenborgian) of Germantown, Pa. (H. C. 1838); Rev. Fiske Barrett (U. C. 1842); and Mrs. Sarah, wife of Hon. John Hubbard, LL.D., U. S. Senator and governor of Maine 1850-53.

Joseph³ died Dec. 22, 1812, "a. 91"; and Mary his wife died Jan. 18, 1811, "a. 84."

8. JONATHAN⁴ BARRETT (*Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Thomas*¹) married 1st, Sarah —, who died May 23, 1716; and 2d, Lydia —. Issue:

- i. SARAH,⁵ b. May 4, 1714; m. Isaac Spalding.
- ii. JONATHAN, b. May 16, 1716; d. young.
- iii. LYDIA, b. June 3, 1719; d. Feb. 12, 1737.
- iv. MARY, b. Nov. 10, 1721; m. Thomas Stearns.
- v. HANNAH, b. June 8, 1724; m. Nov. 24, 1743, Zachariah Shedd.
- vi. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 16, 1727; m. July 18, 1745, John Heald.
- vii. TABITHA, b. March 3, 1729.
- viii. ABIGAIL, b. March 4, 1731.
- ix. REBECCA, b. Aug. 5, 1733.
- x. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 14, 1736; d. Feb. 23, 1752.
- xi. LUCY, b. Aug. 11, 1738; m. March 14, 1758, David Parker.

Jonathan⁴ died Oct. 9, 1773, "a. 86"; his widow Lydia died Nov. 16, 1789, "in her 96th year." In his will, dated Feb. 27, 1765, he names his wife Lydia and daughters Sarah, wife of Dea. Isaac Spalding of Townsend; Mary, wife of Thomas Stearns of Littleton; Hannah, wife of Zachariah Shed of Chelmsford; Elizabeth, wife of John Heald of Acton; and Lucy, wife of David Parker of Chelmsford. His other three daughters had probably died young.

9. BENJAMIN⁴ BARRETT (*Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Thomas*¹) married Elizabeth Farmer, daughter of Edward and Mary (Richardson) of Billerica, and had:

- i. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Nov. 6, 1732.
- ii. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 27, 1733; m. Nov. 26, 1760, Olive Keyes.
- iii. RUTH, b. Jan. 5, 1735; d. March 21, 1745.
- iv. MARY, b. July 25, 1736.
- v. LYDIA, b. March 20, 1738.
- vi. CHRISTOPHER, b. Feb. 6, 1740; m. Sept. 6, 1764, Mary Clark, and had: *Zebulon*,⁶ Feb. 9, 1766; *Benjamin*, May 27, 1767; *John*, March 4, 1769; *Sybil*, April 26, 1771 (m. Jeremiah Marsh); *Ebenezer*, July 20, 1773; *Mary*, Nov. 17, 1775; *William*, April 20, 1778; and *Samuel*, May 24, 1780.
- vii. BETTY, b. Jan. 26, 1743; m. June 21, 1764, Nathan Crosby.

Benjamin⁴ was in the Louisburg expedition of 1745, and died that year. The inventory of his estate was taken Dec. 10, 1745; and probate records name his wife Elizabeth, his brother John Barrett of Chelmsford, and his wife's brother Andrew Farmer of Billerica.

10. JOHN⁴ BARRETT (*Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Thomas*¹) married May 24, 1738 Martha Heald, daughter of Dea. John and Mary (White), of Acton, and had:

- i. JOHN,⁵ b. Feb. 12, 1740; d. Oct. 15, 1756, while in military service at or near Lake George.
- ii. PATTY, b. Jan. 30, 1741; m. Benjamin Spalding (Leonard,⁴ Henry,³ Andrew,² Edward¹), who, in 1776, made the first improvements in Bucksfield, Me. He d. there Oct. 14, 1811, and she Oct. 4, 1819. They had four sons and five daughters.

- iii. SARAH, b. Sept. 11, 1742; m. Jan. 22, 1767, Oliver Parker.
- iv. REBECCA, b. Sept. 26, 1744; m. Feb. 10, 1773, William Locke of Ashby. They settled in Fitzwilliam, N. H., and had two sons and five daughters. He d. March 30, 1829, and she d. Dec. 15, 1831, aged over 87.
- v. JONATHAN, b. Oct. 27, 1746; m. March 28, 1771, Abigail Raymond, daughter of Edward and Abigail, and had: *Jonathan*,⁶ Jan. 24, 1772; *Abigail*, May 24, 1774 (m. Joseph D. Wheelock); *John*, Nov. 5, 1776; *Polly*, May 2, 1779 (m. — Peabody); *Anna*, July 3, 1781 (m. — Dexter); *Edward*, May 11, 1784; *James*, Dec. 30, 1786; *Joel*, July 4, 1789. Each of these sons and daughters had issue, of whom there are descendants in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and other states.
Jonathan⁵ early removed from Chelmsford to Ashby, and died there Sept. 11, 1818.
- vi. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 29, 1748.
- vii. SIMEON, b. Nov. 2, 1750; m. Feb. 15, 1776, Ruth Wright of Westford, and had: *Ruth*,⁶ (m. Solomon Bisbee), *Joseph*, *Pattie*, *Simeon*, *John*, *Dorcas* and *Lydia*—the last two in Sumner, Me., to which place he removed about 1785. He died at the age of about 85.
- viii. STEPHEN, b. Oct. 1, 1756; m. April 8, 1781, Lucy Kidder of Billerica; resided in that town; had *Stephen*,⁶ *John*, *Lucy*, *Sally*, *Mary* (m. 1st, John Richards of Boston, 2d, her cousin Jonathan Barrett of Ashby), *Lucinda*, *Martha* and *Abigail*. He d. Aug. 16, 1811.
John⁴ died March 18, 1772. His will, dated March 14, 1772, mentions his wife Martha and all his above-named children except Abigail.

II.

1. WILLIAM¹ BARRETT bought the house and land of William French in Cambridge, near the College, June 10, 1656; was selectman in 1671 and 1681; and served as lieutenant in Philip's war. He married 1st, Aug. 19, 1656, Sarah Champney (daughter of Elder Richard), who died Aug. 21, 1661; 2d, May 19, 1662, Mary Barnard (daughter of John and Phœbe of Watertown), who died March 28, 1673; 3d, Oct. 8, 1673, Mary Sparhawk (daughter of Nathaniel and Patience), who died the same month; and 4th, Margaret Bartlett, who survived him. Issue:
 - i. LYDIA,² b. Sept. 17, 1657; m. John Ballantyne of Boston; had: *John*³ (who m. Mary Winthrop); *Lydia*, d. young; *William*, 1679, and *Lydia*, Oct. 24, 1682; and d. soon after the last date.
 - ii. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 15, 1659; d. young.
 - iii. JOHN, b. Feb. 6, 1661.
 - iv. MARY, b. Jan. 11, 1663; m. William Thwing.
 - v. WILLIAM, b. May 3, 1665; m. Hannah Cheever, daughter of Daniel; had six children; resided on the homestead of his father, and d. about 1730.
 - vi. EDWARD, b. Feb. 8, 1668.
 - 2 vii. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 8, 1670.
 - viii. BARTHOLOMEW, b. April 6, 1672; d. May 6, same year.
 - ix. MARGARET, b. May 4, 1676; m. Giles Roberts.
 - x. THOMAS, b. Jan. 25, 1678.
 - xi. BARTHOLOMEW, b. April 12, 1681; m. July 23, 1706, Rebecca Warland.
 - xii. LYDIA, b. May 14, 1683; m. — Davis of Boston.

William¹ died March 19, 1689, "aged about 60." His estate (Probate Records, 1691) was divided between his widow Margaret and his children, John (who had a double portion as the eldest), William, Edward, Samuel, Thomas, Margaret (to whom was given a "negro maid servant") and Lydia, the youngest daughter. Bartholomew unites with the other heirs in a deed in 1702.

2. SAMUEL² BARRETT (*William*¹) married March 12, 1694, Sarah Manning, and had:

- i. SARAH,³ m. William Russell.
- ii. THORNTON, d. Sept. 15, 1744, leaving several children, including Dea. Samuel, North End, Boston.
- iii. MARY, m. Charles Coffin; d. July 14, 1753.
- iv. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 1, 1700; H. C. 1721; minister in Hopkinton nearly fifty years; d. Dec. 11, 1772.
- v. EDWARD, b. 1703; shipwright; m. 1st, a daughter of Peter Leach of Boston; 2d (published Dec. 18, 1737), Martha Skinner of Lynn.
- vi. GEORGE, b. July 11, 1705; d. Aug. 17, 1745, leaving three children.
- vii. LYDIA, b. May 25, 1706; m. Philip Lewis; d. Sept. 1773.
3. viii. JOHN, b. June 12, 1708.
- ix. MERCY, b. May 4, 1713; m. 1st, John Skinner; 2d, — Wendell; and d. Sept. 1774, leaving children.
4. x. ISAAH, b. Jan. 5, 1715.
- xi. SUSANNAH, b. Sept. 5, 1716.
- xii. DIANA, b. Nov. 12, 1717. Other children died in infancy.

Samuel², who was a merchant in Boston, died July 22, 1733, leaving a large estate. His widow Sarah died July 29, 1742, a. 67.

3. JOHN³ BARRETT (*Samuel*² *William*¹), Deacon; merchant in Boston; married June 3, 1731, Sarah Gerrish, and had:

- i. JOHN,⁴ b. April 7, 1732; d. Nov. 20, 1746.
- ii. SARAH, b. May 18, 1734; d. July 27, same year.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 13, 1735; d. April 9, 1736.
- iv. SARAH, b. Jan. 14, 1737; m. Thomas Fletcher of St. Croix; d. Feb. 8, 1772. Their only child d. young.
5. v. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 17, 1738.
- vi. ANN, b. March 8, 1740; m. Henry Hill (H. C. 1756); resided in Boston.
- vii. SUSANNAH, b. Oct. 18, 1741; m. Rev. Penuel Bowen; d. April, 1797.
- viii. NATHANIEL, b. March 27, 1743; m. 1st, Mary Hunt; 2d, the widow of Gen. McDougal; was the first American Consul at Rouen, France; d. Dec. 18, 1793. His children all d. young.
- ix. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 27, 1745; m. William Cunningham, a merchant in Boston; d. March 20, 1821.
- x. MARY, b. Oct. 21, 1748; m. Benjamin Hammett (H. C. 1766), and d. Aug. 30, 1810.
- xi. JOHN, b. Oct. 9, 1750; m. Elizabeth Brown; d. Nov. 15, 1810.

Dea. John³ died Sept. 9, 1786. Sarah, his widow, d. Feb. 9, 1798.

4. ISAAH³ BARRETT (*Samuel*² *William*¹) married 1st, Sept. 13, 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Joseph and Elizabeth (Savage) Wadsworth. She died May 9, 1756, and he married 2d, May 18, 1758, Abigail Goff, who died March 3, 1777, aged 60. By his first wife he had:

6. i. JOSEPH WADSWORTH,⁴ b. Sept. 19, 1740.
- ii. ISAAH, b. July 27, 1742; d. Dec. 26, same year.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 14, 1744; d. next day.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 24, 1747; m. Capt. Theodore Bliss of the American army; d. May 29, 1783.
- v. SARAH, b. March 13, 1748; m. Rev. Joseph Lee of Royalston; d. Feb. 15, 1783.
- vi. ABIGAIL, b. March 16, 1750; m. an English officer named Spillard, and lived in Boston.
- vii. MARY, b. May 13, 1752; m. Samuel Bartlett of Concord—later Register of Deeds at Cambridge.
- viii. SAMUEL, b. March 4, 1754; d. Nov. 18, 1756.

By his second wife he had two children that died in infancy.

Isaiah³ removed in 1758 to Concord, where he died Oct. 27, 1780.

5. SAMUEL⁴ BARRETT (*John*,³ *Samuel*,² *William*¹), H. C. 1757; married 1st, Mary Clark, sister of a British Commissary General and of the wife of Copley the artist (whose son became Lord Lyndhurst); and 2d, Elizabeth Salisbury of Boston. By the former he had one child, and by the latter nine children, viz.:
- i. SARAH,⁵ m. Hon. Samuel Cabot of Boston, and had sons—*Samuel*,⁶ *Stephen*, *Joseph*, *Richard Clark*, *Edward*, and *Charles Stanton*; and seven daughters, among whom were *Eliza*, who m. Charles Follen, LL.D.; *Sarah*, first wife of Rev. Francis Parkman, and *Mary Ann*, who m. her cousin Frederick Cabot.
 - ii. MARTHA SANDERS, b. 1772; m. Feb. 13, 1794, Samuel Sumner (Benjamin,⁵ Benjamin,⁴ Clement,³ William,² William¹), and d. Dec. 10, 1843.
 - iii. ANN, b. Jan. 4, 1774; m. in 1792, Isaac Green, M.D. (son of Thomas of Lexington), who settled in practice at Windsor, Vt. They had: *Samuel-Barrett*,⁶ Dec. 1792, d. Feb. 9, 1793; *Elizabeth S.*, d. young; *Charlotte Eloisa*, May 17, 1796, m. Aug. 4, 1818, Robert Temple, Esq., of Rutland, Vt., and had a daughter Charlotte⁷ b. 1820, who m. 1843, Sir John Rose, Q. C., of London, England; *George-Barrett*, April 14, 1798, physician in Windsor, Vt.; *Harriet Sophia*, d. y.; *Charles Gustavus*, Sept. 1, 1803, m. Susan Bigelow 1831; *Caroline-Frances*, Sept. 21, 1811, m. July 1, 1832, Hon. Moses M. Strong of Milwaukee, Wis.
 - iv. ELIZABETH.
 - v. JOSEPH TRUMBULL.
 - vi. MARGARET.
 - vii. SAMUEL.
 - viii. SUSAN.
 - ix. LUCY.
 - x. JOHN.
6. JOSEPH WADSWORTH⁴ BARRETT (*Isaiah*,³ *Samuel*,² *William*¹) married Ruth Smallidge of Boston, and had:
- i. SAMUEL SMALLIDGE,⁵ b. 1763; d. 1764.
 - ii. JOSEPH WADSWORTH, b. 1768; d. in the West Indies, leaving a daughter *Sally S.*,⁶ who m. John Prentice of Providence, R. I.
 - iii. SAMUEL SMALLIDGE, 1770; d. in 1789.
 - iv. ELIZABETH WADSWORTH, b. 1772; m. — Goldthwaite of Malden; d. in 1847.
 - v. WILLIAM SMALLIDGE, b. 1777; m. Hannah Cardwell, and had two children, *William*⁶ and *Hannah*.
 - vi. ISAIAH, b. 1779; d. young.
 - vii. JEREMIAH S., b. 1781; m. June 27, 1821, Betsey Prentice; res. in Providence, R. I.
 - viii. MARY, b. 1783; m. Capt. John Doak; res. in Newton.
 - ix. RICHARD, b. 1785; d. young.
 - x. THEODORE BLISS, b. 1788; m. a sister of Commodore Downs; had several children; resided in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph-Wadsworth⁴ died Oct. 1, 1794, in his 55th year.

MEMORANDA OF ALL THE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD BURYING-GROUND AT COLCHESTER, CONN.

WITH SOME NOTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

By FRANK E. RANDALL, Esq., of New York City.

[Continued from page 159.]

156. Emma, dau. of J. F. and M. Farnsworth d. 28 Feb. 1857 æ. 2 yrs. 7 mos.
157. Charles Foot d. 15 Aug. 1795 æ. 72.
158. Jerusha, wife of Charles Foot, d. 10 Apr. 1789 in 50th. yr.

159. Jeremiah Foote d. 15 May, 1784 in 59th. yr.
160. Mrs. Rheuhama, wife of Jeremiah Foote, d. 8 Feb. 1809 in 82d. yr.
161. Hosea Foote d. 21 Sep. 1807 in 79th. yr.
162. Eunice, consort of Hosea Foote, d. 3 May 1780 in 52d. yr.
163. Mary, dau. of Daniel and Marg^r Foot, d. 14 Dec. 1751 (or 1721, prob. the former) æ. 2 yrs. 6 mo. 1 day.
164. Ambrose Foote d. 3 Apr. 1836 æ. 85.
165. Joseph Foote, d. 29 Jan. 1834 æ. 79.
166. Lois, d. of Joseph and Betsey Foote, d. 30 Jan. 1816 in 31st yr.
167. Joseph Foote, Jun., d. 10 Jan. 1814 in 37th. yr.
168. Stephen Foot d. 11 Sep. 1798 in 43rd. yr.
169. Esther, wife of Stephen Foote, d. 30 Mch. 1842 æ. 84.
170. Uzziel Foote, d. 1 Mch. 1829, æ. 72.
171. Anna Foote d. 26 Feb. 1833 æ. 68.
172. Jerusha, wife of Jeremiah Foote, d. 6 Aug. 1825 æ. 53.
173. Sally, wife of Hosea Foote, d. 20 Jan. 1817 æ. 49.
174. Stephen Foote d. 28 Mch. 1848 æ. 68.
175. Clarissa, wife of Stephen Foote, d. 11 Nov. 1844 æ. 63.
176. Justin Foote d. 23 Dec. 1853 æ. 67.
177. Hosea Foote d. 6 May 1846 æ. 48.
178. Olive A. Foote d. 2 Oct. 1845 æ. 42.
179. Edward Young, son of Mr. Salmon and Mrs. Margaret Foote, d. 8 Feb. 1819, æ. 14 mos.
180. Erastus, s. of Erastus and Betsey Foote, d. 28 Apr. 1834 æ. 2 yr. 4 m.

Joseph Foot m. 12 Dec. 1719 Ann Clothier and had recorded at Colchester,

1. Ambross, b. 3 Apr. 1723.

2. Jeremiah, b. 11 Oct. 1725. (No. 159.)

Joseph Foot the father was born 28 Dec. 1690, and was son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Bliss) Foot of Wethersfield. All his brothers settled in Colchester.

181. Nancy L. dau. of Asahel and Nancy Fuller, d. 24 Jan. 1830 æ. 3 yr. 6 mos.
182. Edwin A. Fuller, s. of Asahel and Nancy Fuller, d. 17 Mch. 1851 æ. 22.
183. Rev. A. M. Gilbert of Bell Port, L. I. a native of Peterborough, N. Y. d. 9 Sep. 1837 æ. 36.
184. Jonathan Gillet d. 3 Jan. 1755 in (buried).
185. Sarah Gillet, wife of Jonathan Gillet, d. 4 July 1759 in 65th yr.
186. Joseph Gillet d. 4 Dec. 1814 in 90th. yr.
187. Mrs. Abigail, wife of Joseph Gillet, d. 14 May 1822 æ. 85.
188. Abigail, d. of Joseph and Abigail Gillet, d. 10 Nov. 1835 æ. 75.
189. To the children of Joseph and Abigail Gillet
Ezra d. 15 Sep. 1769 æ. 23 d.
A son died 22 Aug. 1761 æ. 2 days.
190. Ezra, s. of Joseph and Abigail Gillet, d. 16 Jan. 1792 in 20th yr.
191. Miss Seviah Gillet, d. of Joseph and Abigail Gillet, d. 6 May 1814 in 38th. yr. "When this you see, remember me."
192. Mr. Nehemiah Gillet d. 25 Aug. 1814 in 87th. yr.
193. Aaron Gillet d. 14 June 1786 in 54th. yr.
194. Anne, wife of Aaron Gillet, d. 22 Jan. 1827 in 88th. yr.
195. Juhaunnah, d. of Aaron and Anna Gillet, d. 24 Apr. 1765 in 9th. yr.
196. Aaron, son of Aaron and Anna Gillet, d. 17 Aug. 1758 æ. 7 mos. 15 d.

197. Hannah, d. of Aaron and Hannah Gillet, d. 23 Mch. 1773, æ. 9.
198. Mr. Eliphalet Gillet d. 2 May 1790 in 57th. yr.
199. Mrs. Lydia Gillet, relict of Eliphalet Gillet, d. 10 Dec. 1804 in 64th. yr.
200. Betsey, dau. of Eliphalet and Lydia Gillet, d. 30 Nov. 1807, in 27th. yr.
201. Joseph Gillet d. 29 Apr. 1838 æ. 80.
202. Sarah, wife of Joseph Gillet, d. 25 Feb. 1850 æ. 87.
203. Mary Gillet d. 17 Sep. 1832 æ. 71.
204. Widow Sarah Gillet of Lime d. 28 Nov. 1840 æ. 78.
205. Caleb Gillet, d. 14 Apr. 1830 æ. 67.
206. Civil Gillet, relict of Caleb Gillet, d. 20 Jan. 1841 æ. 76.
207. Lucy Gillet d. 21 Dec. 1846 æ. 82.
208. Eli Gillet d. 11 Dec. 1846 æ. 79.
209. Phebe, wife of Eli Gillet, d. 24 Mch. 1859 æ. 86.
210. Dea. Samuel Gillet d. 1 June 1855 æ. 88. [yr.
211. Mrs. Esther, wife of Dea. Samuel Gillette, d. 2 Aug. 1844 in 59th.
212. Samuel N. son of Samuel and Esther Gillet d. 28 Oct. 1825 æ. 15.
213. Caroline, d. of Dea. Samuel and Esther Gillet, d. 17 Oct. 1825 æ. 14.
214. Laura E. dau. of Dea. Samuel and Esther Gillet d. 18 Feb. 1842 æ. 23.
215. Caroline E. dau. of Dea. Samuel and Esther Gillet, d. 22 June 1842 æ. 17.
216. Samuel Gillet 2d. d. 9 Aug. 1842 æ. 63.
217. Capt. Jonathan Gillet d. 22 May 1820 in 53rd. yr.
218. Betsey Gillet . . . of Jonathan Gillet d. 12 Mch. 1810 in 33rd. yr.
219. Mary Kellogg d. of Jonathan and Betsey Gillet d. 11 Mch. 1809 in 6th yr.
220. Abigail Rogers dau. of Jonathan and Betsey Gillet d. 15 Jan. 1809 æ. 6 mos.
221. Esther, consort of Alvan Gillet, d. 9 Oct. 1822 æ. 42.
222. Harriet, dau. of Alvan and Esther Gillet, d. 10 Feb. 1822 æ. 15.
223. Patience Gillett d. 27 Feb. 1840 æ. 52.
224. Laura Gillet d. 14 Sep. 1839 æ. 44.
225. Harvey Gillet d. 13 Oct. 1852 æ. 50.
226. Inf. dau. of Solomon and Martha Gillet d. 29 Jan. 1806 æ. 12 hours.
227. Elizabeth K. dau. of Solomon E. and Mary J. Gillet d. 10 Oct. 1829 æ. 3 yrs.
228. William S. Gillet d. 30 Aug. 1862 æ. 49.
229. Tryon Edwards, only child of William S. and Mary E. Gillette, d. 4 Jan. 1851 æ. 13 m. 22 d.
230. Betsey, d. of Jonathan and Huldah Gillet, d. 21 Nov. 1821 æ. 7.

Jonathan Gillet (No. 184), m. 3 Jan. 1717 Sarah Eley (No. 185) and had recorded at Colchester,

1. Sarah b. 1 Jan. 1718.
2. Jonathan b. 22 Mch. 1720.
3. Mary b. 13 Dec. 1723.
4. Joseph b. 30 Dec. 1725 (No. 186).
5. Nehemiah b. 1 March 1727-8. (No. 192).
6. Jonah b. 10 Apr. 1730; d. 10 April, 1731.
7. Aaron b. 23 May 1732. (No. 193).
8. Mary b. 23 May 1734.

Samuel Gillet m. Sarah Chappell 30 Jan 1718-19, and had recorded at Colchester,

1. Samuel b. 20 Apr. 1719.
2. Israel b. 10 Feb. 1721-2.
3. Adonijah b. 30 May 1724.
4. Liphallet b. 1 Nov. 1726 d. 22 Aug. 1728.
5. Mary b. 11 April 1729.
6. Ruth b. 17 Dec. 1731.

By wife Abigail (daughter of Ebenezer and Mabel (Butler) Kellogg, b. 25 June 1707?).

7. Eliphalet b. 29 Apr. 1734. (No. 198).

231. Mr. Benjamin Graves, consort to Mrs. Mary Graves, d. 30 Dec. 1752 in 76th. yr.

232. Charles Graves d. 31 May 1857 in 69th. yr. [yr.

233. Sarah Jane d. of Chas. and Sally Graves, d. 15 Sept. 1850 in 16th.

The will of Benjamin Graves (No. 231), of Colchester, dated 11 Dec. 1752, proved 5 May 1753, mentions wife Mary, sons Benjamin and Peter, daus. Deborah and Abigail, Benjamin Daniels, Jedediah Daniels, Jonathan Daniels, Ruth Daniels, Mary Daniels, James Haines, Elizabeth Hungerford and Mary Hungerford.

234. Walter Gustin d. 17 May 1824 æ. 75. Anna his wife d. 26 Jan. 1849 æ. 90.

235. Mary Gustin d. 3 Mch. 1849 æ. 52.

[To be continued.]

REV. JOHN ALLIN OF DEDHAM.

By Prof. WILLIAM F. ALLEN, of Madison, Wis.

SECOND PAPER.

IN the REGISTER for January, 1887, I gave the results of some recent investigations into the early life of Rev. John Allin, of Dedham. The data would not allow any positive conclusions, except as to his marriage in Wrentham (Suffolk), October 10, 1622, and the baptism of his eldest son John at the same place, October 13, 1623, while he was himself a resident of Denton. The ascertained facts, however, pointed to his having been probably born at Colby (Norfolk) and settled as a clergyman at the church of St. Mary Key, Ipswich (Suffolk), in 1620. Since the publication of my paper some of the descendants of James Allen of Medfield (cousin of John Allin), with the coöperation of the Dedham Historical Society, have pursued the investigation further through the agency of an experienced English genealogist and antiquarian, and have reached a tolerably sure conclusion through his researches. The results are as follows:

I. Negatively. John Allin of Dedham was certainly *not* the Ipswich clergyman. This is proved by the following considerations:

1. Rev. John Allen of Ipswich was ordained by Thomas, Bishop of Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1618. Now the rules of the English Church do not permit ordination before the age of 24; but John Allin, who, according to Mather's *Magnalia*, was born in 1596, cannot have been more than 22 at this date.

2. The parish register of Wrentham, for Oct. 13, 1623, mentions him as "Mr. John Allen of Denton." Now if he was residing at Denton he could not have been in charge of a church in Ipswich.

3. The hand-writing of the Ipswich clergyman bears no resemblance to that of our Dedham minister.

To these conclusions of the English antiquarian, it may be added that the evidence seems to show that Mr. Allin was never ordained in England. This is stated positively in Worthington's *History of Dedham* (p. 48), and is confirmed by the account given of the formation of the church in Dedham, in Chap. IX. of the same work. From this it appears that Mr. Allin was one of the original members of the church, but was not selected as pastor or teacher until "after nearly two years trial of the gifts and graces of each person in the church" (p. 101). He was then ordained in accordance with pure congregational principles; the ruling elder, "John Hunting, with the two brethren, laid hands on his head and pronounced the words of ordination." Mr. Worthington pertinently asks (p. 104): "If he had been ordained in England, would he not, as Mr. Wilson of Charlestown and other ordained ministers, on their second ordination or installation here have done, either protested that the first ordination was not valid, or proclaimed that it was so?" His friend, Rev. John Phillip, whom the Dedham people had wished for their pastor, is known to have been the rector of Wrentham, of which parish he had been deprived in 1638, and to which he returned in 1641. If Mr. Allin had had a similar English experience, it is probable that it would have been mentioned.

II. Affirmatively. The identity of our John Allin with John Allin, son of Reginald Allin of Colby, matriculated at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1612, and admitted to the master's degree in 1619, seems to be established by the hand-writing, which is almost identical—a remarkable similarity, considering that the one was at the age of about twenty, and the other of fifty or sixty.

John Allin of Colby was baptized May 22, 1597, which seems inconsistent with Mather's statement that he was born in 1596; for baptism at this time was regularly administered very soon after birth. Also the Caius College register places his matriculation at April 27, 1612, at the age of 16. It should be noted, however, that at this period the year began March 25, so that the error, if there is any, is very slight. If he was born, say March 24, 1597 (by our reckoning), it would still have been 1596 by the reckoning of that time; so that Cotton Mather's statement would have been correct, as also the admission to Caius College, April 21, 1612, in his sixteenth year. But there may really have been some inaccuracy. To illustrate the uncertainty of records at this period, in the matter of dates, our correspondent refers to the case of one Henry Scarborough, who was admitted to Caius College Nov. 9, 1581, aged seventeen, and who "dyed the 24th day of August, 1617, Aged 56 years."

To sum up the argument :

1. The Wrentham record [*Mr. John Allen*] shows that he was a Master of Arts.

2. An East Anglian and a Puritan, he would probably have studied at Cambridge, and in Caius College.

3. The registers of Cambridge University show no other John Allen whose age corresponds at all.

4. In the case of John Allin of Colby, the age corresponds very nearly (perhaps exactly), and the hand-writing is almost identical.

5. Reginald Allin of Colby was a wealthy man, having land in seven parishes and in two counties. John Allin of Dedham, with a small income and no regular salary, was the largest land-owner but one in the town.

A theory advanced in my former paper as to the Danish origin of the family, is a good illustration of the danger of drawing inferences from incomplete data. I spoke of the affix *by* showing *Colby* to be a Danish settlement, and of the fact that *Allen* is a Danish name, a distinguished Danish historian being C. F. Allen. Since that time I have ascertained from the United States minister in Copenhagen, Hon. R. B. Anderson, that C. F. Allen was the son of an Englishman, and that the name Allen does not now occur in Denmark. It was, however, in the form *Alin*, current in the Middle Ages, and at the present day the name Allin is common in Sweden.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M., now residing in London, Eng.

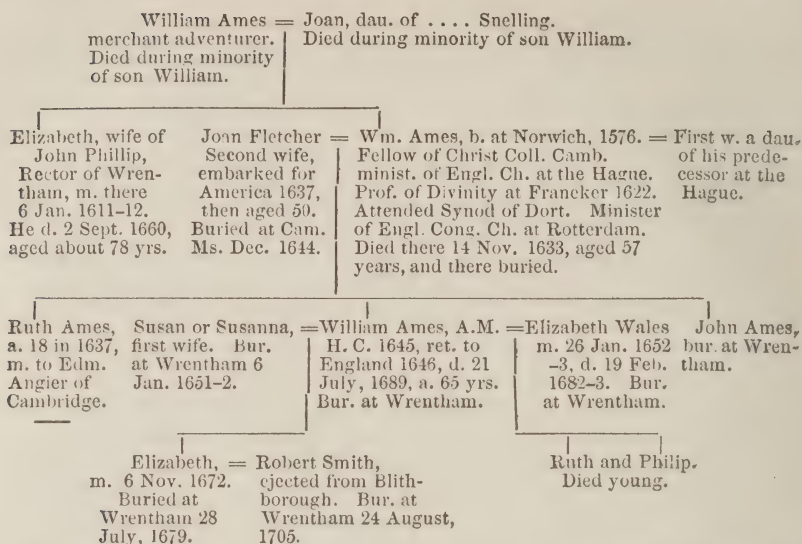
[Continued from page 185.]

WILLIAM AMES of Wrentham, in the County of Suffolk, Preacher of the Gospel, 27 September 1683, proved 8 August 1689. To Robert Smith, my son-in-law, my houses and lands in Needham, in the County of Norfolk, for life; then to my grandchild Ames Smith: for want of lawful issue to the said Ames Smith, then to my cousin Samuel Angier, pastor of the Church of Christ at Rehoboth in New England, and to his heirs. To Mary Rix, my niece, twenty pounds. To my sister, the wife of M^r Thomas Wales the elder, my brother in law, of Needham aforesaid; he to be my executor. The rest of my goods to said grandchild, Ames Smith, when twenty one years of age. If he die without issue, then fifty pounds to my cousin M^r Thomas Wales the younger, fifty pounds to my cousin M^r John Wales (money) to my brother in law M^r Symon Rix and to the children of my late brother John Rix. Remainder then to my cousin Samuel Angier, pastor of the church of Rehoboth in New England, and to Ruth the wife of M^r Samuell Cheevers of Marblehead in New England.

Consistory Court, Norwich, 1689-90.

[For the above abstract we are indebted to the kind thoughtfulness of our corresponding member, Joseph J. Muskett, Esq., now of Knysna, Cape of Good Hope.

The following pedigree of this Ames family has been compiled chiefly from the History of Congregationalism in Norfolk and Suffolk, by John Browne, B.A., London, 1877, pp. 66-71 and 422-9.



Mr. John Phillip, who married the sister of Dr. Ames, obtained the living of Wrentham in 1609, was of Dedham, New England, in 1638, and went home in the autumn of 1641, and was one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. He received his degree of A.B. at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, 1596, of A.M. in 1600, and of B.D. at Clare Hall, 1608. His wife Elizabeth was buried 22 January, 1659.

The widow Joane Ames came to New England, bringing her three children, Ruth, William and John, from Great Yarmouth, in the ship Mary Ann, William Goose, master, in company with a great many, chiefly from Norfolk and the borders of Suffolk, many of whom, including the master of the vessel, took up their abode in Salem and its neighborhood, or at least applied for admission as dwellers in that town. Mrs. Ames evidently first intended to make Salem her home in the New World, but finally took up her abode in Cambridge, where she was buried 23 December, 1644. The General Court granted her forty pounds, 15 November, 1637, referring to her as "the widow of Dr. Ames of famous memory." Her son William was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1645, and for an account of his life and works the reader is referred to the first volume of Sibley's Harvard Graduates, Savage's Gen. Dict. and the History of Congregationalism in Norfolk and Suffolk, above referred to. The following inscription from his gravestone in Wrentham churchyard, is copied from the last named book:

HERE . LYETH . INTERRED . THE . BODY . OF . WILLIAM . AMES . (ELDEST . SON . TO .
 THE . LEARNED . DOCTOR . AMES .) . TEACHER . OF . A . CONGREGATIONAL . CHURCH .
 IN . WRENTHAM . WHO . DEPARTED . THIS . LIFE . ON . JULY . 21 , . 89 , . AND . IN .
 THE . 66 . YEARE . OF . HIS . AGE .

The following entries from the Town Records of Salem seem to refer to this family:

"The xxxth day of the 10th moneth 1638. — At a generall towne meetinge. — Agreed and voted that there should be a Village graunted to Mr Phillips & his company uppon such conditions as the 7 men appointed for the towne affaires should agree on."

"At a meeting the 21th of the 11th moneth (1639) — *Granted to Hugh Stacy, John Thurston, Tho. West & w[idow] Payne 20 acres of land apeece. Granted to Austen Kilham, Nicholas Pacy, Philemon D[ickerson], and Joseph Yongs 30 Acres of land apeece. Granted to Henry Chickering & John Yongs 50 acres of [land] apeece. Granted to M^{rs} Ames 40 acres of land. Granted to William Browne, Shopkeeper, 80 acres of l[and]. Granted to M^r Phillips to be an Inhabitant & to have 80 acres of land. Provided y^t these 6 last grants from this m^{ake} * is wth the condicion that they continew in the Plantation to use the same."

In that most valuable List (in the handwriting of Roger Conant) showing the allotment of marsh and meadow land, made in accordance with a vote passed at town meeting 25th of the 10th month, 1637, which gives us the number of persons in each family, M^{rs} Amies is credited with 6 persons.—H. F. WATERS.

The Rev. Samuel Cheever, the first settled minister of Marblehead, Mass., and eldest son of Ezekiel Cheever, the master of the Boston Latin School, was graduated at Harvard College in 1659. He m. June 28, 1671, Ruth Angier, daughter of Edmund and Ruth (Ames) Angier, of Cambridge, Mass. His son, the Rev. Ames Cheever (Harv. Coll. 1707), was the first settled minister of Manchester, Mass.

For a further account of the Rev. Samuel Cheever, the Rev. Ames Cheever, and the Rev. William Ames, D.D., see the REGISTER for April, 1879 (xxxiii. pp. 193-198.—JOHN T. HASSAM.)

ROBERT SMITH of Wrentham in the county of Suff: gent: 27 December, 2d Anne, 1703, proved at Beccles 15 September 1705. To wife Sarah the sum of fifteen pounds of lawful English money to buy her a piece of plate. To John Lincolne and Sarah Badeley my son and daughter in law twenty shillings apiece, to buy each of them a ring. To my sister Smith now or late of Yoxford & to Margaret Fynn my niece, her daughter, twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring. To Tabitha Aldred, my late servant, forty shillings. To Margaret Dennington, the wife of Edmund Dennington, three pounds.

Item I give and bequeath unto Ames Smith my son and his heirs all my messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, both freehold and copyhold, situate, lying and being in Yoxford &c., and all that my messuage or tenement &c. in Beccles which I late had and purchased of Mary Blomfield, widow, and Augustine Blomfield; also all my copyhold messuage or tenement, shop, stalls &c. in the new Market Place in Beccles. All the residue &c. to the said Ames Smith, whom I constitute executor.

Ipswich Wills, Archd. of Suff. B. Yallop (1705-9) L. 41.

SARAH SMITH of Wrentham, widow, 30 October 1705, proved 1 November 1706. To John Lincolne, my son, and his heirs all my lands lying in Walingham, he to pay unto Sarah Badeley my daughter, within one year after my decease, the full and entire sum of one hundred pounds at the south porch of the parish church of Wrentham. If she depart this life before the said sum shall become due and payable I give and bequeath it unto my grandchildren John Badeley, Sarah Badeley and Lydia Badeley &c. Son John Lincolne to be executor.

Ipswich Wills, Archd. of Suff. B. Yallop (1705-9) L. 82.

[Robert Smith, the testator, was the incumbent of the living of Blithborough in Suffolk, from which he was ejected under the Act of Uniformity. Blithborough is about six miles distant from Wrentham. Mr. Smith, as will be seen in the preceding pedigree of Ames, married in 1672, Elizabeth, daughter of William Ames, H. C. 1645. She died in July, 1679. His last wife Sarah seems to have been a widow Lincoln. An abstract of her will is found above. In 1672 Mr. Smith was a "minister of the gospel in Wrentham." Rev. Mr. Browne says: "His ministrations were not confined to Wrentham, for in the License Book 1672, we find that Robert Smith, M. A., was a 'Congregational Teacher at the house of Joseph Gilder, yeoman, of Westleton.'"—*Congregationalism in Norfolk and Suffolk*, p. 428.

Mr. Smith had by his first wife two children who survived her, Elizabeth and Ames. Elizabeth seems to have been dead when her father made his will. Ames Smith resided at Denton. He had a son Ames whose daughter Sarah (the sixth in descent from Dr. William Ames) married Rev. Thomas Bocking, who was minister at Denton from July 27, 1757, till his death, April 21, 1805, in his 73d year.—*Ibid.* pp. 340 and 428.—EDITOR.]

EVERARD FAUKNER citizen and grocer of London 10 December 1705. To my dear and loving wife Elizabeth Faukener all my goods, household stuff, debts due to me, moneys, plate, jewells, chattells and personal estate whatsoever to her own sole use and disposing. Also all my real estate, free and copy hold, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever the same are or is or shall be hereafter be, to have and to hold the same and every part thereof to her the said Elizabeth Faukner her heirs and assigns forever to her and their own use.

All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate &c. I give, devise and bequeath the same to my said dear wife Elizabeth Fawkner and to her heirs, executors and assigns forever. And I do hereby declare, constitute nominate and appoint my said dear and loving wife Elizabeth Faukner sole Executrix &c.

Then follow instructions for the widow, at her death to give certain sums to Everard Faukner, the son of "my brother" John Faukner and to all the other children of the said John, born or to be born, and provisions against any suit that may be brought against the widow in relation to the will.

Proved in the P. C. C. 30 July, 1707, by the widow.

Poley, 164.

ELIZABETH FAWKNER of Epsom a^{ts} Ebisham in the County of Surry Widow, 4 June, 6th George, 1720. My body to be decently interred, at the discretion of my executors herein after named, with and by my late deceased husband M^r Everard ffawkner deceased. And inasmuch as he now lies crowded or liable so to be in the church of Epsom aforesaid my Will and mind is and I so hereby direct my executors to prepare and provide with all convenient expedition after my decease a fit and proper vault in the church yard of Epsom aforesaid or some other fitting and convenient place and thereunto to remove and lodge the "corps" of my said Husband together with my own. The management of which (together with my funeral) I leave unto my executors so as they lay out therein a sum not exceeding six hundred pounds &c. &c.

I give, devise and bequeath all those my lands, tenements and hereditaments, situate and lying in the town & parish of Epsom aforesaid, held by copy of Court Roll of the Manor of Epsom aforesaid and which I have surrendered to the use of my Will (except a small piece of Land or ground-parcel of the premises) by me allotted and set out or agreed or intended to be allotted and appropriated for the erecting thereon a Meeting Place for Religious Worship) and also all other my Copyhold and Customary Estate in England unto my nephew Thomas Bulkley now or late Factor at Fort S^t George in the East Indies and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten, and for want of such issue I give and devise the same premises (except before excepted) unto Stanley West of London Gent. and the Reverend William Harris of London aforesaid Minister of the Gospel (my executors &c.) and their heirs upon Trust to make absolute sale thereof for such price as can be reasonably obtained for the same and to bring in and add all such money as shall arise thereby unto my personal estate to the end and intent the same may go with and be applied in like manner as the Surplus and Residuum of my Personal Estate is herein by me willed and appointed.

Then follows a clause bequeathing the parcel of land before excepted for building a house for religious worship, &c.

I give and bequeath all my share and interest (being One thousand pounds nominal stock) in the Capital Stock or Fund of the Bank of England and the growing dividends and profits thereof &c. unto my Executors &c. in trust to permit & suffer my cousin Edward Bulkley & his assigns to take and receive to his and their own use the Interest &c. of my said Stock for & during the term of his natural life, and from & after his decease to permit and suffer my cousin Sarah Bulkley, now wife of the said Edward Bulkley, & assigns, to take & receive to her & their use one moiety or equal half part of the Dividends &c. for & during the term of her natural life. And as to the same moiety from & after the decease of the said Sarah Bulkley, & the other moiety of my said Stock from & immediately after the decease of the said Edward Bulkley &c. &c. in trust for Elizabeth Bulkley daughter of the said Edward & Sarah Bulkley; but if she happen to die &c. before she shall attain her age of one & twenty years or day of marriage &c. then in trust &c. &c. for such person or persons who at the time of the decease of the said Elizabeth Bulkley shall be the heir at law of me the said Elizabeth Fawkner &c. &c. Provision made for allowing the said stock to be sold and the proceeds invested otherwise.

I give unto the said Elizabeth Bulkley if and when she shall attain her age of one and twenty years or day of marriage the sum of five hundred pounds &c. &c. To my nephew Everard Fawkner four hundred pounds & to my three neices, his sisters, Sarah, Jane & Susanna three hundred pounds apiece, which said last mentioned sums make together the sum of one thousand & three hundred pounds and is the sum directed, intended or appointed them in and by the last will and testament of my said late husband &c. (with deductions for advances made in my life time). To each of them my said nephew & neices the Fawkners the further sum of three hundred pounds. To my cousin Mary Rotheram one hundred pounds. To my brother in law William Brudenall fifty pounds and to him and his wife forty pounds more for mourning. To the Lady Catherine Taylor one hundred pounds. To the Reverend Mr Thomas Valentine of Epsom one hundred pounds and ten pounds more for mourning. To Mrs Reddall of Northtoushire twenty pounds. To Mrs Martha Barrow one hundred pounds. To my cousin Ann Barrow daughter of my cousin Thomas Barrow fifty pounds. To my said cousin Edward Bulkley and his wife and daughter and my said nephew & neices the Fawkners ten pounds apiece for mourning. To Mr — Barrow & Mrs Elizabeth Barrow ten pounds apiece for mourning and to the Bishop of Peterborough and his Lady ten pounds apiece for mourning. To the Reverend Mr Woodford minister of Epsom ten pounds. To Mr Anderson of the same place twenty pounds. To Mrs Drury five pounds, to whom I also remit four pounds of the debt she oweth me. To Jane Furness ten pounds. To my god daughter Elizabeth Heskins twenty pounds and so will & appoint my Executors to pay unto or for the benefit of Mrs Elizabeth Heskins (wife of John Heskins) the sum of ten pounds for her separate & peculiar use &c. To Izan Patrick ten pounds. To my maid Susanna Fletcher twenty pounds &c. &c. To John Stonestreet five pounds. For the Dissenting Congregation at Epsom one hundred pounds. One hundred pounds sterling to be distributed among twenty dissenting preachers or teachers in the Country.

Item I give and bequeath unto such the children or grandchildren of my uncles Edward Bulkley, Peter Bulkley and Gersham Bulkley late of New England as shall be living at the time of my decease the sum of five hun-

dred pounds sterling &c. To his grace the Arch Bishop of Canterbury & his Lady twenty shillings apiece for rings. To M^r Hester Vicaridge fifty pounds. To Rachel Dent of Coleman Street ten pounds. To the Reverend M^r Joshua Bayes five pounds. To the Lady Ward & her four daughters each a ring of twenty shillings value. To M^{rs} Royston & her two eldest daughters & M^r Thomas Wooley & his wife & their two daughters each a ring of twenty shillings value and to M^{rs} Elizabeth Diston M^{rs} Cene M^{rs} Bridges and her nephew John Bridges & his sister twenty shillings apiece for rings. To my coachman George (certain bequests). My will is that my cousin Edward Bulkley & his said wife & daughter &c. do inhabit in my present dwelling house in Epsom until my said nephew Thomas Bulkley shall arrive in England or my executors have certain advices of his death.

The rest and residue of goods, chattels & personal estate to my executors in trust for my said nephew, if living at the time of my decease; if he be then dead then in trust for his child or children lawfully begotten &c.; failing such, then in trust to pay to my said nephew and neices the Fawknors (then living) the sum of sixteen hundred pounds sterling in equal parts and shares; and upon further trust to pay unto such of the children of the said Hester Vicaridge (except that he is the chyrurgeon) as shall be then living the sum of fifty pounds apiece; and upon further trust to pay unto such the child or children, grandchild or grandchildren of my said late uncles Edward, Peter and Gersham Bulkley as shall be then living one half part of the then remaining surplus of my said personal estate in such parts and proportions at such times and in such manner as my executors or the survivor of them or the executors or administrators of such survivor shall think fit. Other provisions for the rest of the legatees. M^r Stanley West and M^r William Harris to be the executors, and to each of them two hundred pounds sterling.

A codicil, of 4 June, 1720, provides for giving to Philip Papillon Esq. a ring of twenty shillings value, to M^{rs} Elizabeth Papillon a five pounds broad piece of gold and to M^{rs} Susanna Papillon my broad piece of gold in nature of a medal, to the Lady Wostenholme and her two daughters Elizabeth and Ann Allstone each a ring of twenty shillings value, to M^{rs} Stephens, M^{rs} Catherine Devinck, M^r Christopher Todd and M^{rs} Cole and her daughter Hiller each a ring of twenty shillings value.

M^{rs} Elizabeth Fawknor's Directions and Orders to M^r Stanley West June 21th 1720.

Imprimis I order my household goods to remain unsold until my Nephew Bulkley comes home from India, or until my executors have News of his death. Item I appoint M^r Page and M^r Reynolds to be the undertakers of my funeral which I would have performed in a solemn and decent manner. I doubt not but my executors will wisely and carefully discharge that affair which I leave to their prudence and conduct. I appoint and desire S^r W^m Stewart, M^r Ruth, M^r Diston, M^r Betts, M^r Cresnor and M^r Devinck to hold up my Pall. — I give one hundred pounds to my cousin Edward Bulkley. I give ten pounds to poor families in Epsom in such proportions as my executors shall think fit to each family. I give to M^r Sheldon Vicaridge twenty pounds. I give to the Lady Ward, M^{rs} Bridges and to M^{rs} Stephens a mourning ring to each of them set in "christall" and diamonds of each side of it about five or six pounds value. I give all the daughters of the Lady Ward, Lady Napper, Lady Harrison, M^{rs} Sabet Bridges, M^{rs}

Anne Rotheram, M^{rs} Curgaven, M^{rs} Cresnor, M^r Churchill, M^r Loeffs, D^r Criston and his Lady, M^{rs} Crittenden rings of twenty shillings value each.

I order that all the rings I have given away both in my will and in this paper to the ladies and gentlewomen shall be with a "christall" glass, although the charges should exceed twenty shillings a ring. I give five pounds to M^r Tongue the minister. I order that the six gentlemen who shall hold up my Pall may have rings of twenty shillings each, and also Belts, Hatbands and gloves of the best sort. I give the daughter of my cousin Edward Bulkley my pearl necklace my diamond ring, my set of lockets my chintz gown and petticoat with small flowers, my laced headcloaths, six my new Holland shifts and also my Holland and Dimity which lies in Boxes unmade up and my "Marselles" and white damask petticoats. I give to my cousin Edward Bulkleys wife my imbroidered gown and petticoat my new silk wrapping gown, my ten new callico shifts, my purple chintz, my dark coloured Norwich crape gown with a luitstring lining, my best alamode hood and laced net. I give to my cousin Martha Barrow my best chints gown and petticoat lined with green. I give to my servant Susan my white Dimity gown and petticoat, my callico gown, my black silk gown and petticoat my six new callico shifts my under petticoats and all my headclothes except my best edgings and broad laced ones. I give my niece Sarah Fawkner my gold watch. I give my niece Jenny Fawkner one of my large silver salvers. I give my nephew Everard Fawkner one of my large silver salvers. I give my niece Susan Fawkner my middle size silver tankard. I give my two nieces Sarah and Jenny Fawkner my three pieces of chintz. I order that my blue satin petticoat with gold and silver flowers and my buff coloured petticoat shall be kept and not disposed of. I order that the rest of my wearing apparel shall be distributed according to the will of my executors. I give to the Lady Ward my fine chintz counterpane unlined and not made up. I give to M^r Stanley West my large china Punch bowl with a cover, my china sallet dish my china mug and my fork and spoon with coral handles. I give to M^r Valentine my silver Presenter and my great Bible and my silver mug. I order that my nephew Bulkley shall have what books he pleases for his own use out of my study and the remainder to be disposed of by my executors for some public place or library either in New England or where else they shall think most proper. But I give liberty to my executors and M^r Valentine to choose out any particular books for their own use. I give my said cousin Edward Bulkley my set of castors my pair of salvers and my silver cup with a cover and six silver spoons. June the 21st these are my directions to Executors.

ELIZ: FAWKNER.

Then follow depositions made 2 July, 1720, by Sarah Fawkner and Jane Fawkner, spinsters, of the parish of S^t Magnus the Martyr, London, concerning the foregoing Directions and Orders. The will and these two codicils were proved at London, 1 July, 1720.

Shaller, 153.

[In the will of John Bulkeley (Bulkeley Family, p. 64) he mentions wife Avis; daughter Elizabeth, wife of Everard Fawkner; sons Thomas and Edward; sister Mrs. Eleanor Frye [Trye?]; brother and sister Vicaridge and their children; late nephew Trye Vicaridge, his eldest son; three brothers in New England, Edward, Gershom and Peter, if then living; sons of deceased brother Thomas if to be heard of and living; nephew Edward Bulkeley* here in England; nephew Thomas Trye, son of brother-in-law William Trye. Dated 1689. Executors, son Edward, wife Avis, daughter Elizabeth Fawkner.

* Mentioned also in Elizabeth Fawkner's will as being in England in 1720 with wife Sarah and daughter Elizabeth. John Bulkley's nephew Edward, son of Gershom Bulk-

This will of Elizabeth Fawknor throws some light upon a document which has been hitherto unexplained (Reg. xxv. 89), and of which the following is an abstract: "Whereas Mrs Elizabeth Fawknor of Epsom Surry did by her Last Will bequeath the sum of five hundred pounds Sterling to her Relations the families of the Buckleys in New England know ye that I John Hancock of Lexington in y^e county of Middlesex Clerk one of y^e persons Interested in y^e s^d Legacy having received my proportion of y^e afores^d Legacy Do fully discharge," &c. &c. Dated 1723.

The following is of course the clause referred to: "Item I give and bequeath unto such the children or grandchildren of my uncles Edward Bulkley Peter Bulkley and Gershom Bulkley late of New England as shall be living at the time of my decease the sum of five hundred pounds sterling."

Now Rev. John Hancock of Lexington, born 1671, died 1752, was the son of Nathaniel (Nathaniel and Joan) Hancock; and Mary (Henry and Joan) Prentice. As he was therefore neither the child nor the grandchild of a Bulkley, he must have received the legacy in right of his wife. He married about 1700 (eldest son John born June 1, 1702) Elizabeth Clarke (died 1760), daughter of Rev. Thomas (Jonas and Elizabeth) Clarke of Chelmsford; and his wife Mary — (died Dec. 2, 1700). As Elizabeth (Clarke) Hancock was not the daughter, she must have been the granddaughter and her mother the daughter of one of "my uncles" Edward, Peter or Gershom Bulkley. Before inquiring which of these could have been the father of Mary (—) Clarke, it is necessary to fix approximately the date of her birth. She had several children, but the only dates of birth known are those of her sons in 1684 and 1694. As her daughter Lucy was married in 1700 and Elizabeth probably the same year, their mother could scarcely have been born later than 1660, and the probability is that the date was earlier; perhaps not far from 1655. Her husband, Rev. Thomas Clarke, born March 2, 1652-3, H. C. 1670, served with the Narraganset army seven weeks before Oct. 17, 1676 (Sibley, II. 330); and made a return voyage from England in the summer of 1677.† Articles of Agreement with the church at Chelmsford were signed by "Thomas Clarke" on the "5th of the 12 month, i. e. Feb. 5, 1677" (1677-8). He was ordained and probably married soon after, which again would give 1655 as a probable approximate date for the birth of his wife Mary. We have now to consider whose daughter she could have been; and a process of elimination will bring us as nearly to a certain conclusion as we can come in the absence of actual records.

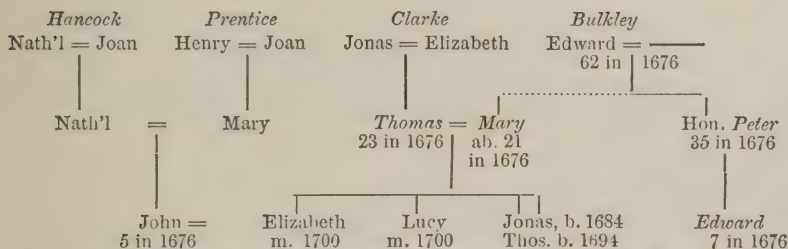
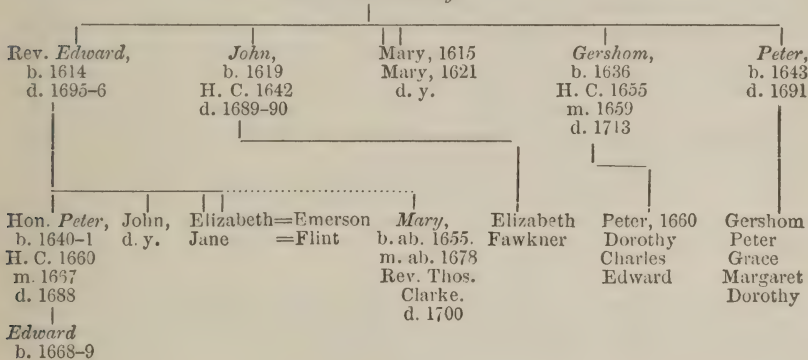
Peter, the youngest son of Rev. Peter Bulkley of Concord (born in Concord 1643, died 1691, removed to Fairfield, Conn., with his mother about 1663), married and had children Gershom, Peter, Grace, Margaret and Dorothy. (Bulkley Family, pp. 40, 83, 190. Mr. Sibley credits to this Peter² the history that undoubtedly belongs to Hon. Peter,³ son of Rev. Edward.) He could scarcely have been the father of Mary Clarke. Gershom, the next older son of Rev. Peter (born in Concord 1636, H. C. 1655, removed to Connecticut about 1661, died 1713), married October, 1659,

ley (born 1672, died 1748 in Weathersfield, Conn.), married in 1702 Dorothy Prescott, and had eleven children from 1703 to 1713; an Elizabeth in 1705. In Gershom's will, 1712, he mentions son Edward's "present wife Dorothee" and a clock "standing in his house." The only other "nephew Edward" that John Bulkley seems to have had, was his great-nephew Edward,⁴ eldest son of Hon. Peter³ (Rev. Edward,² Rev. Peter¹), who was born March 18, 1668-9, and of whom nothing further is recorded. His father, Hon. Peter Bulkley (Bulkley Family, p. 40; Savage, I. 291-2; Sibley's Harv. Graduates, II. 68), was born in Concord, Jan. 3, 1640-1; H. C. 1660; was Assistant, Major, etc.; and Oct. 30, 1676, sailed on a special mission to England, from which he returned Dec. 23, 1679. It is not impossible that he may have taken his son Edward to England with him and left him there. Hon. Peter Bulkley died March 25, 1688. Mr. Sibley made one of his rare mistakes in crediting his history to Peter,² the youngest son of Rev. Peter of Concord.—E. F. WARE. [A portrait of Hon. Peter Bulkley, said to have been painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and another painting, the Bulkley arms, were deposited with the New England Historic Genealogical Society in its early days, by its president Mr. Charles Ewer, in behalf of the owner of the paintings, Mr. Richard B. Hewes of Boston. In 1877 they were returned to the owner's widow, Mrs. Mary Hewes. Subsequently they were, for a year or two, deposited again with the society by Mrs. George D. Sargent of Boston, a granddaughter of Mrs. Hewes, who probably has them now.—EDITOR.]

† Savage (IV. 578) gives for the death of Francis Willoughby, Jr., which took place on this voyage, the date June 15, 1678; but this must be a mistake, since Mr. Clarke was in Chelmsford in February, 1677-8. In March, 1694-5, he says the voyage was "about seventeen years ago." May he not have gone to England with Hon. Peter Bulkley, Oct. 30, 1676? (Reg. xxxi. 309.)—E. F. W.

Sarah Chauncey (born in Ware, England 1631, died 1669), and had a son Peter, born in Concord 1660, Dorothy 1662 or 3, Charles 1663 or 4, etc.; and Edward. Neither could he have been the father of Mary Clarke. There remains then only the eldest son, Rev. *Edward* Bulkley, who was born in England 1614, was in Concord until 1642 or 1643, and in Marshfield from that date to 1657,* when he returned to Concord, succeeded his father and finally died in Chelmsford, Jan. 2, 1695-6, but was buried in Concord.† The only children whose names have been given hitherto are *Peter*, born in Concord Jan. 3, 1640-1; *John*, buried in Marshfield Feb. 26, 1655 (1655-6); *Elizabeth*, who married 1665 Rev. Joseph Emerson, and after his death in 1680 John Moody of Reading; and *Jane*, who married 1684 (?) Ephraim Flint. A daughter *Mary* may well have been named after two daughters of Rev. Peter of Concord, born in 1615 and 1621, both of whom died young. The following tables show the relationship of the parties.

Rev. Peter Bulkley



The church records of Marshfield, previous to 1696, are no longer in existence; and the town records give no dates of birth of any children of Rev. Edward Bulkley, only the burial of John. Now, however, that this clue has been discovered, it is greatly to be hoped that some old record in deed, letter or family bible will be found, which, explained in the light of the foregoing documents, may place beyond question the fact that the first wife of Rev. Thomas Clarke of Chelmsford was a daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkley of Marshfield and Concord. That this fact should have remained until now undiscovered, which is perhaps the chief argument against its being a fact, is no more strange than that the name of Rev. Edward Bulkley's wife should still be unknown.—EMMA F. WARE.

These wills of Everard Fawkner and his widow Elizabeth are printed in Chapman's Bulkley Family, Hartford, 1875, pp. 68-77. The will of John Bulkley, "of the Precincts of St. Katherine's, near the tower of London, Gent.," father of Mrs. Fawkner, dated Oct. 10, 1689, proved Jan. 28, 1689-90, is printed in that volume, pp. 64-67.—EDITOR.]

* The town records of Marshfield, under date Aug. 13, 1657, speak of "the house and land that Mr. Bulkley late lived in." Jan. 7, 1657-8, a committee is appointed "to go to Mr. Bulkley at Concord," &c.

† Shattuck in his history of Concord says he died "probably" at the house of his grandson Edward Emerson; but it may have been at that of his daughter Mrs. Thomas Clarke.—E. F. W.

ROGERS (*ante*, vol. XL. p. 363).

Some References to Thomas Rogers in the Stratford Records.

Among the expired Leases, High Street Ward:—

One to Roger Smith, mercer, of a messuage or tenement in High Street,* between the dwelling-house of Thomas Rogers on the north part and the dwelling-house of M^r John Wolmer on the south part; and also a messuage in Elie Street alias Swyne Street, between the barn and backside of Thomas Rogers on the west part and the backside of M^r John Wolmer on the east part, 26 November, 19 James I. The High Street frontage was 19 ft. 2 inch. Lease and counterpart.

Lease to Francis Smyth of London, haberdasher, of a messuage in High Street between the dwelling-house of Thomas Rogers (on the North) and John Woolmer (on the South), and also a tenement in Ely Street (see above). 25 February, 6 Charles I.

Expired Leases. Henley Street Ward.

Thomas Rogers, draper, — two tenements in Windsor Street or Henley Lane alias Hell Lane, 10 June, 20 James I.

Expired Leases. Chapel Street Ward.

Charles, the son of Thomas Rogers, — a messuage and garden in Church Street. January, 1 James I.

Early Sessions Papers.

The presentmente of Thomas Rogers and his felowes of all such thinges geven them in charge at the Quarter Session holden the xiiijth dai of Januarii, 1602, as much as came to their knowledg or remembrance.

Court of Record Manuscripts.

Charles Baynton and George Bardoll v. Thomas Rogers for a debt of 37£ 6d. (relates to a lease of lands at Bridgetown) 16 Eliz.

John Smythe (pinsor) summoned to answer Thomas Rogers touching a parole agreement about the upper part or end of a certain close in Bridgetowne called Wythibed Lees, 34 Eliz. (I find that John Shaksper was a juror in this case.)

Thomas Rogers attached to answer John Rogers (clerk) for ten *fascies radiorum sinuosorum*, at 6^d the bundle, 10 Jac. I.

Thomas Rogers, executor of the will of Thomas Rogers gentleman, summoned to answer John Rogers, clerk, in a bill of obligation (dated 6 Jac. I.).

Miscellaneous Documents.

The accompte of Thomas Rogers, chamberlayne to the Borrowghe of Stretforde-uppon-Avon, made the thyrd of October, 1589, which he then yelded upp in respecte he was elected to be Bayleef for the yeare followinge, 31 Elizabeth.

The noate of corne and malte taken the iiijth of ffebruarii, 1597, in the xth yeare of the raigne of our moste gracious soveraigne ladie Queen Elizabeth, &c.

High Street Warde. Townsmens Corne.

M^r Thomas Rogers vij. quarters, rye iiij. quarters, myle corne ij. quarters.

* The High Street tenement conveyed in this lease was, I believe, a building which must have stood on the site of the present Garrick Inn. which is still corporation property, and still bounded, as then, north and south, by private property.

Straingers.

M^r Rogers bath of M^r Hubands v. quarters iiij. str.

Hamnet Sadler summoned to answer Thomas Rogers, on money matters, 39 Eliz.

Thomas Rogers, gentleman, summoned to answer Thomas Bridges since by request of the said Thomas Rogers he sold to one William Rogers all his part of the collection of the County of Surrey for the sustenance of the poor inhabitants of Stratford by letters patent granted, &c., 38 Eliz.

Richard Dixon alias Waterman summoned to answer Thomas Rogers senior respecting the purchase of some barley straw, 26 Eliz.

Richard Dixon v. Thomas Rogers, the jurors' names and verdict in a suit respecting the rent of a house inhabited by Rogers.

Thomas Rogers summoned to answer to the suit of Richard Dixon about the lease of a tenement, 37 Eliz.

Richard Quiney summoned to answer Thomas Rogers concerning a loan of money, 38 Eliz.

Thomas Rogers v. William Rogers, concerning a bill of obligation, 40 Eliz.

Richard Dixon v. Thomas Rogers concerning the lease of a tenement to Charles Rogers son of defendant, 36 Eliz.

Charles Rogers summoned to answer Richard Dixon alias Waterman for an assault, 43 Eliz.

A bond of obligation by Abraham Sturley of Stratford yeoman, and Richard Quayney of the same, mercer, to Thomas Rogers of the same, woolen-draper, and Henry Wilson of the same, fishmonger, in 40th, 38 Eliz.

A Court of Record was held 7 January, 38 Elizabeth, before Thomas Rogers bailiff.

I found numerous references to other individuals of the name of Rogers. The earliest, I think, was a deed of John Clopton etc. to John Rogers and others, of one shop and a chamber built over it, in Middle Row. This was dated 13 Edward IV. There was a William Rogers on the Subsidy Roll 34-5 Henry VIII. The church registers contain baptisms, burials, &c., of the families of Henry, William, Richard and John Rogers, all contemporary with Thomas Rogers the bailiff. John Rogers was a clergyman, and seems to have succeeded (in 1610) Mr. Richard Bifield (grandfather of Nathaniel Bifield, of Boston) as vicar of Stratford. In 1619 a Mr. Thomas Wilson became vicar. The following are a few of the notes relating to this John Rogers, taken from the Stratford records.

M^r John Rogers, vicar, to have towards the building of a stable and woodhouse on his own backside thirty shillings. 3 November 1610.

M^r Rogers to deliver up possession of his house 15 October, 17 James I.

A fit gown cloth given to M^r John Rogers our Vicar in the hope that he will deserve the same hereafter and amend his former faults and failings, 30 January 1614.

In 1613 he was complained of for creating a nuisance by building a pigstye just opposite the back court of New Place (Shakespeare's residence). He besought the corporation that they "would consent to the finishing of that small plecke which I have begunne in the lane, the use whereof was noe other but to keepe a swine or two in, for about my howse there is noe place of convenience without so much annoyance to the Chappell, and how farre the breeding of such creatures is needefull to poore howsekeepers I referre myselfe to those that can equall my charge; moreover the highway will be wider and fayrer, as it may now appeare."

[From Hist. of New Place, by J. O. Halliwell (now Halliwell-Phillips), Esq., London, 1864.]

It is thought probable that he performed the service at the funeral of Shakespeare.

As to the occupation of Mr. Thomas Rogers, there may be found, in Mr. Halliwell Phillips's "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare" (2d ed. 1882), page 207, "Illustrative Notes—*The concentration of several trades*," the following:

"Thus it is recorded that 'Thomas Rogers, now baieliefe of this towne' (1595) 'besydes his butchers trade, which until now of late hee allwaies used, hee ys a buyer and seller of corne for great sōmes, and withall useth grazinge and buyinge and selinge of catell, and hathe in howsehold xiiij persons.'"

Notes from Feet of Fines.

Int^r Thomam Rogers quer et Henricū Mace deforc de duobs messuagiis & duobus gardinis cum p̄tin in Stretford sup Avon &c.

Pasch. 23 Elizabeth (1581).

Int Thomam Rogers geñosum quer et Willm Rogers & Johannam uxēm eius & Elizabeth Rogers viduam deforc de uno mesuagio uno curtilagio & uno gardino cum p̄tin in Stretford sup Avon &c.

Mich. 44-5 Elizabeth.

Int Johem Wolmar quer et Thomam Rogers geñosum & Aliciam uxēm eius deforc de uno mesuagio uno curtilagio & uno gardino cum p̄tin in Stratford sup Avon &c.

Mich. 2 James I. (1604).

THOMAS GILBERT OF SPRINGFIELD AND HIS IMMEDIATE DESCENDANTS. SOME NEW FACTS.

By the Rev. J. H. TEMPLE, of Framingham, Mass.

IN his Memoir of the Gilbert Family, published in the REGISTER, Vol. IV. No. 3, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., states a few facts concerning Thomas Gilbert and wife Catherine of Springfield, and ventures a conjecture as to the Thomas Gilbert who married Abilene Marshfield.

In Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Vol. II. p. 252, this last named Thomas is made son of Thomas of Springfield; but the wife is omitted, and only a part of the children are named.

Recent investigation by the writer establishes the following facts:

1. THOMAS GILBERT of Windsor received a grant of land in Springfield, Jan. 30, 1655, and another grant in Enfield, Feb. 12, 1660. He settled at Springfield; was admitted freeman 1656; selectman 1660; died June 5, 1662. He married July 31, 1655, Catherine Bliss, widow of Nathaniel and daughter of Samuel Chapin; she married Dec. 28, 1664, Samuel Marshfield. Children:

- i. SARAH, b. 1656; m. Samuel Field of Hatfield.
- ii. JOHN, b. 1657; a soldier in K. Philip's war, and a captive.
- iii. THOMAS, b. 1659.
3. iv. HENRY, b. 1661.

2. THOMAS² GILBERT (*Thomas*¹) took the oath of allegiance at Springfield, 1678; was a wild youth, as is shown by the fact that he was "presented" by the jury, Sept. 26, 1682, "for hunting at Qaubauge on y^e Lord's Day, with Toby y^e Indian of Mr. Samuel Marshfield's." August 19, 1688, he was sent by Col. Pynchon as a soldier to Qaubaug; and Sept. 21 was sent again to help build a fort there. He removed to Brookfield in the spring of 1691, and in September was appointed constable. He took an active part in furthering the settlement of the place, and his name appears on numerous petitions to the General Court. He returned with his young family to Springfield in 1696 or 7, and died May 14, 1698. He married (1) Aug. 15, 1680, Abilene Marshfield, daughter of Samuel, who bore him two children; married (2) Anna —, by whom he had four children. The records of the Probate Court show that his brother Henry Gilbert and Samuel Bliss, 2d, were appointed guardians of the two sons by wife Abilene; and that the personal estate, which was small, was given to widow Anna, to bring up her four little ones. Children:

4. i. THOMAS, b. 1681.
- ii. JONATHAN.
- iii. JOHN.
- iv. MARGARET.
- v. SARAH.
- vi. ANNA.

3. HENRY² GILBERT (*Thomas*¹) took the oath of allegiance at Springfield, 1678, and settled there. In September, 1688, he was sent by Col. Pynchon to Brookfield in command of a party "to scout out and make a fortification there." They built what is known to history as the "Gilbert Fort," which served as a defence of the inhabitants in subsequent Indian Wars. He removed to Brookfield in the spring of 1691, and located adjacent to the Fort. There is no doubt that he (as well as his brother) received an allotment of land as an inducement to settle, which he continued to hold, and which by subsequent grants was added to, so that in all he received no less than 681 acres. He was prominent in civil affairs, and deacon of the church; died Aug. 17, 1740. He married (1) Elizabeth —, died April 27, 1735; (2) Dec. 24, 1735, widow Mary Wheat. Children (the three eldest born in Springfield):

- i. HENRY, b. 1684; lived in the northwest part of Brookfield, which was annexed to Ware River parish in 1735.
- ii. JOHN, b. 1686; lived in Brookfield; deacon; m. (1) Abial Hayward; (2) Elizabeth —.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. 1688; m. Lydia Barns.
- iv. MERCY, b. 1691; m. (1) Samuel Barns; (2) Thomas Gilbert, Esq. (her cousin); (3) Josiah Converse, Esq.
- v. EBENEZER, b. 1693; m. Deborah —; was annexed to Ware River parish in 1735.
- vi. THOMAS, b. 1695; lived near Wekabaug pond in West Brookfield; was known in the records as "Thomas Jr."; received grants of 210 acres of land; m. Dec. 2, 1718, Judith Goss.
- vii. ELIZABETH.
- viii. NATHANIEL, b. 1700; received grants of 231 acres of land in Brookfield; m. Hannah Jones, daughter of Samuel of Amesbury, Mass.

4. THOMAS³ GILBERT (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹) was a minor when his father died, and his uncle Henry was appointed his guardian and probably brought him at once to Brookfield. He was a youth of great energy of character, and appears to have taken possession of his father's "claim," and kept bachelor's hall for some years, as "his house then standing" is referred

to in a land grant made Nov. 14, 1701, three years before his marriage. In the allotment of Brookfield lands to settlers, he received in all 484 acres. He also held a right in the Springfield Outward Commons "left me by my father Thomas Gilbert." In some respects he was *the* leading man in Brookfield civil affairs; justice of the peace; captain of the militia; town treasurer; town clerk from 1718 to the day of his death, May 22, 1753. He married (1) Martha Barns, daughter of Thomas, died Nov. 18, 1740; (2) May 27, 1741, Mercy Barns, widow of Samuel and daughter of Dea. Henry Gilbert. Children:

- i. JONATHAN, b. March 2, 1704; d. 1717.
- ii. DAVID, b. Feb. 19, 1706; m. Hannah —.
- iii. BATHSHEBA, b. Feb. 5, 1708; m. Moses Abbott.
- iv. MARY, b. March 8, 1710; m. John Goss.
- v. URIAH, b. March 1, 1712; m. Elizabeth Old.
- vi. MARTHA, b. Feb. 27, 1714; m. Abner Brown.
- vii. JOSIAH, b. Feb. 17, 1717; m. Mary Goss.
- viii. JONATHAN, b. May 20, 1719; m. Abigail Old.
- ix. THOMAS, b. Nov. 18, 1721; d. young.
- x. THOMAS, b. March 1, 1723; was known in the records as "Thomas 3^d;" held his father's homestead; captain of militia; much in civil office, and prominent in the church; d. Feb. 19, 1788. He m. (1) Sarah Gilbert, d. Oct. 31, 1756; (2) Dec. 29, 1758, Patience Brown, d. Jan. 11, 1763; (3) Aug. 3, 1763, Jemima Cutler.
- ix. EUNICE, b. Oct. 12, 1725; d. Dec. 7, 1741.
- xii. LOIS, b. Nov. 30, 1728; m. Joseph Perry.
- xiii. DINAH, b. Oct. 12, 1732; d. Oct. 18, 1751.

CHURCH AT EAST FAIRLEIGH, KENT, IN WHICH DOLOR DAVIS WAS MARRIED.

THE Hon. Horace Davis, of San Francisco, Cal., has furnished for the REGISTER a photo-electrotype of the church at East Fairleigh, Kent, where his emigrant ancestor, Dolor Davis, was married, and has written for us the following account of a visit to the church.

MR. DEAN—

You will remember it was stated in the REGISTER of 1882 (p. 320,) that the original record of Dolor Davis's marriage to Margery Willard had been found in the parish register of East Fairleigh, near Maidstone, county Kent, England, by the parish clerk. I had always wanted to inspect that record and satisfy myself of its genuineness, and in 1884 that wish was granted. One lovely day in the middle of July I started for Maidstone with my brother Judge Bancroft Davis and his wife. That town itself is queer and quaint enough to justify a visit, but there is no time to describe it here. At Maidstone we took a conveyance for East Fairleigh, distant about two miles. It may be reached by rail direct, but the hours of those trains were less convenient to us. The village, if there is any, is not near the church; there being at that point only the church, the school-house, a public house, and a few dwellings strung along the road at long intervals. The road winds about the base of a gently

sloping hill at a short distance from the Medway River, in the midst of what is one of the loveliest parts of England, and when we were there the brilliant green of hill and meadow diversified by orchards, hedges and hop-fields, with here and there a cottage nestled among the trees, formed a scene unsurpassed for quiet beauty.



PARISH CHURCH EAST FAIRLEIGH, CO. KENT.

The church stands in the middle of a burial ground, at an angle of the road, the chancel being nearest the road, while the tower and front entrance of the church are at the farther end. It is a venerable gray stone structure, low and broad and not very large. The tower at the front end is the oldest part of the building, and is a plain square Norman tower, surmounted by a low Norman square spire. The door and windows in the tower have been altered over into pointed arches, but the opening from it into the church still retains the round Norman arch with the characteristic zig-zag carvings. The curate told us that the tower was erected in 1067; it could not have been later. I was unable to learn when the rest of the church was built, but it was undoubtedly some hundreds of years old when Dolor Davis and Margery Willard stood before its altar. There is a porch on the south side which I thought seemed later than the rest. I enclose you a photograph of the church taken from the angle of the road. The conspicuous object in front is a monument to forty "hoppers" (hop-gatherers) who were slain by the cholera some twenty years ago. Hop raising is the great agricultural industry of Kent, and when hop gathering comes it employs all the resident population and a multitude of strangers besides. Such were the unfortunate victims of cholera whose death is commemorated by this monument.

After inspecting the outside of the church we tried to gain access to the interior. Adjoining it stands a fine new stone school-house, and the school-master politely unlocked the door for us with a key as huge as that which loads down St. Peter in the Cartoon.

Inside the main church is very wide and roomy. There is a little nave separated from two narrow aisles by a row of octagonal pillars on each side. In the nave were low backed seats, while the aisles contained high box pews; and on the south side near the side entrance stood a plain baptismal font. At the east end of the nave a small choir continued its length, containing the altar. On the south of this was a tiny chapel with a "squint" hole for the use of any person who wanted to join in the service without being seen; these were common in the old abbey churches, being used by monks who were prevented by leprosy or other contamination from openly mingling with other people. The curate afterwards said that this had been the church of an Abbey which once stood on the ground, but which has almost entirely disappeared, the church being all that is left except a few crumbling walls in a neighboring orchard; but I could find no confirmation of his statement. In the choir opposite the "squint," was a mural decoration, a round decorated arch which had apparently once contained a mural tablet. This, the curate said, had held a monument to the memory of the founder of the church.

After inspecting the inside of the building we inquired after the old Record, but the school-master was unable to gratify our curiosity. We applied in turn to the rector, the curate, the principal vestryman, but all were absent; we drove two miles to find the clerk, but he had no key. At last our perseverance was rewarded by the return of the curate, Rev. E. Ball, from his parochial duties, and we found him very courteous and obliging, delighted to see visitors from so far away. He went at once with us to the Church, and in a little study to the north of the tower he produced a large tin box containing the precious document. "What year did you say?" "1624" I replied: "Why that must be the very oldest," as he turned over the volumes containing the register of the Parish since 1585, and produced "the very oldest." It was bound in flexible parchment, yellow with age, and the page was about the size of a large foolscap sheet; the writing was generally clear and distinct, though it was in the peculiar cramped hand of that day, and accompanied by the many contractions so familiar to antiquarians. We turned eagerly to 1624, and there, near the top of the left hand page, clearly and distinctly written on parchment, stood the register,

Mar	Dolor Davis and Margerye Wilerd were maryed
1624	ye 29 th day of Marche 1624

lined exactly as above. I ran down the register to 1635, thinking I might find the baptism of some of his children, but there were none. I then searched back for his own baptism, but in vain. The

only record I saw of a Davis was the following: "John Davis and Margret Brenchly wer married ye 12th day of July 1630."

Of the genuineness of this volume and of these entries there can be no possible doubt, and I entertain none whatever that we here have the actual record of Dolor Davis's marriage. You will notice, too, that while his name is spelt in every conceivable way by other people, he always wrote it "Dolor," and this earliest mention of the man confirms that spelling.

The absence of the baptismal records of the family from the registers proves, as far as negative evidence can, that his home was not in East Fairleigh. I suppose that Margery Willard, who was gorn in 1602, at Horsemonden, about ten miles from East Fairleigh, on the death of her father and step-mother in 1617, went to live with some relative, perhaps a married sister or aunt, at East Fairleigh, being then 15 years old. There Davis met her, and in 1624 married her, she being 22 years old at her marriage, and they moved to his home, which was most likely in the near neighborhood.

I think there is a strong probability that a careful search of the Parish Registers of that part of Kent would reveal the baptisms of their children, and perhaps of Dolor Davis himself.

HORACE DAVIS.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 197.]

No. XXII.

MAJOR RICHARD WALDERNE AND HIS MEN.

IT is not known how much influence the captive Indians, who escaped from Dover, exercised on the Kennebec Indians in the renewal of hostilities, but it is certain that "Simon" was at the head of those who struck the first blow at Casco (now Portland, Me.), in which attack the Brackets and others to the number of thirty-four were killed or captured. And this party immediately after joined those who had surprised Arrowsick and the settlements adjoining; and subsequent events showed that both parties were acting in conjunction.

These hostilities were renewed August 11th, 1676, a little more than a month after the treaty at Cocheco, which had included all the tribes as far as the Kennebec. None of the tribes whose representatives signed that treaty were implicated in these attacks upon Casco and Arrowsick, and therefore considered themselves upon a peace footing; so that, when at the beginning of September some four hundred of these, the men of the tribes, came in to Major Walderne's

at Dover, under the leadership of Wannalancet, it was, perhaps, to prove themselves not engaged in the hostilities at the Eastward, since they were present now with the Pennacooks and the others who had kept the peace since the winter before. It was known, however, to the General Court that many of the Indians of the south and west who had been engaged with Philip formerly, had now found a retreat with these peaceful tribes. It is not probable that Wannalancet and his chiefs understood the treaty to impose upon them the duty of investigating the previous career of those Indians who might wish to join themselves to his tribe, nor to have considered themselves responsible for hostile acts done at Narraganset or on the Connecticut River. But the authorities determined upon the immediate suppression of these Eastern Indians, and sent Capts. Sill and Hathorne, as related in a previous chapter, with two companies and full commission to "kill and destroy" all hostile Indians wherever found. These companies, as above related, came to Dover in September, and there found the great gathering of Indians at Major Walderne's house. I have not found anywhere any attempt at an explanation of the presence of so many Indians at Dover, other than that which has been intimated above. It was known to all the Indians that the English had made overtures to the Mohawks to make war upon the Eastern and other hostile Indians. The Mohawks were regarded by all the Indians of the New England colonies with a dread which was almost insane; there seems to have been no thought of resistance to these dreaded foes. Many tribes and remnants of tribes began to sue for terms of peace; and a general proclamation was issued about this time in answer:

That treacherous Persons who began the War and those that have been barbourously bloody must not expect to have their lives spared; but others that have been drawn into the War, and acting only as Souldiers, submitting to be without Arms, and to live quietly and peaceably for the Future, shall have their Lives spared.

A contemporary writer of a pamphlet (written in Boston and published in London, 1676), who signs himself "R. H." (perhaps Richard Hutchinson), and gives a "True Account of the most considerable occurrences" in the war, from May 5th to August 4th, 1676, publishes the above decree of the Council, and evidently confounds the treaty of July 3d with the affair of September 7th; as he says, that "upon the 10th day of July there were about 300 Indians at the Eastward, that surrendered themselves to the English and their sachems with them." He mentions Wannalancet and Squando, and says the dread of the Mohawks drove them in. He says nothing of a "sham-fight," nor of a capture. Mr. Hubbard is silent as to the "sham-fight"; but says that the Indians, "hoping to shrowd themselves under the Wings of some honest Indians about Quechecho, under Pretence of a Declaration set out by the

Governour and Council of the Massachusetts in July last"; and in this mention relates that our forces under Capts. Hathorne and Sill, with the help of Major Walderne and Capt. Frost, and others residing in those parts "being then in Readiness," separated the vile and wicked from the rest and sent them down to the Governour at Boston. And in the other mention, in the account of the war with these Eastern Indians, he says that these officers mentioned above mutually agreed to seize upon all those Indians that were gathered "about Major Waldern's Dwelling in Quechecho," and that "the contrivement succeeded."

Lacking proof contrary, it would seem that the Indians were gathered, through the influence of Major Walderne and Wannalancet, to accept the terms of the General Court's proclamation of amnesty. The forcible capture of four hundred Indians even by the stratagem of a sham-fight seems highly improbable; and it is far likelier that the surrender was full and entirely peaceful, while the separation of the bad from the good was made after all were quietly surrounded by the English, possibly under the pretence of a "training." Mr. Belknap, the eminent historian of New Hampshire, many years minister at Dover, gives some detail of the sham-fight, and says that Major Walderne planned this method to secure the "bad" Indians without bloodshed. The Indians were set on one side the field and the English on the other, and after considerable manœuvring, the Indians were induced to fire the first volley, after which the four companies of Walderne, Sill, Hathorne, Frost, and probably Capt. Hunting's company of friendly Indians, surrounded and disarmed them. Whatever the method, it is certain that the Indians captured on September 6th, to the number of some two hundred, were sent down to Boston in vessels. September 10th a letter was sent by Major Walderne, Nicholas Shapleigh and Thomas Daniel, containing some explanations in regard to the prisoners and the charges against certain of them. The following is the letter:

Dover, 10th Septemb^r 1676

Much Hon^d

The Ind^{ns} being now on board & Comeing towards you Wee y^t have been Soe far Improv'd about y^m Thought it Convenient to Inform how ffar they have kept the Pease made with us & who of those are Concerned therein viz^t Penicooks Wonolansets Waymesits & Piscataq Ind^{ns} there being not any belonging further Eastw^d come in nor any other of those belonging to y^e South Side of Mirimack ever Included in our Pease; those of y^m y^t had made y^e Pease comeing in to Comply wth y^t the others to get Shelter under y^m but y^t they should be all treated alike as here they were wee humbly Conceived no Reason wee not being able to Charge those that had made y^e Pease wth any breach of Articles Save only y^t of entertaining our Southern Enemies but by y^t meanes wee came to Surprise Soe many of y^m There are Several of Piscataq Ind^{ns} here who before y^e Pease had been very Active Against us but since have lived quietly

& Attended Order but yo^r Pleasures being to have all sent down to determine their Case at Boston, hath been Attended keeping here about 10 young men of y^m to Serve in y^e Army with their families & Some old men and theirs with Wonolansets Relations. Yesterday came in 2 Squawes informing y^t one eyed Ju^o & Jethro were designing y^e Surprizing of Canonicus & bringing in desiring Some of our old Men to come to Advise with him about it. I forthwith sent out there to further y^e design. Wee have information from Jewels Island y^t the former newes is not Soe bad being not above 10 in all killed and wounded being unexpectedly surprised If y^r be Any obstruction in y^e ffurther Prosecution of y^e enemy now by y^e Army, our People will quickly desert their Country, Shall Add no more at P^rsent but Remain in much Hon^r Yo^r Humble Serv^{nts}

RICHARD WALDERN
NIC: SHAPLEIGH
THO: DANIEL

Mass. Archives, Vol. 30, p. 218.

This letter shows that orders had come from the Council for all the Indians taken to be sent to Boston. There is no doubt that very many of those sent down considered themselves, and were considered by the above committee, as having accepted and fulfilled the terms of peace agreed upon in the treaty with Major Walderne the winter before. The Pennacooks and the Wamesits were the only tribes mentioned as included in the treaty, south of the Merrimack. It is evident that some of the "Praying" Indians were sent down also, as we find Mr. Eliot and Major Gookin at once advocating their cause and the claims of those who had accepted the terms of the treaty, and supposed it covered and condoned past offences.

A good view of the condition of affairs at this Eastern part, where the war was now being waged, is gained from this letter from the chief citizens of "Northfolk and Yorkshire" Counties.

Portsm^o: 19: 8^{br}: 1676

Much Honrd

Being upon occasion of y^e Alarms lately rec^d fro y^e Enemy mett togeth^r at Portsm^o thought meet to give yo^r Hon^{rs} our sense of Matt^{rs} in y^e p^t of y^e Country in y^e best Mann^r y^t upon y^e place in y^e p^rsent Hurry we are able to get. How things are now at Wells & York wee know not, but p^rsume yo^rselves will be informed ere y^e comes to yo^r hand p^r ye Post sent fro: y^e Comand^r in cheefe w^{ch} (as wee understand) went thro. y^e Towne y^e Morning. Only thus m^{ch} we have learnt y^t y^e Enemy is Numerous & about those p^{ts}, having carried all clear before him so far as Wells. That hee is p^rceeding towards us & so on toward yo^r Selves y^e Enemy intimates & y^e thing itself speaks. What is meet to be now don is wth yo^rselves to say rather than for us to suggest, however being so deeply and nextly concerned humbly crave leave to offer to Considerⁿ whether y^e securing of what is left bee not o^r next Work rather than y^e Attempting to regain what is lost unless there were strength enough to doe both. It seemes little available to endeavor ought in y^e More Eastern places y^t are already conquered unless there bee several Garrisons made & kept with provision & Amunition & what may be suitable for a Recruit upon all Occasions, w^{ch}

to do (at least y^a Winter) cannot say y^t y^e profit will make amends for y^e charge. Sure wee are y^t o^rselves (y^t is y^e County of Northfolk with Dover & Portsm^o) are so far from being capeable of Spareing any forces for y^t Expedition y^t we find o^rselves so thinned and weakened by those y^t are out already y^t there is nothing but y^e singular Providence of God hath prevented our being utterly run down. The Enemy observes o^r motions & knows o^r strength (weaknes rather) bett^r yⁿ wee are willing hee should & p^bably had been with us ere this had not y^e Highest Power overruled him. And that Haver-hill, Extt^r, &c. are in like P^rdicam^t wth Dover, &c. seems apparent, & hence as uncapeable of spareing Men. In true [*sic*] there is an Army out in Yorkshire w^{ch} will doubtle^s doe what may be done, yet there is room enough for y^e Enemy to slipp by them unobserved & if so what a Condition we are in is evident. Our own men are not enough to maintain o^r own places if any Assault be made & yet many of o^rs are now on the other side of the Pascataq^t River. Wee expect an Onsett in one place or other every day, & can expect no Reliefe fro those that are so far fro home. If it should bee thought meet y^t all y^e Men y^t are come to us & other parts of y^s Jurisdiction from y^e deserted & conquered Eastern Country should be ordered to y^e Places y^t are left on theyr own side of y^e River, y^t so o^rs may be recalled to theyr severall towns, it might possibly bee not unavailable to ye Ends; Especially if wth all some Indians might be ordered to these parts to bee upon a perpetuall scout fro place to place. We design not a lessening or discouragm^t of y^e Army who rather need strengthening & Incouragm^t, for we verily think y^t if by y^e Good Hand of Providence y^e Army had not been there all y^e Parts on y^e other side of y^e River had been possess by the Enemy & perhaps o^rselves too ere y^s Time. But what we aim at is that o^rselves also may be put into Capacity to defend o^rselves. Wee are apt to fear we have been too bold with your Honors, but wee are sure our Intentions are good, & o^r Condition very bad except y^e Lord of Hosts appear for us speedily, & wee would be found in y^e Use of Meanes, commending o^r case to him y^t is able to protect us and direct yo^rselves in order thereunto, & remain

M^{ch} Hon^d Yo^r Humble Serv^{ts}

ROB^t PIKE,

RICHARD MARTYN,

W^m VAUGHAN,

RICHARD WALDERNE,

JOHN CUTT,

THO: DANIEL.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 71.

A reference in Major Gookin's History of the "Praying Indians" proves the intimation in the following letter, that a second company of Indians was sent down, including those who came in after the army had passed to the Eastward, and also that Major Walderne himself went to Boston to assist in the "disposal," and sold some of them; and probably Wannalancet and his men, and the Wamesits, went with the Major, by the requirement of the General Court. Major Gookin complains that some of his most trusted praying Indians, and especially Sam Numphow, with difficulty cleared themselves from the accusations of English who had been captives and swore against them, when, he says, it is not easy to identify Indians under even the most favorable conditions.

Maj^r Gookin,
Honrd Sr.

Cochecha, 2. 9^{ber} 1676

I rec^d yo^{rs} of 25th 8^{ber} concerning Some Ind^{ns} w^{ch} you Say it is Alledged I promised life & liberty to; time p^mits mee not at p^rsent to inlarge but for Answer in Short yo^u may Please to know I Promised neither Peter Jethro nor any other of y^t comp^a life or liberty it not being in my Power to doe it; all y^t I promised was to Peter Jethro viz^t that if he would use his Endeavo^r & be Instrumental ffor y^e bringing in one eyed Ju^o &c. I would acquaint y^e Govⁿ^r wth w^t service he had done & Improve my Interest in his behalfe this I Acquainted y^e Honrd Council wth if it had been their Pleasures to have Saved more of y^m it would not have troubled mee, as to y^e Squaw* you Mention belonging to one of Capt. Hunting's Souldiers, there was Such a one left of y^e first Great Comp^a of Ind^{ns} 1st [sent] down w^{ch} Capt. Hunting desired might Stay here til himselfe & her husband Came back from Eastw^d w^{ch} I consented to & how she came among y^t comp^a I know not I requiring none to goe yⁿ to Boston but those that came in after y^e Armies departure neither Knew I a word of it at Boston wⁿ I disposed of y^m soe twas her own fault in not Acquainting mee with it but if Said Squaw be not sent of I shall be freely willing to reimburse those Gen^t w^t they gave mee for her y^t she may be sett at liberty being wholly inoⁿcent as to w^t I^me charged wth I intend ere long to be at Boston wⁿ I doubt not but shall give you full satisfaction thereabout.

I am S^r yo^r Humble Serv^{tt} RICHARD WALDERN.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 30, p. 226.

There is no doubt that the general voice of the colony highly applauded the action of Major Walderne, and gave him the credit of the capture, while Major Gookin questioned the method sharply.

The following list of credits is all that appears in Hull's Treasury accounts; and these men were those who served under him personally, the others being credited under their respective captains, and those after August 24th placed in a later Journal now lost.

Credited under Major Walderne.

January 25 1675			
Lawrence Clinton	02 15 08	John Line	03 06 00
James Ford	02 15 00	Samuel Stanwood	02 02 00
William Delamore	02 02 00	Nathaniel Bray	02 02 00
Richard Jones	02 02 00	George Cross	02 02 00
Thomas Baker	02 02 00	Joseph Pillsbery	01 12 06
John Smith	02 02 00	March 24 th 1675-6	
Edward Fuller	02 02 00	Daniel Tenney	01 19 04
February 29, 1675		April 24 th 1676	
Thomas Rowlinson	02 02 00	Richard Freind	01 12 06
Joseph Fowler	03 12 00	June 24 th 1676	
Henry Ducker	03 12 00	Mark Hascall	02 14 00
Jeremiah Neale	01 13 09	August 24 th 1676	
		Edmund Henfield	01 12 06

* The Indian woman referred to in Major Walderne's letter was Mary Nemasit, wife of John, who had been in the army with the English under Capt. Hunting during the summer, and now comes armed with a letter from Major Gookin and demands his wife and child, who were in Boston Prison, and had been bought by Messrs. Tho: Deane and James Whetcomb. Nov. 23d, 1676, the Council gives order to the prison-keeper to deliver the woman and child to her husband. See Mass. Archives, Vol. 30, p. 228.

THE WINTER EXPEDITION OF MAJOR WALDERNE TO THE
EASTWARD.

In following the career of Major Walderne, it will be necessary to pass over a detailed account of affairs at the Eastward, in which, however, he bore no small part, being magistrate as well as military commander of this quarter of the colony. All the Eastern settlements were broken up, and the people who were neither killed nor made captive fled to the Westward towns for safety. Desolation lay over all, from Pemaquid as far as Wells. Capt. Hathorne's forces availed but little except to keep the Indians from any general gathering and organized attack. Small parties of the enemy were scattered along the frontiers, ready to fall upon any exposed settlement. The alarms, attacks and useless pursuits were many; till at last, about the middle of October, the celebrated "Mog," or "Mugg," came in to Major Walderne and announced himself as empowered to negotiate peace with the English on behalf of "Madockawando and Cheberrina, Sachems of Penobscot." Mog came to Boston under safe conduct from the governor, and between Nov. 6th and 13th a treaty was concluded between the colony and the Eastward Indians, not including the "Ammoscoggins" and "Pequakets." During this time Capt. Hathorne, upon information received of Mog, marched his troops up to Ossipee, expecting to find there a large body of Indians and English captives, but found nothing but the empty fort, which they burnt, and returned to Berwick on November 9th. Upon the issue of the treaty the Council sent vessels to the Penobscot with Mog, held as voluntary hostage, to act as agent and interpreter. Madockawando was found and confirmed the treaty made with Mog, and delivered the few prisoners which he held. Mog himself was permitted to go up into the woods to another plantation to persuade other Indians to join in the treaty, and to bring in some captives which they held; but not returning, they supposed he was either killed or detained as prisoner by the Indians, as he told them when he left them might be the result. They waited more than a week, and then came home, arriving at Boston December 25th, 1676. Nothing more was heard of the captives at the Eastward or of Mog until January 5th, when one Francis Card, a captive, escaped, and made his way to Blackpoint and thence to Boston, where he made an interesting statement of the condition of things at the Eastward; told the story of his escape, stated the location and strength of the enemy, putting their entire fighting force at not above one hundred and fifty fighting men; he described the country and explained the best places to land a force, and urged that an expedition be sent at once before they removed higher up the river. The details of all the matters referred to above are to be given in another chapter. The statement made by Card, and especially his implication of Mog as a "Rogue" who came

back among the Indians, and laughed at the English and their "kinde Entertainment," and saying he had found a way to burn Boston, seems to have renewed the determination of the Council to send an expedition immediately to attempt the recovery of their forts and the captive English. Other things also moved them, such as the discovery that the Narraganset Indians were abroad in these Eastward parts, three being captured by Major Walderne's Indians in the woods near Dover; and when several of the chief men about Portsmouth, &c., came to Boston advising the expedition, it was determined, and Major Walderne was made commander in chief.

The expedition consisted of two companies of sixty men from Boston and Salem; the first, sixty Natick Indians under Capt. Samuel Hunting; the second, sixty men under Lieut. Thomas Fiske of Wenham, whose commission for this service is preserved in the Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 69, p. 106, and is dated February 5th, 1676. These sailed from Salem the first week in February, directly to Blackpoint, where Major Walderne met them with the forces raised by him and Capt. Frost in their parts. The Council gave Major Walderne instruction and commission as follows:

Instructions for Major Rich. Walderne.

You shal repaire to Blacke point wth the 60 souldiers under capt. frost that you are authorized by y^e Council to raise in Dover Portsmouth & yorkshire by y^e 8 of feb^r where you are to take under your command the other forces from Boston & Salem under the command of Capt. Hunting & Leiftenant Fiske & other sea officers, from whence wth all expedition wth the advice of your commanders you shall advance towards the enemy at Kinnebeck or elsewhere, & according to the proposed designe, endeavour wth all silence & secresy to surprize them in their quarters wherein if it please God to succeed you, you shall do your utmost endeavour to save and secure the English prisoners. If you fail in this designe you shall assay by alle means in your power to disturb & destroy the enemy unless you have such overtures from them as may give some competent assurance that an honorable and safe peace may be concluded with them wherein you must avoyd all trifling & delayes & wth all possible speed make despatch of the affaire not trusting them without first delivery of all the Captives & vessels in their hands. If you should in conclusion find it necessary to leave a garrison in Kinnebeck, wee must leave it to your discretion. You shall use utmost expedition as winds & other advantages will permit lest y^e season be lost and charges seem without profit.

Praying God to be with you

E. R. S.

24 Janu^{ry} 1676

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 101.

The commission of Major Walderne:

J. L. G. Wth the Consent of the Council.

To Major Richard Walden.

whereas you are apoynted Cor-in-chief of the forces Now to be raised ag^t the enemy the pagans in the East for the assaulting them at Kinnebeck,

we have ordered the rendezvous of the S^d forces at Black point the 8 feb^r next doe hereby order & authorize you to take under your Command and conduct the S^d forces w^{ch} you are to require to obey & attend your orders & Commands as their Commander-in-chiefe & you to leade conduct & order the S^d forces for the best service of the country against the Common enemy whom you are to endeavour to surprize kill & destroy by all means in your power & al Com^ds, Officers & soulders under you are required to yeild obedience to endeavour to recover the English prisoners from out of their possession. you are also to govern the forces under your Command according to the laws enacted by the Gener^{all} C^t to attend all such orders & commands as you shall receive from time to time from the general Court Councill or other Superior authority.

Given in Boston 29 jan, 1676.

Past E. R. S.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 101.

A journal account of this expedition was kept by Major Walderne, which Mr. Hubbard published in his History, from the original copy. Only an abstract can find place here.

On February 17th Major Walderne, with his whole command, sailed from Blackpoint for "Portland." On the east side of Cape Elizabeth one of their scouts, John Pain (former keeper of the Major's Pennacook truck-house probably) appeared and reported the way clear of ice and Indians. They sailed across to "Mary Point" (Mare-point), arriving late at night. On the 18th the scouts found a birch canoe and the tracks of three Indians at "Muckquet" (Maquoit). Just as the companies were drawn up for the march, five canoes of Indians landed on an island opposite (probably Birch Island) and signalled for a parley; John Pain was sent, and they promised to bring the captives in the morning. Pain returned to the Indians, and "Simon," one of their leaders, came as a hostage in his place, who being questioned by the Major, declared that "Blind Will" stirred up late trouble; that they desired peace; that Squando was over at the island and would return the captives to Major Walderne. Squando was summoned, and replied that he would meet the Major if he would come half way alone in a canoe. Major Walderne refused, and the Indian promised to come in the morning. On the 19th they appeared in fourteen canoes. They landed upon a point where there was a house which was set on fire, and their scouts seemed to challenge our men to fight, upon which our troops marched against them as secretly as possible, when they fled, but Capt. Frost came upon their main body and had a sharp skirmish, killing and wounding several without any loss to his own. But anxious for the captives, the Major immediately hung out a flag of truce, which was immediately answered with one by them. John Pain and "Simon" therefore met and had an explanation half way between the lines. The house was fired accidentally, and their scouts did not mean to challenge ours, but hailed them according to

their custom; said the captives were a great way off and had not yet arrived, but promised them next day. On the 20th they were weather-bound. On the 21st they sailed for Arrowsick. On the 22d they sailed up the river till stopped by the ice, and then landed their forces about twelve miles from Abbigadassit Fort, at which they arrived after a six-hours' march, and found the fort empty. On the 23d, at a council-of-war, it was decided that Major Walderne should sail with some part of his forces for the Penobscot, while the rest should remain and build a garrison. On the 24th the Major located a site opposite the lower end of Arrowsick Island, "at John Baker's house." Sunday, February 25th, they rested at this place. On the 26th Major Walderne with sixty men in two vessels sailed for Penobscot River. On the way two Indians signalled them from a canoe off "Gyobscot Point," and John Pain and Walt. Gendal were sent to speak with them, and were told that many Indians and some English captives were at Pemaquid. The whole force immediately set sail and came to that place about four o'clock that same day, and were immediately hailed by Indians from "Mr. Gardner's Fort." John Pain was sent ashore to them and found the chief sagamore Mattahando with other sachems and "sundry sorts of Indians." The chief wished to speak with Capt. Davis, and was very desirous of peace, promising to deliver the captives then at Penobscot, next morning. Capt. Davis with John Pain went ashore and stayed, while three sagamores went aboard to talk with Major Walderne, who soon after went ashore with six men unarmed, and was promised that the captives should be delivered next morning. On the 27th, after a long negotiation and a ransom of twelve skins to each captive, they delivered William Chadburne, John Whinnick (Winnock) and John Wormwood, these being all they would own that they had, or that it could be proved that they had. Some of the old sagamores seemed to be sincere, and declared that they were against the war, but could not rule their young men. Our officers, however, had little confidence in them, and in council decided to get all the captives and then to try to surprise their whole company. In pursuance of this design the Major with five others went ashore bearing a part of the ransom and carefully providing against surprise. While looking about to discover if the Indians were as wisely provided against Christian treachery as they against heathen treachery, he found a lance-head partly concealed under a board, seizing which he immediately advanced upon the Indians, charging them with treachery, swung his cap above his head as a signal to his men to come ashore, as was agreed, while those who were with the Major immediately rallied about to defend him from the Indians who advanced to seize him, and also to secure the goods which he had brought ashore. Some squaws seized a bundle of muskets that were hidden close by and fled with them. Capt. Frost

and Lieut. Nutter captured Megunnaway, "a notorious rogue," and carried him on board their vessel. As soon as the English got on shore they pursued the Indians to their canoes so closely that they were able to kill seven before they reached their boats, and as many more probably afterwards. Four were taken prisoners, of whom one was the sister of Madockawando. The old chief Mattahando was among the killed. Not more than twenty-five warriors were present in this engagement. The English secured a large amount of plunder, about a thousand pounds of dried beef with the rest. Megunnaway was next day executed by shooting, it being declared by witnesses that he was concerned in the killing of Thomas Bracket at Falmouth. On February 28th they sailed back to Kennebeck, where Lieut. Fiske with a party of forty men secured some forty bushels of wheat, several cannon, some anchors, and a great quantity of boards from Arrowsick, a part of which they loaded upon their vessels. They killed two Indians upon Arrowsick Island, where they discovered the body of the lamented Capt. Lake, which was wonderfully preserved. This was brought home to Boston, where they arrived March 11th, 1676-7.

This expedition was the closing active military service of Major Walderne, although he still retained his office as Major, and was constantly concerned as such, and held his place as magistrate and leading citizen during his life. In the spring of 1678 this war with the Indians closed. Major Walderne, however, became involved in the strife of the factions that claimed the government of New Hampshire, and his life thus continued in turbulence, even to its tragic close, the manner of which requires here some notice.

For about eleven years there had been peace with the Indians. The Pennacooks had long ago returned, and Kankamagus (called by the English "John Hogkins," said to be son of Passaconaway's eldest son Nanamocomuck and so Wanalancet's nephew) had by his energy and wisdom restored them to something of their former prosperity. But this chief was somewhat impatient under the constant unjust encroachments and wrongs of the English, and their constant threats that they would bring the Mohawks upon them, and at last, involved in some new occasion of complaint, he fled to his relatives among the Androscoggins some time in the year 1686, where, finding some others with like wrongs and resentments, he became a nucleus of discontent. There were many also scattered among the Eastern tribes who had been captured at Dover in 1676 and sold into slavery, and had made their way back to find their tribes scattered, their families broken up and lost. To many of these nothing was left but hate and vengeance upon the English, and especially against the one man whom they believed responsible for the transaction; the man was Major Walderne. Other causes were doubtless at work at the Eastward by the designs of the

French and the Jesuit missionaries in the zeal for their religion ; but the resentment seems to have centred upon Coheco and Major Walderne. In June, 1689, the people began to be aware of large numbers of strange Indians among those who came in to trade, and many did not seem to come for that purpose, but were observed carefully scrutinizing the defences and approaches. The people became alarmed, and one after another many came and urged Major Walderne to take some precautions of defence. He, however, would not hearken, laughed at their fears, and told them to "go and plant their pumpkins," and he would tell them when the Indians should attack them. There were many old friends of the Major and of the English of Dover among the neighboring Indians, and some of these tried to warn them of their danger. A squaw came through the town, and here and there significantly recited the words which have been handed down in the rhyme,

O Major Waldron, you great sagamore
What will you do, Indians at your door.

Capt. Thomas Henchman of Chelmsford also was apprized of the plot against Dover, and sent down a letter of warning to the Council at Boston, as follows :

Hon^d Sir

This day 2 Indians came from Pennacook, viz. Job Maramasquand and Peter Muckamug, who report y^t damage will undoubtedly be done within a few days at Piscataqua, and y^t Major Waldorn, in particular, is threatened ; and Intimates fears y^t mischief quickly will be done at Dunstable. The Indians can give a more particular account to your honor. They say iff damage be done, the blame shall not be on them, having given a faithful account of what they hear ; and are upon that report moved to leave y^t habitation and corn at Pennacook. S^r, I was verry loth to trouble you and to expose myself to the Censure and derision of some of the confident people, that ware pleased to make sport of what I sent down by Capt. Tom. I am constrained from a sense of my duty and from leve of my countrymen to give the acct. as above. So with my humble service to your Honor, and prayers for the safety of an Indangered people.

I am, S^r, your humble servant

THO: HENCHMAN.

June 22 [1689]

Mass. Archives, Vol. 107, p. 139.

This letter was received by Mr. Danforth, and on the 27th laid before Gov. Bradstreet and the Council, and a messenger was sent to Dover the same day with this warning to Major Walderne :

Boston: 27.: June: 1689

Honor^d Sir

The Governor and Councill haveing this day received a Letter from Major Henchman of Chelmsford, that some Indians are come unto them,

who report that there is a gathering of some Indians in or about Pene-cooke with designe of mischiefe to the English, amongst the said Indians is one Hawkins [Hogkins or Kankamagus] is said to be a principle designer, and that they have a particular designe against yourselfe and Mr. Peter Coffin which the Councill thought it necessary presently to dispatch Advice thereof to give you notice that you take care of yo^r own Safeguard, they intending endeavour to to betray you on a pretention of Trade. Please forthwith to Signify import hereof to Mr. Coffin and others as you shall think necessary, and Advise of what Information you may receive at any time of the Indians motions.

By Order in Councill,

ISA: ADDINGTON, Sec'y.

For Major Rich^d Walden and Mr. Peter Coffin
or either of them at Cochecha with all
possible [haste]

Mass. Archives, Vol. 107, p. 144.

The messengers made all possible speed for Dover, but were detained at the Ferry at Newbury, and did not arrive until June 28th, the day after the blow had fallen. On the evening of the 27th two squaws applied at each of the garrison houses for permission to sleep inside, as was often done, and two were admitted into each of the garrisons, Walderne's, Heard's and Otis's, and were shown how to unfasten the gates if they wished to go away during the night. There was a report of a great number of Indians coming to trade next day, and the sachem Wesandowit, who had taken supper at the Major's, asked him pointedly, "Brother Waldron, what would you do if the strange Indians should come?" "I could assemble a hundred men by lifting up my finger," replied the Major in careless indifference. And thus all retired to rest; no watch was placed and no precautions taken.

After midnight the gates were opened by the squaws. The Indians waiting outside rushed in and took possession without any alarm and rushed into the Major's rooms. Aroused from sleep, the old man sprang up, seized his sword, and despite his eighty years, drove them before him through several rooms, but turning to secure other arms, they sprang upon him from behind and struck him down with a hatchet; they bound him into his arm-chair and placed him upon a long table; they mocked him, and asked, "Who shall judge Indians now?" They compelled the family of the Major to prepare them supper, after which they drew their knives, and slashing the helpless old man across the breast, saying "I cross out my account." They then cut off his ears and nose and forced them into his mouth, till at last, when fainting with the loss of blood he was about to fall, one of them held his sword beneath him, upon which falling he expired.

The following letter was written by his son, who was then at Portsmouth, as is seen.

Portsm^o: 28th: June 1689 ab^t 8 a clock morning

Just now came ashore here From Cochecha Jn^o Ham & his wife who went hence last night homewo^d (they living wthin a mile of Maj^r Waldron) & ab^t break of the day goeing up the river in a cannoo they heard guns fired but notwthstanding proceeded to Land at Maj^r Waldrons landing place by w^{ch} time it began to be light & then they Saw ab^t twenty Ind^{ns} near Mr. Coffins Garrison Shooting & Shouting as many more about Richard Otis's & Tho: Pains but Saw their way clear to Maj^r Waldrons where they Intended Imediately to secure themselves but comeing to the gate & calling & knocking could receive noe answer yet saw a light in one of y^e Chambers & one of y^m say (looking through a crack of the gate) that he saw Sundry Ind^{ns} wthin y^e Garrison w^{ch} suppose had murther'd Maj^r Waldron & his Familie & thereupon they betook y^mselves to make an escape w^{ch} they did & mett wth one of Otis sons who alsoe escaped from his Fathers garrison Informing y^t his Father and y^e rest of the Family were killed. Quickly after [they] set sundry houses afire this is all the Acc^t wee have at p^sent w^{ch} being given in a Surprize may admitt of some alteration but Doubtlesse the most of those Families at or ab^t Cochecha are destroyed.

The above Acc^t was related to mee.

RICHARD WALDRON jun^r.

Mass. Archives, Hutchinson Papers, Vol. 3, p. 376.

Thus tragically closed the eventful life of Major Richard Walderne, in the opinion of many the most notable of the early settlers of New Hampshire.

CAPT. JOHN CUTLER AND HIS MEN.

Capt. John Cutler was the son of Robert, of Charlestown in 1637, freeman 1638, and Rebecca his wife. John was probably born in England about 1628. He married first, Anna Woodmansey, daughter of Robert and Anna. She died August 20, 1683, in her 57th year, and he married second, Mehitable Hilton, October 29, 1684. She died September 29, 1711, having survived the captain, who died September 12th, 1694, in his 66th year. His children, all by his first wife, were—John; Timothy; Sarah, born October 20, 1655, married Eleazer Phillips 1695–6; Samuel, born March 6, 1658; Hannah, married Daniel Willard, 1683; Robert, born November 15, 1663; died in Barbadoes August 30, 1683; Rebecca, born November 5, 1666, married Josiah Bennett; Mary, born November 20, 1669, died 1703.

Capt. Cutler was engaged during the war, on various occasions, in conducting supply trains to the garrisons, and at the time of Capt. Wadsworth's destruction at Sudbury, April 21, 1676, narrowly escaped being cut off with his company returning from Marlborough. He was in command of a company under Capt. Henchman the next month at Hassanamesit.

Credited under Capt. John Cutler.

June 24 1676		Thomas Micheson	01 04 10
Zachariah Feres	00 09 04	Henry Philips	01 04 00
William Green	00 12 00	Thomas White	00 14 00
John Wilson	00 14 00	William Browne	00 15 04
Joseph Pratt	00 15 04	Christopher Goodwin	00 16 02
Daniel Edmunds	02 06 08	Zeckeriah Johnson	00 18 10
John Watson	00 14 00	Isaac Johnson	00 05 02
Josiah Wood	01 07 04	Joseph Frost	00 10 00
John Dows	00 14 00	Samuel Hayward	00 09 04
William Whiting	01 07 04	John Martin	00 09 04
Samuel Blancher	00 12 10	Robert Carter	00 09 04
Timothy Philips	01 14 10	James Nichols	00 08 06
Giles Fifield	00 04 00	John Winslade	00 09 04
John Fosdicke	00 12 10	William Laroby	00 09 04
Samuel Peirce	00 09 04	Jonathan Stimpson	00 02 06
Samuel Cutler	01 04 10	George Woodward	00 07 08
Joshuah als. Josiah Benjamin	00 12 00	Thomas Whitney	00 02 06
Daniel Baldwin	00 03 04	William Goddard	00 09 04
John Cutler, <i>Leut.</i>	03 15 00	Samuel Prentice	00 09 04
Nathaniel Rand	01 03 04	Joshuah Edmands	00 06 10
Matthew Griffin	00 15 04	August 24 th 1676	
Samuel Frothingham	00 16 02	Edward Smith	00 06 10
Nathaniel Douse	01 07 04	John Lee	00 02 06
Thomas Rand	01 04 10	Edward Goff	01 13 04
George Polly	00 09 04	Hugh Taylor	00 18 00
Edward Wilson	00 09 00	Isaac Beech	00 09 04
Josiah Smith	00 12 10	David Mead	00 09 04
James Smith	00 18 08	John Dowgin	00 09 04
John Smith	00 03 04	John Whitney	00 02 06
William Clough	00 14 00	Nathaniel Fisk	00 02 06
Nathaniel Frothingham	00 02 06	Ephraim Phillips	00 09 04
John Call (2 credits)	00 19 00	William Rider	00 10 02
Munning Sawin	00 12 00	Daniel Willard	00 14 06
Eleazer Beares	00 12 00	Christopher Muschin	00 09 04
Joseph Parker	00 08 00	Samuel Cooper	00 12 00
John Barrett	00 06 06	William Price	00 09 04
July 24 1676		September 23 ^d 1676	
John Begello	00 09 00	Aaron Cleaveland	00 02 06
Isaac Fowl	00 12 00	Thomas Hammond	00 10 02
John Dickson	01 01 04	John Kemball	00 02 06
Robert Robin	00 09 04	John Stedman	00 03 09
Stephen Coolidg	00 02 06	David Alexander	00 10 02
John Edes	00 09 08	Alexander Wait	00 09 04
Phillip Russell	02 06 00	John Melvin	00 10 02
Daniel Warren	00 09 08	Thomas Fiske	00 10 02
John Jones	00 09 04	Samuel Peirce	00 12 00
Nathaniel Kittle	00 11 00	John Brookes	00 15 06
Samuel Gibson	00 03 04	John Walker	00 09 04
		Jonathan Smith	00 09 04

LETTERS OF HUGH HALL TO BENNING WENTWORTH.

Communicated by the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.

London July 16th 1717S^r

It is now again my good Fortune to be excluded the Stride of Colossus and no Longer to be in danger of Submarine Mountains, where y^e echo's of y^e Ominous Pitteril Resound, & y^e Corbosants are Capering most high before poor mortals tost from Pillow to Post, Cooing out their fearfull Apprehensions of an Elementary Change. But not to sate you with an Allegorical Harangue or Squibs of Fancy, which are generally y^e Cracking of a Supercilious Witt & the Amusements young Travellers Regale their Acquaintance with, to be deemed great Proficients in Politeness.

To be plain then I am at length Dismissed the Confines of a Wooden World, & freed y^e Fatigues y^e Subjects of Neptune undergo; by a sure footing in that part of Terra firma commonly called London, & distinguished by most as y^e Centre of Trade & Metropolis of y^e Known World; but I think in stricter Propriety y^e Christian Babel; for Noise & Nonsense reign Alamode here, & the first Regular Step to Wisdom is to coimence a Courtier.

Upon my first Arrival here, I addressed my Friends, who Caressed me in the most Affectionate Manner; but to my great Surprise had scarce Dined or Supp'd with any of them, but out came an Harangue upon y^e Whiggs or Tories, y^e former Painting y^e Latter with a Compound of Judaism, Mahometanism, & Infidelity, & just a Shade of Christianity; the other as Charitably disposed as y^e former, asserting they were hatch't by the Crafty Inventions of Lucifer, y^e Pope & Daniel De Foe. Now you must observe the least Syntax is between y^e Whigg and Tory Women, who without Rhime or Reason will Rail in y^e highest Invectives, & tho' both are Ignorant of y^e Principles of either Party (as I frequently have found) yet they will lash one another with y^e Most Cutting Sarcasms till their Ill nature is nigh exhausted, then turning upon their Heels & (neither of them Converted) wonder at the Incurrigible Obstinacy of each other. — In these fiery Contests, I have often been Moderator, & to the best of my *Judgement* have always decided their Polemicks in y^e highest Favour to both Parties, yet after all my Reasoning y^e Whigg avers it morally Impossible for the other to Escape y^e Chronicle of Rebels to all Succeeding Generations; and his Antagonist lays these two last years down as y^e Epocha of y^e Infidel World.

Now, these Unhappy differences I have at last found are not so much from a Principle of Conscience as from their Distinctions in Drapery; for the Tailor's Choice of a Colour well approved of by those of his own Kidney, is sufficient to deem y^e Person it is chosen for, not only a man of sound Sense and Distinction, but of true Religion.

Another Remark I have made is that the Female Furies of both Parties have lately made great Proficiency in the two Liberal Sciences of Astronomy and Geometry, & their Problems are exactly adapted to their Distinctions. The Tories of y^e first Rank place their Patches in Parabolick, oth-

ers Elliptick, and the Andorers of Ptolemy in Circular Orbs, & y^e meaner sort offer at y^e Constellations, which very appositely answers their characters of High Flyers.—The Whiggish or Low Church Ladies have such Profound Knowledge of Geometry that all y^e Diagrams in Euclid are exactly delineated in their faces, & they can as easily describe an Octaedrum in a given Cube, or acquaint you the Proportion y^e Cone has to y^e Cylinder of y^e Same Base & height, as to bisect a Right line or raise a Perpendicular.

I intended now farther to Amuse you with Several very pleasant Observations I have made on y^e Town Beau's; then to have descanted on y^e Customs & Constitutions of y^e Any-thingarians of this Age; and after a Sketch of News to have closed all wth a Generous Proposal for settling a good Correspondence with you in Merchantile affairs. But I shall waive all till you oblige me with a Sceme of your Resolutions since I left y^e Place, how at present your King and Parliament agree, & who of the Younkers of our Station stand fairest for Advancement; which Favours are high Instances of that Friendship you always Expressed to

Dear Sir

Your most Devoted
Humble Servant

To M^r Benning Wentworth
Merch^t in Boston

H. HALL Jun^r

London, August 10th, 1717.

S^r

My First to you was Penn'd Immediately upon my Retirement, after having been Moderator to ten Thousand Furies, in two Female Monsters under y^e Co^mon Appellations of Whigg & Tory; and seeming to be Placed in the Chair of a Co^mentator I thought by my Extempore flights of Fancy, I might Pretend to an equal Inspiration with my Neighbors, & so without an Imprimatur, Publish my Descants upon their Unreasonableness, draw the Vail from of their Imperfections, and set these two Daughters of Darkness in their proper light; to y^e End, they might see their own Deformities, Retract their Errors, & hiss those foolish Distinctions from y^e Stage of Reason.

The Introduction of my first, tho^t it may seem to have a Tincture of Bombastry, I am Perswaded upon a Second Reading You'l find it was neither Studied nor Affected; but purely y^e Result of what we term an Instantaneous Thought.

I should now have further Regaled You, with some Remarks I have made upon those Locusts of time & Conversation y^e Courtier, & Beau Esprit, whose Essential Constituents are Sparkling Drapery, Eternal Cringes, & Unlimited Impertinences, Complicated with a Confidence to Blazon their great Proficiency in Vice Rampant. But I shall divert this Theme, & pass to a General Answer of the Favour I Perceive by my Father you lately Directed to me.

I Understand after your Friendly Congratulations You (with some others) have made me a handsome Tender of Your Correspondence in Barbados, which Voluntary Offers (I'll Assure You) I Esteem y^e highest Evidences of that Sincere Regard ye all Expressed for me; & tho^t I am here at present Establishing a happy Correspondency, yet I hope e're Christmas

to be in Barbados, where If I meet y^e Honour of Your Co^mands, shall demonstrate to You that there are none here in a better capacity to serve you than my self; and I am Resolved to Acquit my self with that Honour, Honesty & Integrity, as shall Merit y^e highest Approbation from all such as it shall be my good Fortune to be Concerned with; In the Interim I am,

Dear Sir,
Your Sincere Friend,
& Devoted Humb: Servt,

To M^r Benning Wentworth
Merch^t in Boston
p Walker

H. HALL, Jun^r.

Barbados, April 30, 1719.

Dear Benning,

I have lately been Indulged the Happiness of Your Hearty Congratulations of my Arrival here, Attending our Joint Adventure of Francois Portable, which has the Ill Fortune of meeting the most wretchedly Dull and Capricious market since y^e Settlement of this part of Terra Cognita, so that I could Wish y^e Purchaser of y^e Quantity You Mention, had left You no more than just to Build a few Generous Bowles, for one or two of Your Honest companions; and believe me, I could have been Content to have Drank Your Health, in Arrack or Cytron Water Punch, rather than You or myself should be choust in y^e Expectations of our Account of sales; or that Neptune had Bouzed his Mermaid Daughters with it, than it should skulk here for the Petty Bidder of Four or five shillings p^r gallⁿ; or Lye hid in a Corner for a Lower Market. This is indeed to Squint over the Left Shoulder, to Tally a Spunge, to Run Crocus under a Wrapper of Ozenbrigs, or in Fine to Turn Exchange Alley-Men; and notwithstanding our Foundations Let me tell You (for it is my firm Creed) Eight or Ten thousand Pounds laid out after such a Manner, would put Us under Jo Spunges Roof, & make Us as Impudent as a Pettyfogging B——b——s Attorney, or to go on with y^e Simile as Forward as a Young C——t——n Pulpit Climber. But now Methinks I see You stare at this Harangue, & Say, why, its Your Business to make y^e most of it You can. Well, I know that, & fully Intend it; and to be Free with You, my Intellectuals were Drousing upon Solid Subjects, till You Revolved (as a Country Pedagogue stiled it) in y^e Cart wheel of my Contemplations, & was the spoak that appeared above y^e Horizon of my Affections; upon which I Insensibly fell into this Scribble, & am Confident could Carry it on, if I had Leisure, to as great a length as Gotts has Spun y^e Torricellian Experiment, or the Size of Robert Barclays (the Yea & Nay man's) Apology for the Shivers; or to give you a Comparison within your own memory to an Equal Prolixity with one of Danforth's Orations.

I shall Observe the particulars You Mention, and am Glad to find You so Right in Your Augury of our Markets for Fish. I am Oblidged to You for y^e Favour you Intended our House, & am well Assured of your good Dispositions to me. I am (Mon Cher Ami)

Yo^r Devoted Servitor,

To Mr. Benning Wentworth
Merch^t In Boston.

H. HALL, Jun^r

Barbados, June 25, 1719.

Dear Benning,

Since the Arrival of o^r Adventure of B——y I have been Indefatigable in my Pursuits for Good Chaps, & had Agreed with one of Them for a Crown p Gallon, but upon the test he utterly Refused it, & by a third pson it was Deem'd not Proof, & but Weak, & by Consequence no Bargain; so that I am p Force Oblidged to Reship it You which I have now done in a Barbados Terse, as Rum, to Prevent any Suspition or Trouble about it.

You'l find the Terse Gages Eighty two & an half Gall^{ns}, & notwithstanding at least 2½ Gall^{ns} leakt out yet there Remains Ten & ½ which makes up y^e Complem^t, & which I have Credited your Account with at Five Shillings pGallⁿ (thô its more than I would Give for better) as also Twenty Bushells of Oats & the Hhds w^{ch} I have sold at Fifty Shillings p Barter, & is the Real Price we sell London Oats for.

I am now Beset with a Crowd of Business so must take my Leave of You with the thread-bare cringe of,

Yo^r Humble Serv^t

To M^r Benning Wentworth
merch^t In Boston

HUGH HALL, Jun^r

The preceding letters have been furnished me by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hugh Hall, the writer of the letters, and Gov. Benning Wentworth, to whom they are addressed, were students at Harvard College at the same time, Hall having graduated in 1713, and Wentworth two years later, in 1715. Two of the brothers of Wentworth married sisters of Hall, namely, Major John Wentworth (ancestor of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson) who married Sarah Hall, and Capt. William Wentworth, who married Mrs. Mary (Hall) Winthrop. (See Wentworth Genealogy, Vol. I. pp. 306-8.)

The letters here printed establish the fact that Benning Wentworth, afterwards governor of New Hampshire, was a business man in Boston in 1719, when he married Abigail Ruck of that town. Besides his two brothers above named, who married sisters of Hugh Hall there, another brother, Samuel, the father of Lady Wentworth, married Elizabeth Deering of Boston. It appears, therefore, that four brothers of this family had much to do with Boston in early times.

Rev. Dr. Hall, to whom I am indebted for these letters, furnished the facts upon which the article on Counsellor Paul Wentworth, in the April REGISTER, is based. He has also furnished much information relative to the Hall family, the substance of which is here printed.

The grandfather of Hugh Hall and his sisters, was Hugh¹ Hall of Barbados, who seems to have been a Quaker. He made his will in 1698, and in it names as children, Mary, Hugh, Joseph, John and Benjamin. The daughter Mary had married Mr. Edward Lascelles. In 1680, a "Hugh Hall, wife and two children" were residing in St. Michael's parish, and had slaves. The baptism of Joane, daughter of Hugh Hall, is on the register of the parish of St. John in 1679.

Hugh² Hall, son of Hugh¹, was born at Bridgetown, Barbados, May 28, 1673. He was a merchant of Barbados for twelve years, Judge of the Admiralty Court, and finally member of the King's Council, and seems to have

divided his time between that island and Boston, Massachusetts. He had three wives. His first wife was Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Gibbs, born at Boston, January 26, 1669–70. Her mother was Lydia, daughter of Joshua Scottow. Mrs. Gibbs, after the death of her husband, married 2d, Capt. Anthony Checkley (attorney general), and 3d, William Colman, father of the Rev. Benjamin Colman of the Brattle Square Church. Mrs. Lydia Hall died at Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1699.

Mr. Hall married 2d, Mary —, before 1706, as on the register of baptisms is the entry, "April 23, 1706, Charles child of Hugh Hall Esq. and Mary his wife." Mrs. Hall seems to have died before May 28, 1712, as her husband in a letter of that date to his son Hugh,³ then in Boston, writes :

I send you one whole package of Gingham Hollands (for shirts), one small paste-board Trunk containing one Furbelowed Gold gauze scarf, one silk Handkerchief with gold edging and one black flowered Gauze Whood (for sale for what you can get, they having been *my late dear wife's*), therefore would have as little noise made of them as possible. Of these cloaths, &c. I could send considerably, but believe are richer than are commonly worn there, so forbear it and have Picked out these trifles with short ordinary wear (tho' not much worse.)

Mr. Hall married thirdly, Anne —, who survived him. The marriage was as early as 1718, for the baptism is recorded on August 18th of that year of Elizabeth Hall, "child of Hugh and Anne." The other children of Hugh and Anne on the parish register, are Margaret, baptized Nov. 28, born Nov. 25, 1725, and John, baptized March 19, born Feb. 12, 1727.

His son Richard³ writes from Barbados, May 18, 1732, to Hugh,³ then in Boston, as follows :

I embrace this Indirect conveyance to acquaint you that My Father has received a Mandamus constituting him a member of the Council here, and Intends (God willing) to embark in the Brig Recovery, John Braddock Commanding, with our sister Nanny in eight or ten days & Hope they will be with you soon after this. My Father would have intimated this himself, but his Indisposition and Hurry Prevented.

Mr. Hall died at Boston, Sept. 20, 1732, and was buried in King's Chapel Burial Ground. A miniature of him in Court robes of high colors is preserved. His will was probated at Barbados on the 15th of November following. His children named in it were : Hugh, Richard, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth (blind), Anne, Margaret, John and Charles—nine in all, of whom the last five were by his wife Anne, who survived him. To his "son Hugh, now of Boston in New England," he leaves property. His bequests to his daughters Sarah and Mary, who married respectively Major John and Capt. William Wentworth, are :

Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sarah Hall, now residing in Boston & to her heirs forever my negroe Boy named Accra and my negroe woman nam'd Ruth and I further give and bequeathe unto my said daughter Sarah Hall the sum of ten hundred pounds currant money of this Island to be paid unto her or her heirs one year after my decease or sooner if it can be rais'd out of my outstanding debts and which (together with the sum of two thousand Pounds currant money of Boston which I have some time since lodged for her use in the hands of my said son Hugh Hall) is the full and compleat fortune or Portion intended my said daughter Sarah Hall, to whome I do hereby give and bequeath y^e said sum of two thousand pounds cur'nt money of Boston in the hands of my said son Hugh Hall.

Item I devise and bequeathe unto my daughter Mary Hall for and during y^e *coarse* of her naturall life my negroe woman named Matty (who was y^e Nurse to my said Daughter Mary after the decease of my Late Wife, and having tenderly and

well discharged that Trust I am in hopes that my said Daughter will use her well, and is the motive of my said bequest only for her life, & in case y^e said Negroe Matty should survive my said Daughter Mary then my express will & pleasure is that the said negroe Matty shall be forth manumitted & set free to be at her own disposall and I also give & bequeathe unto my said Daughter Mary Hall and to her heirs forever my Negroe woman named Black Betty (daughter of the said Matty) And I further give and bequeath unto my said Daughter Mary Hall y^e sum of two hundred pounds currant money of this Island to be paid unto her or her heirs one year after my decease, or sooner if it can be raised out of my outstanding Demands, which together with the sum of two thousand pounds currant money of Boston which I suppose to be now in the hands of my said son Hugh Hall in Boston, having made severall remittances to him for that purpose, is the full and compleat Fortune or Portion Intended my said Daughter Mary Hall, to whome I do hereby give and bequeath y^e said sum of two thousand pounds Boston money in the hands of my said son Hugh Hall. But if it should happen that the same should fall short of that amount that then my Executrix hereafter named shall forthwith send further remittances in the most advantageous manner to my said son Hugh Hall in Boston for making good any such deficiency.

He makes his wife executrix and guardian to his five youngest children (her own), namely, Elizabeth, Anne, Margaret, John and Charles; with his sons Hugh and Richard as advisers. If his wife dies or marries again, they two are to assume all power under the will. Soon after his death his widow married again, April 6, 1735.

Hugh³ Hall, son of Hugh,² was born in Barbados about 1693. His mother died in 1699, when he was six years old, and there are reasons for thinking that he was soon after placed in the care of her mother, Mrs. Lydia Colman of Boston. In this town he received his early education. Notes by him of sermons at the Boston Thursday Lectures, in 1706 to 1708, are preserved. Among the preachers of these sermons are found the names of the Rev. Cotton Mather and the Rev. Benjamin Colman. He afterwards entered Harvard College, and in 1713 was graduated from this institution. He continued to reside at Boston till 1716, when he returned to Barbados. Letters from that island in 1716 are preserved. In one to his grandmother Colman he narrates his experience during the voyage, and in another to the Rev. Benjamin Colman, a step-brother of his mother, he refers to his father's letter for his reasons for entering mercantile life with his father and not studying for the ministry, which evidently Colman had urged him to do. From Barbados he went to London "to establish a correspondence." His letters show that he returned to Barbados and then went to Boston on a call of business and family affairs. He went back to Barbados and again to Boston to carry thither his brother Richard and his sister Sarah, who were put to school here and lived with their grandmother, Mrs. Colman. His residence continued to be at Barbados until after 1720, when he left that island and settled in Boston. Here he married, Oct. 31, 1722, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lindall) Pitts. About this time his half-sisters, Sarah and Mary, became members of his family. He was a prominent merchant in Boston till his death, June, 1773. In connection with his brother in law James Pitts and others (see REGISTER, vol. xiv. p. 261), he was concerned in the famous *Silver Scheme*, which was really a Bank to supply a circulating medium for the colonial trade, and was quickly suppressed by Act of Parliament, 14th Geo. II. A.D. 1740. After taking legal opinions of Mr. Bottom and Jno. Read, which are preserved, the directors met and abandoned the scheme. Its advantages to the colonists were too great to satisfy the jealous merchants of London. The one article which approached a circulating medium in all these years,

was Virginia tobacco, and the final bill of exchange after tedious barter to sum up trade was commonly drawn in that colony. He had eleven children, of whom the tenth was Benjamin⁴ Hall, grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Charles Henry⁶ Hall, who has furnished these letters and facts. His daughter Maria,⁴ born in Boston Oct. 3, 1736, died May 13, 1757. She is said to have died on her wedding day. Another daughter Sarah,⁴ born at Boston Feb. 3, 1738, married 1st, Elisha Clark, and 2d, Dea. Winslow Hobby. Her daughter Sarah⁵ Clark married Louis Baur de Bellerive, and was the mother of the late Rev. Alfred Louis⁶ Baur, D.D., of Boston, whose family have beautiful full-length portraits of Sarah⁴ (Hall) Clark and her sister Maria⁴ Hall.

Charles³ Hall, brother of Hugh³, was born in 1706. He was the oldest child of his father's second wife Mary, who was also the mother of Sarah³ and Mary,³ and evidently of Richard,³ as their brother Hugh,³ writing in 1722, speaks of Charles getting along better in London than his younger brother did in Boston. He was probably then at school in London. He died in 1724. A letter from Mrs. Edward Lascelles from Stoke-Newington, Eng., dated Nov. 30, 1724, reads: "Am much concerned to hear of the death of my poor Charles, who I trust God has taken to himself. Am glad to hear that his brother [Richard] is so hopeful a branch; hope he will make up my brother's loss. y^u say my nieces are grone women. Should be glad to hear that they were married to sober Men in Boston w^{ch} would be much better than to return back to BB." His father in his will names another son Charles, a child of his last wife Anne.

Richard³ Hall, Esq., brother of the preceding, married and settled as a merchant in Barbados. His letters from Barbados to his brother Hugh³ in Boston, from May 22, 1732, to the year 1737, are preserved. He was the acting executor of his father at one time, and some of the correspondence relates to the payment of legacies to his sisters Sarah³ and Mary.³ He was the compiler, and his son Richard the publisher, after the father's death, of the volume, "*The Laws of Barbados, 1768.*"

Sarah³ Hall, sister of the preceding, married Major John Wentworth as early as 1732, for her brother Richard, writing from Barbados April 3, 1732, says:

I heartily rejoice at Sally's good fortune and hope Molly will have her turn also, but it would not have been fair to let Sally dance barefoot, which I hear Molly expected would have been done.

At the time of her marriage, she and her sister Mary seem to have resided with their brother Hugh.³ Her descendants are given in the Wentworth Genealogy, Vol. I. p. 305, *et seq.* The *New Hampshire Gazette* thus announces the death of her sister Mary and herself:

February 3, 1790. Since our last, died Mary, widow of Capt. William Wentworth, aged 77.

March 26, 1790. Since our last, died Sarah, widow of Maj. John Wentworth, aged 79.*

Mary³ Hall, sister of preceding, must have been born in 1712, as her mother was dead May 28 of that year, and in the announcement of her death in the *New Hampshire Gazette*, Feb. 3, 1790, her age is given as 77. She was probably very near 78 years old. It seems from her brother Richard's letter in 1732, just quoted, that it was then expected she would soon be married. On the 27th of April, 1734, Richard writes:

* Wentworth Genealogy, I. 305.

One Mr. Sherburne of Piscataqua tells me Molly is on the verge of matrimony, being addressed by Mr. Joshua Pierce, a Gent. as he says of a good character, Plentiful fortune and in Great Esteem w^{ch} if true and it meets with your Approbation will much Please me.

This Joshua Peirce was probably Joshua, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hall) Pierce, born in 1700, and died Aug. 13, 1754 (see REGISTER, xxix. 278). On the 29th of Oct. 1734, Richard writes:

It is surprising to us that Molly has not Mett with a good husband, since we are told that she is one of the Top Beauties of your metropolis. When she enters that state, I hope she'l duly consider it, and act with your entire approbation.

She married Sept. 30, 1736, Adam Winthrop, who was born in Boston August 12, 1706, grad. H. C. 1724, and was clerk of the Judicial Court at Boston. He died Dec. 12, 1744. On the 26th of May, 1750, she married for a second husband Capt. William Wentworth, by whom she had an only child who died young. Her husband died at Kittery, Me., Dec. 15, 1767. She survived till 1790. For a further account of her last husband and his family, see the Wentworth Genealogy, Vol. I. pages 306 to 315.

THE TRUE SITE OF THE GREAT HOUSE IN CHARLESTOWN, BUILT 1629-30.

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, A.M., in his "Century of Town Life: a History of Charlestown, Mass., 1775-1887," gives plans of the estates of Charlestown in 1775, which he had reconstructed with great labor from scattered materials. The first of these plans is of "The Square and Neighborhood." In constructing this plan he took great pains to fix the locality of the "Great House," as it is called, which in 1630 sheltered Gov. Winthrop. Since the publication of his book, Mr. Hunnewell, as will be seen in the following communication from him, has discovered confirmation of the correctness of the site which he assigns to it.

13 Green St., Charlestown, May 4, 1888.

To the Editor of the "Register."

DEAR SIR:

While we learn with interest of discoveries of relics of Romans, Greeks and Egyptians, we have an opportunity to realize that we as a people are growing so old that we can have our own historic "finds" about our own ancestors. Within a day or two, while excavations have been made for some large water-pipes in Charlestown Square, valuable evidence has been found about the site of the earliest historic building within the limits of Boston—one that may fairly be called the first State House in its territory.

Stone foundation walls, an area paved with rounded stones, red bricks and tiles, charred wood and a well have been uncovered. The lines of the walls correspond closely with the lines in Plan I. (p. 114) of my survey of the town burned June 17th, 1775, by the British, showing the site that I worked out some months ago, of the "Great House," built in 1629-30, for

Gov. Winthrop and the magistrates of the Bay Colony. As best I could by the rather vague early data, I marked the site on my plan, and these remains show that the lot as there laid down needs only a little twist of the southerly end to the left. The "Great House," afterwards the "Three Cranes" tavern, stood, it is believed, until the day of the Bunker Hill battle, and then, with hundred of other buildings, was burned, leaving very evident traces of fire, just brought to light. The real surface of the ground seems to have been about a yard below that at present, and the foundations extended over half a dozen feet farther.

Among the many treasures of the REGISTER, this note of the Charles-town "find" may interest its readers. Very truly yours,

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL.

WILL OF HENRY BILEY.

Communicated by SAMUEL PEARCE MAY, Esq., Newton, Mass.

HENRY BILEY, the elder, of City New Sarum, co. Wilts. gent., by his will dated 18 Oct. 1633, and proved 23 June, 1634 [Seager, fol. 60, Prin. Prob. Reg., Somerset House], gives to Parish Church, St. Edmunds, 20s.; to poor of said parish, 20s.; to Maior and Cominalty, for workhouse, &c. £3. 6. 8.; to grandsonne Henry Biley, £10. in money, bedstead, one great chest, square table-boord and cupboord in great chamber, cupboord in hall, cupboord and table-boord in kitchen, one silver beaker, biggest brasse pott save one which is to the Lymbecke, biggest brasse kettell, and second tyled house, or standing in the Rowe by the Corne market next to the Pillowry, and all my Vates, troughs, &c. in and about my Tannehouse, &c.; to grandsonne John Biley £20. in money; to granddaughter Marie Biley, £10. in money and one silver beaker; to grandchildren Edward Biley, Elizabeth Biley and W^m Biley, £10. apeece in money; to grandson Christopher Batt, son of Thomas Batt, gent., deceased, £20. in money and my uppermost tyled house, or standing in Market Place, neere to M^r Thomas Elliott's house there, and all the term of years yet to come; to grandsonne Thomas Batt, sonne of said Thomas Batt, £20.; to granddaughters Marie Batt and Dorothe Batt, daughters of said Thomas Batt deceased, £50. apeece; to greate grand children Christopher Batt, Anne Batt and Jane Batt, children of grandsonne Christopher Batt, 40s. apeece; to great granddaughter Elizabeth Batt, daughter of grandsonne Thomas Batt, 40s.; to servant John Hulett, 40s.; to granddaughter Alice Batt, daughter of Thomas Batt deceased, £100., and bole of silver and gilt haveing a Poesy about it, and biggest brasse pott, and Limbeck thereto used, and Feather bed, Feather boulster, pillowes, &c. in great chamber &c.; to granddaughters Elizabeth Batt and Margerie Batt, daughters of Thomas Batt deceased, £50. apeece; and during wife Alice's life to keep family and Tanners' trade mayntayned. Appoynts grandsonnes Christopher Batt, Henry Biley and granddaughter Alice Batt to have lands and tenements in Wellowe, and said dwelling house, tannehouse, orchards and gardens in New Sarum, and west side of river Avon, and all stocke, rents, benefitts and profit, to keep said wife and family, said grandchildren not to give any benefitt or profit for use of said houses.—To grandsonne Henry Biley, close or pasture in Wellow, called Great King, by estimacion 5 acres; to sonne Henry Biley,

rest and residue, and to be executor; loving friends Thomas Hill, Michael Mackerell, the elder, gent. and grandsonne Christopher Batt, overseers. Further names: Alice Biley, now wife, —.

Witnesses. William Bowles, Christopher Batt, John Hulett.

[*Note*.—Christopher Batt of Sarum, tanner, æ: 37; Anne (Thacher) Batt, his wife, æ: 32; Dorothe Batt, his sister, æ: 20; and five children under tenne years. Tho^s Good, æ. 24; Eliza Blackston, æ. 22; and Rebecca Pond, æ. 18, servants.

Henry Byley of Sarum, tanner, æ. 26; Mary Byley, æ. 22; John Byley, æ. 20, and Tho^s Reeves, servant, came over in "Bevis" from Hampton, in May, 1638. Also,

William Elliott of New Sarum was drowned with Parson Avery at Thacher's Island, in 1635. He was perhaps a son of Mr. Thomas Elliott, mentioned in foregoing will.

Henry Biley's will proves pretty conclusively that Nicholas Batt of Newbury was not, as Savage supposed, a brother of Christopher Batt, but, as the shipping records call him, "a linen weaver of the Devizes," a town in Wilts, near Sarum, he may have been a near connection.—S. P. M.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

HESKET.—I send herewith the copy of an epitaph recently taken from a gravestone in the burying ground, attached to the First Independent or Circular Church, on Meeting Street, Charleston, South Carolina. There were in the same ground other inscriptions to the memory of persons born in New England. S. A. G.

Here lyes Buried the

Body of Mr:

GEORGE HESKET,

who was Born in BOSTON,

N: E., 1690 and Departed

This Life AUGUST the 31.st

1747, Aged 57 Years.

QUERIES.

QUERIES ABOUT THE EARLY SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND.—What was the state of education in England among the yeomen and husbandmen of the 17th century? When the early English settlers of New England—say between 1620 and 1650—wrote a fair hand, how much can be inferred from it in relation to their social standing in England?

When, in the time of the early New England settlers, "Mr." is affixed to a man's name, either in the public records, or on his gravestone, how much honor is conveyed by that title? Is it understood that he occupied the position of a gentleman, either by birth, or by official station? On what principle were the lands in New England divided among the first settlers? How did some of them come into possession of very large tracts, while others obtained so little? Did each man receive a certain quantity in a general distribution, and obtain, by purchase, all his landed property which exceeded this amount, or were the lands distributed in proportion to a man's supposed social rank? Who were the distributors?

E. McC. S.

SKELTON.—James Skelton emigrated from England to America early in the 18th century. He was living in Goochland County, Va., prior to 1735, with his wife Jane, daughter of Francis Merriwether by wife Mary Bathurst, daughter of Lancelot Bathurst, who came to Virginia about 1670, son of the first baronet of that name, and a descendant of John Bathurst, of Horsmonden, Kent, England. James and Jane Skelton had issue:

- i. Bathurst married, 1766, Martha, daughter of John Wayles. He died 1769, and his widow, Martha, married 2d, Jan. 1, 1772, Thomas Jefferson, subsequently President of the United States.
- ii. Reuben, of Hanover Co., married ———, and had issue.
- iii. Meriwether, died unmarried.
- iv. Sarah, married Col. Thomas Jones.
- v. Anne, married Robert Gilliam.

Enion William Skelton, son of Josiah, and grandson of John Skelton, of Stony Brook, near Princeton, New Jersey, came to Powhatan Co., Va., in 1802. His father followed him in 1815.

Another son of Josiah Skelton, John P. Skelton, lived in Brooke Co., Va., but died near Pittsburgh, and a daughter married Professor Minto of Princeton College.

It may be that James Skelton of Virginia, John Skelton of Princeton, N. J., and Rev. Mr. Skelton, pastor of Salem Church, Massachusetts, from 1630, were of the same family. Correspondence is requested regarding the name.

Richmond, Va.

R. A. BROCK.

PARMELIN, OR PARMELY, OR PARMELEE.—The name of Parmelin is found to exist in Bursins, near Gilly, Bursinel, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. The widow of Mr. Alexandre Parmelin, notary in Lausanne, gives this information. Can any more facts be obtained in regard to any family of that name, or Parmele, or Parmelie, etc. Has this name in any of its forms been borne by any English family? If so, where?

New Haven, Conn.

Kindly address

MRS. E. E. SALISBURY.

ZEBULON PAULL—(Son of William Paull and Hannah Phillips), born in Dighton, Mass., June 14th, 1754; March 18th, 1795, was administrator of the estate of his brother, Seth Paull, who had lands in Lower Canada. What became of Zebulon? Where are his descendants?

321 Hanover Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Address

EDWARD J. PAUL.

MANUSCRIPT HISTORY OF THE DIGBY FAMILY.—It is believed that there is still in the possession of the Dighys the very valuable and interesting illustrated history of their family, prepared at great expense by direction of Sir Kenelm Digby. It must be full of information relative to general English history, customs and manners. Could it not be obtained by one of the antiquarian societies, to be copied by them?

E. McC. S.

BICKFORD.—John Bickford, of Salem, Mass, married Rebeckah Ruck, July 29, 1760, as by Salem records.

Who were the parents and grand-parents of this John Bickford?

What also were the names of his children, the dates of their birth, and whom did they marry?

Can any one kindly inform me?

P. O. Box 616, Portland, Me.

GEO. P. BARRETT.

ROBERTS.—Information wanted of the ancestry of John Roberts, who married Patience Saxton, or Sexton, in Windsor, Ct., about 1688, and resided in Simsbury, Ct., after that date.

368 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LESTER A. ROBERTS.

LUNT.—Who were the parents of Mary Lunt, of Newbury, who married in 1737 Josiah Noyes, of Falmouth? Any information in regard to above will be thankfully received.

Portland, Me.

EDWARD DEERING NOYES.

ELIZABETH CANNING.—In the Gentleman's Magazine (vol. xxiv.) we read: "This morning, May 30, 1754, Elizabeth Canning was brought to the Old Bailey to receive her sentence, one month imprisonment, and transportation for seven years"; and again, "July 31, Elizabeth Canning is ordered to be transported to some one of his Majesty's American Colonies, and has been delivered to the merchant who con-

tracted with the court, to be transported accordingly." In the Annual Register for 1761 (p. 179), there is this statement: "Elizabeth Canning has arrived in England, and has received a legacy of £500 left her three years ago by an old lady in Newington Green."

For at least a half century before the Revolution, felons convict were transported to America every year and almost every month. But the place of their landing is seldom specified. Elizabeth Canning is one who was brought to New England. She returned there after receiving her legacy. She died at Weathersfield, Ct., in 1773. She had married a Mr. Treat, or a man of a name sounding like that.—(Gent.'s Mag., vol. lxxxiii. 2d, p. 337.)

It will throw light on dark passages of our annals if some one will answer, writing either to me or to the REGISTER, any or all of the following questions:

1. In what vessel did Elizabeth Canning come to New England?
2. How many other " transports " came in the same ship?
3. What became of any of them?
4. What was the true and full name of her husband?
5. Did she marry before her time of transportation had expired?
6. Were " transports " a sort of white slaves? or what was their condition?

Madison, Wis.

JAMES D. BUTLER.

CORSE.—James Corse came to Deerfield before 1690. There is some evidence that he was son of Dr. Michael De Coursey, county physician of Kent Co., Maryland, in 1670.

The name is also found as De Coursey, De Course, Corse and Coursey.

Wanted:—More light on the ancestry of James Corse.

Deerfield, Mass.

GEORGE SHELDON.

FERRIS.—John Ferris, b. Leicestershire, England, 1639; emigrated to Fairfield, Conn.; removed from Connecticut to West Chester, N. Y., in 1654. (One of the five patentees of West Chester; Gov. Nichols, 1667; Gov. Dongan, 1686. Indian Deed, 1692.) Married 1st, Mary ———; 2d, Grace ———, who d. 1715, Flushing, L. I. John died 1715.

PETER² (John¹), of West Chester.

GILBERT³ (John¹, Peter²), married Sarah, dau. of Moses Fowler.

Wanted:—Names and dates to supply omissions in case of John, and any and all information about Peter and Gilbert.

Sanford Hall, Flushing, N. Y.

A. W. FERRIS, M.D.

REPLIES.

REV. JOHN ALLIN, OF DEDHAM.—Since this paper on pages 267–9 was printed, our correspondent has informed us that he has learned from a gentleman "than whom no higher authority can be quoted," "that it was quite possible at that time for a man to be ordained at 21." This weakens the force of one of the four arguments against the identity of John Allin of Dedham with John Allen of Ipswich, but leaves unimpaired the other three—the dissimilarity of the hand writing, the residence at Denton, and the apparent certainty that John Allin was not ordained in England. The spelling of the name may also have some weight as an argument, in spite of the looseness of usage at that period; he, as well as the entire Colby family, always spelt it with an *i*, while the Ipswich clergyman appears to have used the more common form in *e*.

L'HOMMEDIEU.—The list of the marriages of Capt. Nathaniel L'Homedieu given on pp. 406–7 of the REGISTER for October, 1886, is incorrect. The following is correct:—Married 1st, Lydia Bailey, June 15, 1803; 2d, Christina Peck; 3d, Lydia Moore; 4th, Ann Burchan; 5th, Catharine Rose.

Sanford Hall, Flushing, N. Y.

A. W. FERRIS, M.D.

LETTER OF JULIANA BOARDMAN (*ante*, p. 103).—I have a photograph of this letter, presented to me by Mr. W. F. J. Boardman, of Hartford, Ct., the owner of the original. Instead of Dryden, the place of date as printed in the January REGISTER, I read Cleydon, which is not far from Ipswich, England.

Hartford, Conn.

CHARLES J. HOADLY.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

RECENT GENEALOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—William S. Appleton, A.M., of Boston, a member of the Historic Genealogical Society, who is now in London, has made some important discoveries relative to early New England families. He has sent to the editor of the REGISTER the following account of two of them:

"I have just read a Will of so much interest that I must send you a note of it. Mr. Savage says in his Dictionary, under the name AMBROSE, 'JOSHUA, of wh. we gladly would kn. the f. and date of b.,' NEHEMIAH, of unkn. parentage."

"The will in question is that of Peter Ambrose of Toxteth, Lancashire, written in 1653, proved in 1654-5, in which he mentions his sons Joshua and Nehemiah. He also speaks of money advanced to Joshua and Daniel Henshaw, sons of William Henshaw, late of Toxteth, 'who are now in New England.' In this connection compare what Savage says under HENSHAW, and also an account of the family printed in the *Heraldic Journal* for 1868.

"I will only add to this that Thomas Weare, of Charfield, Gloucestershire, in his will, written and proved in 1685, appointed as executor his 'eldest brother Peter Weare of Yorke in the Territory of New England.'"

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S PIPE.—The Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., of Washington, D. C., Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims, recently presented to the Historic Genealogical Society the last pipe smoked by President Jackson in the executive mansion. In February or March, 1837, an old friend of the President, with his little daughter, made a call upon him. They found the president alone in his room, smoking his pipe. As they were leaving, the president said, "My little girl, what can I do for you?" The child, charmed with the long stem and red top of the pipe, exclaimed, "Oh, if I could only have that pipe to blow soap bubbles with!" Gen. Jackson promised it to her and said he would send it to her. Soon after he left Washington his private secretary took the coveted pipe to the little girl. Just fifty years after its receipt the donée presented this pipe to Chief Justice Richardson, who has had a box made to contain it of wood from the inside shutters taken out of the west windows of the state dining-room of the White House while alterations were made, and he has now presented it to this Society.

In this connection an anecdote printed in the publications of the Old Residents' Historical Society of Lowell (No. 2, page 132) may interest our readers. While President Jackson was passing through Tyngsborough, Mass., in June, 1837, on his way to Nashua, a boy who had been out hunting and had a fowling piece in his hand came to an eminence which commanded a view of the president and his party. When the president's barouche came opposite him the lad snatched off his cap and gave three as vigorous "hurrahs" as his small voice would permit, at the same time discharging his gun. The president removed his hat and bowed with as much formality as he would if a regiment had been before him. That boy was William A. Richardson, a native of Tyngsborough, now Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, and formerly United States secretary of the treasury, who has given the above relic of Gen. Jackson to the Historic Genealogical Society.

THE WENTWORTH GENEALOGY.—Sir William L. Rutton, in a recent publication respecting the Wentworths of Gosfield, co. Essex, England, has the following:

"The Pedigree of Wentworth of Gosfield, is compiled from the Visitations of Essex, published by the Harleian Society (Harl. MSS. 1137 & 6065), from the accounts of the family in Morant's History of Essex, from the registers of Gosfield parish, and various other sources. Use has also been made of the researches of Colonel Joseph Lemuel Chester, LL.D., contained in the "Wentworth Genealogy," by John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, U. S., who with the other Wentworths of the United States are now the only representatives of the family in the male line. They are descended from the Wentworths of Elmsall, co. York.

W. L. RUTTON."

PRINTING IN NEW YORK.—Readers of the REGISTER who have any knowledge of the printers of New York before 1840 and after the Revolution are asked to communicate with me, as I am preparing a local history of this kind.

George Bunce, Michael Bumham and Jonathan Seymour probably came from Hartford. Is anything known about them? Is there any sketch of Francis Childs,

who died in Vermont in the thirties? Other names which occur to me as probably from New England are Philemon Canfield and Ichabod Hoit. I should be obliged for a reference to any pamphlet, book of travels or biography which bears upon this subject.

19 Park Place, New York.

W. W. PASKO.

OLD VIRGINIA CLERKS.—Mr. Frederick Johnston, of Buchanan, Botetourt Co., Va., has in preparation and will issue this summer a book of about 300 pages by this title. It will contain the names and dates of service of more than eight hundred clerks who have held office in the several counties of Virginia, going back to the year 1634, when the colony of the Old Dominion was divided into eight counties or shires, named respectively, Charles City, Elizabeth City, Henrico, Isle of Wight, Northampton, Warwick and York. About one hundred biographical sketches will be given. The book will be illustrated with portraits and with fifty fac-similes of the signatures of the more famous of the old time clerks.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—At the last session of the General Assembly of Virginia an act was passed appropriating \$10,000 annually for the benefit of this college.

NORTHWESTERN KANSAS EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.—Among the literary proceedings at a meeting of this Association at Stockton, Kansas, May 23, was an address by Judge F. G. Adams, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, on "The Newspaper History of Northwestern Kansas."

THE VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL AND TOBACCO EXPOSITION, to be held in Richmond in October and November, 1888, will have a Department of Relics and Antiquities. Here will be collected objects pertaining to the archæology of Virginia. Everything bearing upon the history of that State will be admitted.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN WARD DEAN.—We copy from the *Boston Journal* of June 7, 1888, the following item:

"Samuel H. Wentworth, of Boston, in behalf of his brother, Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, presented to the New England Historic Genealogical Society at its regular meeting yesterday an oil painting of its Librarian, John Ward Dean."

The portrait is by Mr. J. Harvey Young, of Boston, and as a work of art does credit to that distinguished artist. The friends of the editor of the REGISTER speak highly of it as a likeness. The society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wentworth for his generosity.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from colleges or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Davis. By Mrs. A. H. Davis, No. 2462 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.—This volume will be devoted to the descendants of John Davis, of East Hampton, Long Island, 1612-1705. Subscriptions solicited. Price \$4.

Ingalls. By Charles Burleigh, Portland, Me.—Mr. Burleigh is preparing a genealogy and history of this family, and solicits records from all of the name. Blanks for return will be sent on application.

Jewett. By F. A. Jewett, 331 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A history of this family is in preparation and will be published at no distant date. All interested are requested to send in any information they may possess. Blanks will be forwarded on application. The family came to this country in 1638.

Paull or Paul. By Edward J. Paul, 321 Hanover St., Milwaukee, Wis.—In

1879 a book on the Paul family was printed for private distribution. Since that time work has been steadily prosecuted by Mr. Paul, of Milwaukee, and others, in preparing a larger genealogy of this family, and it is expected that a work will soon be completed on the "Genealogy of the Paul Family descended from William Paul, born 1615, who settled at Taunton, Mass., in 1637." The book will show ten generations of this family. The compiler requests, in order that the work may be completed at an early date, that copies of family records, addresses of persons of the name and other information be sent to him at once. Any information desired in return he will be pleased to send. Besides a nearly complete record of the descendants of William Paul, of Taunton, Mass., in 1637, he has records of the descendants of Richard Paul, of Taunton, Mass., in 1637; of Robert Paul, of Needham, Mass., in 1727; of William Paul, of Berkley Co., Va., in 1740; and of John Paul of Elizabethtown, N. J., about 1750; also valuable memoranda concerning the families of Daniel Paul, of Kittery, Me., 1648; of Philip Paul, of Gloucester Co., N. J., 1685; of the Paul families of Washington and Westmoreland Counties, Pa.; of Mecklenburg Co., N. C.; of Woodstock, Conn.; of Stanstead, Province of Quebec, etc. etc.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, January 18, 1888. A meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon, in Horticultural Hall, to pay respect to the memory of the Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder, Ph.D., LL.D., late president of the Society, who died Dec. 16, 1886. The president, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., took the chair, and after a brief address introduced the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., who delivered an able and appreciative address commemorating the character and public and private services of Mr. Wilder. The address will be printed by the Society in pamphlet form.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, February 1, 1888. A stated meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, at three o'clock P.M., the president, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., in the chair.

Hamilton Andrews Hill, A.M., the corresponding secretary, announced some of the more important donations.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 39 volumes and 34 pamphlets as donations in January.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance by Babson S. Ladd of resident membership to which he had been elected.

The meeting was then adjourned to February 6.

Monday, February 6. This day being the centenary of the ratification of the constitution of the United States by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a meeting was held to celebrate the event. Mr. William Endicott, Jr., the Vice-President for Massachusetts, occupied the chair. A commemorative address was delivered by Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., the president of the society.

Wednesday, March 7. A stated meeting was held this afternoon, President Goodell in the chair.

The Rev. Israel W. Andrews, D.D., of Marietta, Ohio, late president of Marietta College, read a paper on "The Marietta Colony of 1788." It is expected that this paper will be printed in the October REGISTER, with a memoir of the author, who died in April.

Invitations had been received by the Society to attend two celebrations at Marietta, this year, to commemorate the settlement of the North West Territory—one on April 7th and the other on the 15th of July. It was voted that the president be authorized to appoint delegates to both celebrations.

President Goodell read the letter from Mr. H. F. Waters, enclosing one from his friend Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, containing the record of John Harvard's mar-

riage certificate and marriage, which Mr. Dunkin had just discovered. The documents were printed in the April REGISTER, pp. 172-3.

The corresponding secretary made his monthly report.

The librarian reported the donations in February as 20 volumes and 30 pamphlets.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Taunton, Mass., Tuesday, April 10, 1888.—A quarterly meeting was held in Historical Hall this evening, the president, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, in the chair.

James Phinney Baxter, A.M., of Portland, Me., read a paper on "The Early Voyages to America." Mr. Baxter was accompanied by Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond and Hon. Marquis Fayette King, both of Portland, descendants of Taunton settlers.

Memorial sketches of two deceased members were read, namely of Prof. Sinding of New York, by Hon. William E. Fuller, the historiographer, and of Col. James Sullivan Lincoln, by Capt. John W. D. Hall.

Committees of this Society and of the city government acting in concert are arranging for a quarter millennial commemoration, in 1889, of the settlement of Taunton. Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, a vice-president of the Society, has consented to deliver an historical address on the occasion.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, January 24, 1888.—A regular meeting was held this evening.

Mr. Levi W. Russell read a paper on "Forestry, with special Reference to Rhode Island." The paper closed by a reference to Arbor Day and the projected Arboretum upon the Mrs. Metcalf foundation.

February 7.—A regular meeting was held this evening, the president, William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

Papers on "The Advantages of a Topographical and Geological Survey of the State of Rhode Island," by Profs. A. S. Packard and S. F. Peckham were read, the latter by Prof. Peckham himself, and the former by Mr. David W. Hoyt. Remarks by the president and several other members in favor of such a survey followed. A commission for a survey was appointed by the General Assembly several years ago. It was ascertained that it would then cost \$20,000. It can now be done for \$5,000.

February 21.—A meeting was held this evening, president Gammell in the chair.

Gen. Horatio Rogers read a paper on the "Diary of Rev. John Comer, kept at Newport and elsewhere in the early part of the Last Century." Gen. Rogers read a large number of quaint and interesting extracts from the diary.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Members of this Society left Hartford, Wednesday, June 6th, on a field day excursion to visit the scenes of Capt. John Mason's exploits in the battles with the Pequots. At Mystic they, with others who had joined them, were met by Hon. Richard A. Wheeler, of Stonington, in behalf of the citizens of that vicinity. Carriages took them to the site of the old Pequot Fort where the battle under Mason was fought, about a mile from the village. Here at the base of the pedestal for the Mason monument, which is placed upon an immense boulder for its base, waiting for the coming statue, Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., the senior vice-president of the Society, called the meeting to order, stating that the meeting was an informal one, and that the committee in charge had asked Judge Wheeler to state the facts about the events occurring in this vicinity.

Judge Wheeler then made an interesting address on the Pequot war, and gave a history of the movement for the building of the Mason monument.

The party after visiting other places of historic interest and partaking of an excellent dinner returned home in the evening.

NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

New Haven, Conn., March 26.—The Rev. Elijah C. Baldwin of Cheshire read a paper on "The Third Chapter of Branford Annals."

April 9. A meeting was held at eight o'clock. Hon. William P. Sheffield of Newport, R. I., read a paper on the "Trials of Anne Hutchinson and Mary Dyer."

The additions to the library during the past six months number nearly 400 volumes. The Society has also received a number of valuable portraits, among them one of the Rev. Harry Crosswell, D.D., pastor of Trinity Church, New Haven, for forty-three years.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, May 19, 1888.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening in the rooms of the society, Westmoreland Club House, Hon. William Wirt Henry, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. Robert A. Brock, the librarian, reported valuable donations.

Mr. Brock also reported that the next volume of the Society's Collections, "Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London," was in the hands of the binders and would soon be ready for distribution. The volume will contain an historical introduction and copious annotations. It will be an important contribution to the history of this country, and particularly of Virginia.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This society was re-organized Oct. 26, 1887, at Chapel Hill, the seat of the state University. The officers for the current year are: President, Kemp P. Battle, LL.D.; Vice-President, A. W. Mangum, D.D.; Honorary Secretary, Prof. John F. Heitman; Secretary and Treasurer, Stephen B. Weeks; Executive Committee, Kemp P. Battle, A. W. Mangum, George T. Winston, Stephen B. Weeks, Claudius Dockery.

This Society is engaged in the study of North Carolina history and the collection of documents and materials for its illustration. Meetings, as a rule, are held monthly. At these meetings historical papers are read, and discussion had. The following is a partial list of the subjects discussed during the present session:

The Objection to the Federal Constitution in the North Carolina Convention of 1788; by President K. P. Battle.

The Characters of John Dunn and Benjamin Boothe, the Tory lawyers of Rowan; by Prof. A. W. Mangum.

A Sketch of Duelling in North Carolina, and between North Carolinians; by Mr. Stephen B. Weeks.

A Discussion of the Characters of Governor Gabriel Johnston and of his Opponents; by Prof. G. T. Winston.

A Criticism of the Accepted Historical Opinions of Governor Johnston; by Mr. Claudius Dockery.

A Discussion of the Conduct and Motives of the Regulators; by President Battle.

Capt. Wm. Moore's Expedition against the Cherokees, with Explanation of the Route and Localities; by Maj. J. W. Wilson. [The original report of Capt. Moore was contributed by Mrs. M. M. Chambers, of Morganton, from the papers of her ancestor, Col. Waightstill Avery.]

Humorous Account of his Election and Experience as Major of the Battalion of Home Guards in 1864; by Major Wm. A. Smith.

History of the State of Franklin; by Prof. E. Alexander.

A History of the Young Men's Christian Association Monument in North Carolina, 1857—1888; by Mr. Stephen B. Weeks.

The work of the Society will be done mainly by professors and students in the University. It is hoped the students thus trained will endeavor to increase the new awakening interest in the study of the local history of North Carolina.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the late Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

The Rev. INCREASE NILES TARBOX, D.D.,
died at his residence in West Newton, Mass.
Thursday, May 3, 1888, aged 73.

THE Editor would inform the Society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, which can be gathered are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is in preparation.

Rev. HENRY AUGUSTUS HOMES, LL.D., a corresponding member, admitted Feb. 29, 1868, died at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1887. He was born in Boston, Mass., March 10, 1812. His father was Henry Homes, born in Boston, Oct. 3, 1776, afterwards of the firm of Homes, Homer & Bonner, and his mother was Dorcas, daughter of Judge Samuel Freeman of Portland.

His earliest American ancestor was William¹ Homes of Scotland, who was born at Donarkmore, North of Ireland, in 1663. He was a school teacher at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, from 1686 to 1692, and afterwards became a Presbyterian clergyman. From him the line proceeded through Robert,² who was born July 23, 1694; William,³ who was born in Boston, Jan. 13, 1717; William,⁴ born in Boston, May 7, 1742; Henry,⁵ above named.

The subject of this sketch was furnished every facility for a good early education. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, went from there to Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1830 at the age of eighteen, and then took a thorough theological course at Andover and Yale Seminaries. In 1835 he was ordained to the work of the ministry at Paris, France, and from 1836 to 1850 was a missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, Interpreter and Chargé des Affaires of the United States from 1851 to 1853. In 1854 he was chosen librarian of the New York State Library at Albany. As a librarian he took high rank, and has been regarded as one of the foremost men in the country in this department. In the gathering of Librarians for mutual counsel and assistance, his opinions had great weight. He was also known as one of the ripe oriental scholars of this country. While connected with the mission work in Constantinople, he edited many volumes in the Turkish language with the Armenian character. Since his return to this country, and during his long connection with the State Library at Albany, he has used his pen in the preparation of learned and important articles for the Bibliotheca Sacra and the American Biblical Repository, as well as editor of valuable books.

He married Anna Heath of Brookline, Mass., and by this marriage there was one child, a son.

EX-GOV. ALEXANDER HAMILTON HOLLEY, a life member, admitted to the society Nov. 12, 1869, was born in Salisbury, Conn., August 12, 1804, and died in Lake Village, Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 2, 1887. His father was John Milton Holley, born in Salisbury, Conn., Sept. 7, 1777, and his mother was Sally Porter of Salisbury.

His grandfather was Luther Holley, born June 12, 1751, in Sharon, Conn., and his great-grandfather was born in Stamford, Conn. This last was the son of a man of this family name, who came from England and settled in Stratford, Conn.

His grandfather on his mother's side was Joshua Porter of Lebanon, Conn., whose wife was a daughter of Peter Buel of Coventry, Conn. They were the parents of Gen. Peter Buel Porter and Judge Augustus Porter, both notable men, formerly living at Niagara Falls.

Gov. Holley had no collegiate but a thorough academical education. At the age of sixteen he went into his father's office as a clerk. His father, with his partner, was then carrying forward an extensive business of a two-fold nature—that of country merchandize and the manufacture of iron. The Iron Mines of Salisbury had an early reputation far and wide, not only for their extent but for the excellent quality of the article manufactured. In this, and in kindred business growing out of it, he continued until the year 1854, when he was elected Lieut. Governor of Connecticut. Three years later, in 1857, he was elected governor, and held the office for a single year. In these elevated public positions he acquitted himself with honor.

Gov. Holley was three times married. His first wife was the daughter of Hon. Erastus Lyman of Goshen, Conn., to whom he was united in the year 1831, and who died within a year, leaving him a son Alexander Lyman Holley, who was born July 20, 1832, was graduated at Brown University in 1853, and has since filled important positions and made valuable contributions to science.

His second wife was the daughter of John C. Coffing, his father's business partner, by whom he had several children, of whom all but two died in early life. His son John Coffing Holley was graduated at Yale in 1859, and died in San Francisco in 1865, and a married daughter has lived, and we think is still living, in Lake Village. With his second wife he lived nineteen years.

His third wife, with whom he was united in marriage in 1856, was a daughter of Hon. Thomas Day of Hartford. She survives him. Gov. Holley was a man of fine personal appearance, courtly address, and one who would attract the attention of a stranger in any public assembly.

His funeral was attended at Lake Village, Oct. 4. Gov. Bigelow of Connecticut and Ex. Gov. Hawley were present.

REV. WILLIAM GREENLEAF ELIOT, D.D., of St. Louis, Mo., a corresponding member, admitted Oct. 4, 1859, and also honorary Vice-President for Missouri, was born in New Bedford, Mass., 1811, and died at Pass Christian, Miss., Sunday, Jan. 23, 1887. Dr. Eliot was descended, not from John Eliot of Roxbury, the Apostle to the Indians, but from Andrew Eliot, who came from Somersetshire, Eng., and settled in Beverly, Mass., about 1663.

The father of the subject of this sketch was William Greenleaf Eliot, and among his remoter ancestors was Andrew Eliot, D.D. (son of Andrew), who was pastor of the New North Church, Boston, 1742-1778. Dr. Eliot was educated at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in 1831. He studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School, and was graduated there in 1834. Soon after graduating he went to the then far West, and established the First Unitarian Church (the Church of the Messiah) at St. Louis. He soon showed remarkable powers as a preacher and worker, and was a man eminently beloved among his people. An editorial in the *Christian Register* of Feb. 3, 1887, says of him: "His most commanding eloquence was the eloquence of his deeds. He was a man of ineffable sweetness, and yet with iron in his blood. He sought no popularity by compromising his convictions. If he held to a course of rigid sternness, it was simply because he believed it to be right. Reverent, earnest, tender, sympathetic, generous, self-sacrificing, loyal, brave, bold, steadfast,—there is no anagram of his virtues to be written on his tombstone so rhythmic and melodious as the Æolian charm of the harp that lies unstrung. His memorial will be the fragrant flowers that spring up on his grave from the seed that he has sown."

Dr. Eliot went west at the age of twenty-three, and his whole life has since been passed in various labors in St. Louis. After some years he became the virtual founder of Washington University, which his people wished to call Eliot Univer-

sity, but he would not consent. To this institution he is said to have made personal gifts, at different times, amounting in all to more than \$100,000, while men connected with his congregation gave to it not far from \$400,000. In relation to his family we cut the following from the Boston Journal of Jan. 25, 1887: "He leaves a widow and five children—Rev. Thomas L. Eliot of Portland, Oregon; H. W. Eliot of St. Louis; Rev. Christopher R. Eliot of the First Parish, Dorchester; Edward Eliot of St. Louis, and Rose Eliot. His eldest son had left him but a short time before his death, supposing he was better, while Rev. Christopher R. Eliot started last Friday to go to Pass Christian."

Dr. Eliot was united in marriage, June 29, 1837, with Miss Abby Adams Cranch of Alexandria, D. C., daughter of Hon. William Cranch, Chief Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

THOMAS LAMB, Esq., life member and benefactor, admitted Nov. 29, 1870, was born in Boston, Sept. 2, 1796, and died in same place, Oct. 25, 1887. His father's name was Thomas Lamb, who was born in Boston in 1754. His mother's name was Rosanna Duncan, daughter of William Duncan, and born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1760.

His paternal grandfather, James Lamb, and his maternal grandfather, William Duncan, were both born in Scotland.

He received his education in private schools of Boston until he reached the age of fourteen, when he went into his father's store. His father was then of the firm of James and Thomas Lamb, and they were engaged in the shipping business, carrying on trade with Holland, with the northwest coast of North America and with China.

Mr. Lamb was united in marriage, Oct. 27, 1828, at Washington, D. C., with Hannah Dawes Eliot, daughter of William G. Eliot of Washington. From this marriage there were nine children, five daughters and four sons, several of whom are not living. His wife died some years since.

As a business man Mr. Lamb has been greatly honored and respected, as is made evident by the important offices to which he was chosen by his fellow-men, and which he has filled ably and honorably for a long course of years. He was made a director of the New England Bank in 1838, and in 1846 was made its president, an office which he held till 1884, when he resigned at the age of eighty-eight. He was long president of the Washington Insurance Society and of the Suffolk Savings Bank. He was treasurer of the Boston Sugar Refinery, Long Wharf Corporation and Boston Marine Society. So passes away, in a ripe old age, one of Boston's most substantial citizens.

The Boston Evening Record of Oct. 26, 1887, has an article upon the deceased, from which we cut the following paragraphs:

"For many years his residence was 13 Somerset Street, in one of the houses which were demolished for the building of the new court house. The change of location which thereby was forced upon him in his old age, was the reverse of congenial to him. While he could not resist the compulsion of the law, he clung to his loved abode as long as possible, and was one of the last, perhaps the very last of the residents to remove.

"Mr. Lamb is spoken of as a genial and affable man, and one who was held in the highest personal respect throughout his long life by all who knew or had dealings with him."

The Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D.D., of Boston, Mass., a life member, admitted Nov. 3, 1859, was born at Hanover, N. H., April 4, 1810, and died at Boston, June 8, 1888, aged 78. He was a son of Samuel Clarke of Boston, by his wife Rebecca Parker, daughter of Gen. William Hull. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas¹ Clarke of Plymouth and wife Susanna Ring; through Andrew² and wife Mehitable Scottow; Nathaniel³ and wife Abigail Hedge; Barnabas⁴ and wife Hepzibah Barrett; Samuel⁵ and wife Martha Curtis; and Samuel⁶ his father. He attended school at Newton, Mass., till he was about ten years old. In 1820 he entered the Boston Latin School, where he continued until 1825, and then entered Harvard College. He was graduated in the famous class of 1829, of which Oliver Wendell Holmes, Benjamin R. Curtis, George Tyler Bigelow, Benjamin Peirce, Samuel F. Smith and other famous men were members. He then studied at the Divinity School, Cambridge, was graduated in 1833, and settled as

the pastor of the Unitarian Church at Louisville, Ky. Here he edited the *Western Messenger*, a Unitarian magazine, from 1835 to 1840. He resigned his pastorate in 1840 and returned to Boston. In 1841 he organized a free church, called the Church of the Disciples, of which he was the pastor till his death. He has been active in the philanthropic movements of his time. In 1841, he translated from the German of De Wette, "Theodore or the Sceptic's Conversion." In 1848 he published "History of the Campaign of 1812, and Defence of Gen. William Hull for the Surrender of Detroit." This was an able defence of his grandfather's memory. He was the author of many other works, chiefly on religious subjects. On the 23d of April, 1864, when the New England Historic Genealogical Society commemorated the Tercentenary of the Birth of Shakspeare, Rev. Dr. Clarke delivered the oration, which was printed by the society. On several occasions he read papers on historical subjects before the society.

Mr. Clarke married, August 15, 1839, Miss Anna Huidekoper, daughter of Herman J. Huidekoper of Meadville, Pa. By her he had four children. His wife and three children, Mr. Eliot Channing Clarke and Misses Lilian R. and Cora Clarke, survive.

By J. W. Dean.

URIEL CROCKER, A.M., a resident member, admitted March 24, 1855, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 13, 1796, and died July 19, 1887, at his summer residence, on the Jerusalem road at Cohasset. The men and women are now becoming rare who can date their births back into the last century, and within the past year, people who met Mr. Crocker on the street, where he was often seen, would not have judged him to be over 90 years of age. But a few weeks more would have brought him to his 91st birthday. He was the son of Uriel⁶ and Mary (James) Crocker. His father was a son of Joseph⁵ Crocker, of Barnstable, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1765, who was a great admirer of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and named his son for one of the characters in that poem. Joseph⁵ was a descendant of Dea. William⁴ Crocker, an early settler of Barnstable, through Dea. Job,² Samuel,³ and Cornelius.⁴

When he was fifteen years old, his father came with him to Boston, and secured him a place as the youngest apprentice in the printing office of Samuel T. Armstrong. This was in Sept. 1811. Two months later another young apprentice was brought in by the name of Osmyn Brewster. These two boys grew up together in Mr. Armstrong's employ, learned their trade together, and when they came of age, Mr. Armstrong took them both into partnership. In 1825 they bought out Mr. Armstrong, and for nearly sixty years (or until 1876.) they continued in business together. Mr. Brewster, who was only about one year younger than Mr. Crocker, still survives, and like his partner is often found abroad on the streets. Take this fact in all its parts, it would be hard to parallel it.

Mr. Crocker was united in marriage in 1829, with Miss Sarah Kidder Haskell. There were three children from this marriage, Hon. George G. Crocker, Railroad Commissioner, Uriel H. Crocker, and Miss Crocker, the only daughter. Mrs. Crocker died Jan. 16, 1856.

One of the works which Crocker & Brewster published, and which was undertaken while they were yet partners with Mr. Armstrong, was Scott's Family Bible, in six volumes, which was the largest work which had then ever been stereotyped in America. It was a most successful undertaking. The circulation was immense.

Mr. Crocker has held so many positions of trust during his long life, that we have not room here to enumerate them. In all of them he seems to have acquitted himself as a faithful public servant. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1866.

Rev. FREDERICK BROWN, M.A., F.S.A., of Beckenham, Kent, a corresponding member, admitted Nov. 26, 1874, was born at Winifred House, Bath, Somerset, Eng., July 20, 1815, and died at Fern Bank, Beckenham, April 1, 1886. His father, Joseph Thomas Brown, of the East India Civil Service, was born June 21, 1767, and died June 21, 1817. His mother, Mary Sneade, daughter of Rev. Samuel Sneade, rector of Badstone, Shropshire, was born in 1780, and died in 1853. The Sneade family retains the estate in Shropshire which it held in the 14th century.

Rev. Mr. Brown was matriculated at Oxford University, Exeter College, in 1833; B.A. in 1836; M.A. in 1839. He was ordained deacon 1838; priest, by the bishop of Bath and Wells, 1839. He was rector of Nailsea, Somersetshire, from 1839 to

1868; and assistant minister at St. Paul's, Beckenham, 1873. He contributed to the REGISTER for January, 1875, an article on the "Pedigree of Sir Ferdinando Gorges," which was reprinted in pamphlet form.

He was united in marriage June 10, 1841, with Caroline Harriet Coddington, daughter of Rev. Latham Coddington. From this marriage there were six children, three sons and three daughters.

The following passage from a letter written by J. C. C. Smith, Esq., superintendent of the Literary Department Probate Registry, Somerset House, to our Librarian, Mr. Dean, will be read in this connection with special interest.

"Mr. Brown occupied his usual corner here on March 15, and I went down with him to his residence at Beckenham in the afternoon, spending the evening in his snug study, which seemed like a nest of books and MSS. He had rather a severe cold, and when I left him in the morning said that he should not venture out that day. His daughter informs me that he was suddenly taken ill with a fainting attack on the 25th and conveyed to his bed at once, and he never left his bedroom from that time. It was found that he had congestion of the lungs, and this increased from day to day. Early on the morning of April 1st he died without a struggle.

"Several hundreds of people attended his funeral and testified to the great regard in which he was held. Mr. Brown was a clergyman of the old school, and was a man of particularly good presence. He seemed to take a delight in opening his collection of MSS. (which related chiefly to Somersetshire) to anybody who sought his aid. He used often to say how much solace he found in his antiquarian work after the great blow that he suffered by the loss of his wife, though it was too obvious that that loss was never absent from his mind. He was buried next his wife (who died just two years previously) at Bromley Cemetery on April 5th."

ALBERT FORSTER DAMON, Esq., a resident member, admitted April 12, 1871, was born in Wayland, Mass., June 21, 1818, and died in Philadelphia, March 23, 1887. His father was Joseph Damon, who was born in East Sudbury (now Wayland, Mass.) Dec. 10, 1790, and who died Dec. 27, 1820, and his mother was Rebecca Forster, born in Charlestown, Mass., May 23, 1792. His earlier American ancestors on his father's side was Thomas¹ 1683, Thomas² 1763, Isaac,³ Isaac.⁴

He was educated in the public schools of Charlestown, Mass., until the age of fourteen, and spent a brief term at Lexington Academy. He then went into the store of his uncle Jacob Forster, at 26 Long Wharf, Boston. Here he passed seven years. He then bought a farm in Lexington, Mass., near the close of 1839, and carried it on for two years, when he left it and went to Pernambuco, Brazil. Here he established himself as a merchant, and continued there till 1856.

After going to Pernambuco he united himself in marriage, Nov. 19, 1846, with Miss Carlota Mathues. She was of English parentage. Her father was John Mathues, born in London, July 11, 1801. From this marriage there were nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom two, a son and daughter, died in early life.

In 1856 he left Pernambuco and returned to this country, settling in Philadelphia, going into business under the firm name of Lewis & Damon. This copartnership was dissolved in 1865, when he took one of his sons into partnership, and still later a second son was added to the firm of A. F. Damon & Co. While Mr. Damon was in South America he had for a time the office of U. S. Consul. For several years he was president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. Without being himself an author, he was a man of large general intelligence, and took an active interest in the work of this society.

PHILIP H. WENTWORTH, Esq., a resident member, admitted Nov. 26, 1870, was born in Boston, Mass., July 6, 1818, and died in Danvers, April 10, 1886. His father was Philip⁶ Wentworth, born August 25, 1787, and his mother was Elizabeth Orrok, born March 25, 1789. His remoter American ancestors on the paternal side were Philip,⁵ born Jan. 1, 1756; Zebediah,⁴ born April 14, 1718; Edward,³ born in Newbury, Mass., 1693; John,² born before 1649; and Elder William¹ Wentworth, the American founder.

Philip H. Wentworth, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, July 3, 1841, with Mary M. Loring of North Yarmouth, Me. By this marriage there were four children, two sons and two daughters. The youngest son, William P., born Feb. 22, 1849, was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1871. His first

wife died May 19, 1849, three months after the birth of this son. He married June 4, 1856, Harriet Lucetta Daniel. By this marriage there were three children, two sons and a daughter. His second wife, with several, if not all the children, survive.

Mr. Wentworth had established a beautiful country home for himself and family at a place in Danvers called Beaver Brook, where they have resided now for many years. He has during the latter period of his life been interested in real estate operations and in the care of several private trusts. In his earlier business life he was a merchant in cotton and wool in Boston, and afterward was of the firm of Wentworth & Stanwood, who acted as agents for the sale of the products of the Naumkeag Mills in Salem, as also for other manufacturing corporations. For the substance of some of these last items we are indebted to an obituary in the Boston Journal of April 12, 1886.

Mr. Wentworth belonged to that widely extended family springing from Elder William Wentworth, which has filled so large a place in the country, and especially in the history of New Hampshire.

Dexter Harrington Chamberlain, Esq., a life member and benefactor, admitted to the Society, Aug. 3, 1866, was born in Brookfield, Mass., April 13, 1807, and died in Boston, Sept. 11, 1887. He was buried in Forest Grove by the side of his wife and daughter.

Mr. Chamberlain's life has been eventful and remarkable. His father, Daniel Chamberlain, of Brookfield, was the man chosen by the American Board of Foreign Missions to accompany the first company of missionaries that sailed from Boston in October, 1819, for the Sandwich Islands. He was to instruct the natives in agriculture and the practical duties of life. The ship *Thaddeus*, that carried this company, left Boston in October, 1819, doubled Cape Horn, and reached the Islands in the following April after a six months voyage. The writer has been well acquainted with two of the five Chamberlain children that were on board that vessel, also with the father and mother. Their stay on the Islands was only for about three years. The family returned to this country in 1823. It was found, by experiments, that there was little opportunity at that time to develop agriculture on the Islands. The subject of this sketch was thirteen years old when he reached the islands.

At first the natives were unwilling that this ship load of passengers should land on the islands. They could not understand the errand on which they had come, and were suspicious. But they began at length to reason, that a company of men coming to them, bent on mischief, would not have brought their wives and children, especially their children, along with them. And so it came to pass that the five Chamberlain children, all unconsciously, had not a little to do in opening the doors of the Sandwich Islands to the missionaries. They were the only children on the vessel.

After the return of the family to this country some of these children, and Dexter H. among the number, became inventors. Mr. Chamberlain is credited with quite a large number of important inventions, now in general use, whereby not a few individuals have been made rich. A gentleman who lived a near neighbor to him in West Roxbury, which was for years his place of residence, describes him as of a very gentle, loving, kindly nature, of large experience, and interesting in conversation. Nathan B. Chamberlain, who kept the large store on Washington St., Boston, for the sale of Philosophical Instruments, and Daniel Chamberlain, who lived at Auburndale, and did business formerly in Boston, were his brothers.

He was united in marriage, March 20, 1836, with Miss Sarah Moulton Nickerson, of Wiscasset, Me. From this marriage there were four children, two sons and two daughters. The youngest daughter, Sarah Carver, died in Boston in 1850, at the age of five. The other children are living. Their mother died in West Roxbury, Mass., July 6, 1871.

ISAAC BORDEN CHACE, Esq., of Fall River, Mass., a resident member, admitted May 17, 1869, was born in Fairhaven, Mass., June 21, 1822, and died in Fall River, Mass., Oct. 17, 1887. His father was Benjamin Weaver Chace, who was born in Swansea, Mass., April 21, 1789. His mother was Ruth Buffinton, who was born in Swansea, Mass., May 5, 1788. His earliest American ancestor was William¹ Chace (his ancestor of the second generation doubtful), but after him the line runs Joseph,² Job,³ Ichabod,⁴ Francis,⁵ Benjamin Weaver,⁷ making the subject of this sketch of the eighth American generation.

Mr. Chace's early education was obtained from the public and private schools of his native town, of which he made good use; but his education did not end when

he left school and began his preparation for a business life. He was naturally of a studious habit, and kept himself familiar with good books as long as he lived. He read critically, and left the marks of his approbation or disapprobation on the margins of the books read. About the time he came of age he was employed in the Fall River Post Office, where he won public favor by his politeness and his strict attention to his business. In 1853 he became bookkeeper in the Bay State Print Works, and remained in this position about five years. He served the Pocasset Manufacturing Company in the same capacity for ten years. In 1867 he became the treasurer of the Tecumseh Mills. In 1875 he resigned this place to take the offices of secretary and treasurer in the Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, which position he held till his death.

He was united in marriage Sept. 29, 1851, with Emily A. Anthony, daughter of Luther Anthony of Fall River. From this marriage there was one child only, a daughter, Harriet E. Chace, who, with the mother, survives.

Mr. Chace was a man of such qualities of mind and heart as to make himself greatly beloved and trusted. The *Fall River Monitor*, of Oct. 22, 1887, pays a high tribute to his memory, from which we take the following brief passages:

"Mr. Chace was probably better posted concerning the early history of the town of Fall River, than any man now living, because he was so prominently identified with its corporate and manufacturing interests. Being a bright, trusty young man in those days, with a good education, he was often called to responsible trusts, and honored by business promotion. No man ever doubted the honesty of Isaac B. Chace." * * * * *

"Funeral services were held at his residence, No. 16 Winter St., Thursday, where was a large and representative gathering of his relatives, neighbors, and fellow citizens. The services were very impressive, and after the manner of the Friends, consisting of prayers by Mr. Obadiah Chace, of Somerset, and Miss Rebecca Anthony, of this city; this was followed by addresses from Mr. Chace and Rev. Dr. Adams of this city."

Hon. ELIAS WARNER LEAVENWORTH, LL.D., a corresponding member, admitted Oct. 24, 1873, was born in the town of Canaan, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1803, and died in Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1887. His father was David Leavenworth, who was born in Waterbury, now Watertown, Ct., Sept. 12, 1769. His mother was Lucinda Mather, born in Torrington, Conn., May 6, 1775. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas¹ Leavenworth, who came from London about 1670, and settled in Woodbury, Conn. From him the paternal line ran through Thomas² of Waterbury, Thomas³, Asa,⁴ David,⁵ making the subject of this sketch of the sixth American generation. His first ancestor did not come to this country until one or two generations of the earliest American settlers had passed.

He was early destined to a college education, was placed in good preparatory schools, and in 1820 entered as sophomore at Williams College, where he spent a year. He then went to Yale, and there also entered the sophomore class in 1821, and was graduated in due course in 1824. His room-mate at Yale was Hon. Willis Hall, who was the first scholar of the class, and afterwards Attorney General of New York. He began the study of law in the month of December, 1824, with William Cullen Bryant, who was then practising law in Great Barrington. Then he went to the law school of Litchfield, Conn., where he remained till 1827, when he was admitted to practice. He established himself soon after in the practice of law in Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained in various partnerships until 1850, when, having been very successful, he retired from law practice because of throat troubles which hindered his public speaking.

He was united in marriage, June 26, 1833, with Miss Mary Elizabeth Forman, daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Alexander) Forman of Syracuse, N. Y.

During the long period between his retirement from law practice and his death Mr. Leavenworth was called to a very great number and variety of public offices which he filled with ability. Among the more important of these offices were: President of the Syracuse Savings Bank, President of the Syracuse Water Works, President of the Syracuse Gas Light Co., Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church in Syracuse since 1837, Regent of the University of the State of New York, elected in 1861 for life, Trustee of Hamilton College, Secretary of State of New York 1854-1855, and member of the forty-fourth Congress. His life has thus been one of great public activities and responsibilities, in which he has acquitted himself with honor. He passes away in a ripe old age. In 1873 he, with others of his family, published "A Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family of the United States," a handsome volume of 376 pages.

RUSSELL STURGIS, A.M., an honorary member, elected Jan. 16, 1874, was born in Boston, July 7, 1805, and died at Leatherhead, Eng., Nov. 2, 1887. His father was Nathaniel Russell Sturgis, who was born in Boston, Feb. 17, 1779, and his mother was Susan Parkman, born in Boston, June 4, 1780. His earliest American ancestor was Edward Sturgis, who came to New England from England in 1635, bringing with him a son Edward. The line runs Edward,¹ Edward,² Thomas,³ Thomas,⁴ Russell,⁵ Nathaniel Russell.⁶ The subject of this was of the seventh generation in this country.

He was early placed in the best schools, was fitted for Harvard, and was graduated there in 1823, at the age of eighteen. He took good rank as a scholar, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

He was three times married: first, April 2, 1828, to Lucy Lyman Paine, daughter of Mr. Henry Paine; from this marriage there were no children. He was married, Sept. 28, 1829, the second time, to Mary Greene Hubbard, daughter of Mr. John Hubbard; from this marriage there were four children: Russell, Jr., Lucy Lyman Paine, John Hubbard and Mary, the last dying in infancy. He was married the third time, June 4, 1846, to Julia Overing Boit, daughter of Mr. John Boit; from this marriage there were four children: Henry Parkman, Julian Russell, Mary Greene and Howard Quincy.

He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, July 4, 1826. In August, 1829, he became partner in the firm of Jonathan Amory and Son, and in 1834 was partner in the firm of Russell & Sturgis, Manilla, and Russell, Sturgis & Co., China. In these general relations he continued till 1844. In 1849 he joined the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., of London, and by the death of Thomas Baring in 1873, became the Senior partner of the house. His public career, as will be seen by this record, has been a very high and honorable one, and through it all he has borne himself with marked dignity and integrity.

His children, of whom several survive, occupy conspicuous positions.

Hon. EDWARD SWAIN DAVIS, of Lynn, Mass., a resident member, admitted Jan. 14, 1868, was born in Lynn, June 22, 1808, and died in same place Aug. 7, 1887. His parents were Hugh and Elizabeth (Bachelor) Davis, the wife being a descendant from Rev. Stephen Bachelor, the first minister of Lynn, settled there for a brief period before Rev. Samuel Whiting began his long and notable ministry in 1636.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Lynn, supplemented by the study of some of the higher branches in the Academy. Throughout his long life Mr. Davis has been one of the most prominent and conspicuous citizens of Lynn, and that too notwithstanding his disposition was retiring, and he rather courted the quiet of a private life than the noise of a public one.

In 1836 Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Elvira Newhall, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel and Martha (Chadwell) Newhall. From this marriage there were no children.

Mr. Davis early showed himself an open friend of the colored race, and was known for his thorough-going anti-slavery sentiments, though not of the more radical type.

To enumerate simply all the places of public trust which he has occupied in his long life would transcend the proper limits of this notice. In his youth he was a clerk in the Lynn Mechanics Bank. He went to Philadelphia soon after coming of age and opened a store as a commission merchant. In 1833 he was called back to take a place in the Nahant National Bank. For a time he was a shoe manufacturer, but returned again to the bank to be cashier. He was a representative to the General Court, President of the Common Council of Lynn, Mayor of Lynn, Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, member of the School Committee, and the like. He was buried on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 10th, from St. Stephen's Memorial Church (Episcopal), of which he was a prominent member, and one of the leading founders.

The *Boston Herald* of Monday, Aug. 8, 1887, says:

"The habits of Mr. Davis were somewhat retiring, and he may be said to have led the life of a thinker quite as much as that of an actor. Having a taste for literature, he collected the largest and most valuable private library in the city, and among his books he spent much time. He also collected a variety of interesting objects of the fine arts. He was president of the Public Library trustees at the time of his death, having been a trustee for many years."

JAMES BURRILL, Esq., of Central City, Colorado, a corresponding member, admitted May 16, 1881, was born at Bucksport, Me., March 29, 1815, and died at Central City, Aug. 8, 1887. His father was Randal Burrill, who was born in Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 13, 1788, and his mother was Zillah Smith, born in Chatham, Mass., Feb. 22, 1792. His grandfather was James Burrill, whose wife was Anna Hodges. This last named is believed to be the Capt. James Burrill who acted under Gen. Washington in taking possession of Dorchester heights.

His education was acquired in his native place in the common schools, aided and enlarged by instructions from an excellent private teacher, Mr. Sylvanus Hineks. For the first fifteen years of his life, he served his father on the farm at Bucksport. Then he was apprenticed to a house builder, where he served faithfully in his apprenticeship. From 1836 to 1841 he was with his brother Randal in a trading enterprise between Bangor, Me., and Apalachicola, Florida. In 1841 he settled in Boston, still in company with his brother Randal, in the manufacture of pianofortes. Here he remained till 1858, and then removed to Grinnell, Iowa. Here his wife died in 1859, and in 1860 he joined a company going to Colorado. Here he was made President of the Griffith Mining District and Judge of the Miner's Court. This was before Colorado had been organized as a Territory.

On the 8th of May, 1862, he was chosen first lieutenant and quarter master of the 2d Colorado Volunteers. His official duties were afterwards greatly enlarged, so that while connected with the army he held many important positions. In September, 1865, he was commissioned Notary Public for Clear Creek Co., Col. Jan. 2, 1877, he was appointed United States Commissioner for the District of Colorado.

He was united in marriage, Nov. 2, 1847, with Miss Deborah Haupt, daughter of Joseph Eaton and Deborah (Waterman) Haupt. From this marriage there were two children, a son and daughter, both of whom, with his wife, are now living. His family has been a truly patriotic one. His two grandfathers served in the war of the revolution, his father was in active service in the war of 1812, while his son, as we have seen, performed an important part in the recent war of the rebellion.

Mr. Burrill's life has been so diversified that it is impossible in the space here allowed to give anything more than this meagre outline sketch.

NATHANIEL PHILLIPS LOVERING, Esq., of Boston, Mass., a resident member, admitted Feb. 24, 1860, was born in Boston, Jan. 18, 1808, and died in same place Oct. 4, 1887. His father, Joseph Lovering, born in 1759, and dying in 1818, was fourteen years old at the time of the throwing overboard of the tea in Boston harbor in 1773. Being a wide awake and enterprising lad, and finding that something of an exciting nature was about to take place, he kept close watch and followed the company of men disguised as Indians, and saw, with his own eyes, the tea go overboard. It rarely happens that so long a period of time separates the birth of a father from the death of his son. In this case it is one hundred and twenty-eight years. There are but few men now living whose fathers were alive in the time of the French and Indian war. The subject of this sketch is the last surviving child of his father's family. He was a member of the first class graduated from the English High School in Boston, when Boston was a town, or very soon after it became a city.

Mr. Lovering has been one of those active business men of Boston, who, entrusted with large and important interests, have conducted their affairs with such ability and integrity as to do honor to the place of their residence. In his youth, after graduating at the high School, he entered the store of Mr. Ebenezer Chadwick to receive his early training for a business life. Afterwards, for a long period, he was one of the members of the firm of Copeland & Lovering on India Street. He was the treasurer of the Concord & Nashua Railroad, as also of the Connecticut & Passumpsic River Railroad. This last office he has held till this present year, when this road was leased. He also held for a time an important position in the Custom House. In all these positions he acquitted himself as an able and faithful man. His death at last was sudden, and not unlike that of Ex-Gov. William B. Washburn, which occurred the next day at Springfield. Both fell from their chairs and expired almost immediately, Mr. Lovering in his own house, and Gov. Washburn in a public meeting of the American Board.

Mr. Lovering was twice married. His first wife was daughter of Mr. William W. Clapp. By this marriage there were four children. His second wife was Miss Hatch, of Windsor, Vt. This second wife and the children survive.

HON. WILLIAM HYDE, A.M., of Ware, Mass., a resident member, admitted April 10, 1869, was born at Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., Aug. 16, 1806, and died at Ware, Mass., June 24, 1888, aged 81. His father was Rev. Alvan Hyde, D.D., pastor of the Congregational Church at Lee from June, 1792, till his death, Dec. 4, 1833. His mother was Lucy, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, of Sandwich. He was the seventh generation in descent from William¹ Hyde, an early settler of Norwich, Conn., through Samuel,² Thomas,³ Capt. Jacob,⁴ Joseph,⁵ and Rev. Dr. Alvan,⁶ his father.

He was mainly fitted for college by his father, though he spent some time at Lenox Academy, and was two or three terms at Hopkins Academy in Holey. He was graduated at Williams College in 1826. He then taught a select school at Catskill, N. Y., one year, when he returned to Lee, and was for a year a law student with Hon. William Porter. In October, 1828, he entered the office of Hon. George Bliss, of Springfield. In November, 1830, he was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession at Springfield till June, 1834, when he was chosen cashier of the Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank at Ware, and removed to that town. He held the office till December, 1864, when the institution was reorganized under the national banking law, as the Ware National Bank. He was chosen its president, and held the office till his death. In 1850 he was made president of the Ware Savings Bank.

He was one of the overseers of the Fund in Amherst College from 1845 to 1860, a trustee of Andover Theological Seminary, 1852 to 1858, and a trustee of Williams College from 1859 till his death. He was elected a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1862. He held many other offices of trust. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1851.

He delivered an address March 31, 1847, at the dedication of the Town Hall in Ware, which was published at the request of the town.

He married July 4, 1836, Miss Harriet Newell Sage, oldest daughter of Hon. Orrin Sage, of Blandford. They celebrated their golden wedding July 4, 1886. They had two sons, William Sage and Theodore, and one daughter, Harriet Sylvia. Mrs. Hyde and two children, William S. and Harriet S., survive.

By J. W. Dean.

JONATHAN TENNEY, A.M., Ph.D., of Albany, N.Y., a corresponding member, admitted Jan. 7, 1869, was born at Corinth, Vt., Sept. 14, 1817, and died at Albany, Feb. 24, 1888, aged 70. He was a son of Jonathan and Lydia Owen (Crane) Tenney, and a descendant in the 8th generation from Thomas¹ Tenney, of Rowley, Mass., through John,² Samuel,³ Jonathan,⁴ Jonathan,⁵ Jonathan,⁶ and Jonathan,⁷ above named, his father.

He pursued his studies preparatory for college at the seminary in Newbury and the academy at Bradford, Vt., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843. He taught the academy at Hebron, N. H., a short time, which he left to establish a high school in Newbury, Vt. From 1844 to 1849 he was principal of Pembroke Academy, Pembroke, N. H. He then taught high and grammar schools in various places till November, 1854, when he became editor and proprietor of the *Stars and Stripes*, Manchester, N. H. From March, 1857, to September, 1866, he was principal of the Elmwood Literary Institute, Boscawen, N. H., and from 1866 to July, 1868, principal of the Silver Lake Institute, Newton Centre, Mass. In 1868 he removed to Albany, N. Y., and engaged in the insurance business. The next year he removed to Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., where he remained till August, 1874, being a part of the time principal of the Owego Academy. In 1874 he removed again to Albany, where he resided till his death. He was librarian of the Young Men's Association in that city, 1876 to 1883. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth College in 1881.

He edited two editions of the memorial of the Class of 1843, Dartmouth College; one published in 1850, and the other in 1869. He was author or editor of various other works. He had been for many years engaged in preparing a genealogy and history of the Tenney family.

He was married first, March 22, 1852, at Boston, to Miss Harriette Ackland Bachelder, daughter of Dr. Calvin Bachelder of Salisbury, N. H. She died at Brentwood Sept. 13, 1864. He married second, at Great Falls, N. H., Sept. 19, 1866, Miss Ellen Janette Le Gros, daughter of Jonathan B. Le Gros, who survives him. He leaves several children.

By J. W. Dean.

HON. CHARLES ADAMS, Jr., A.M., a resident member, born at Antrim, N. H., Jan. 31, 1810, died at North Brookfield, Mass., April 19, 1886, aged 76. Admitted Oct. 27, 1852. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xli. pp. 349-353.

EBENEZER ALDEN, A.M., M.D., a life member and benefactor, born at Randolph, Mass., March 17, 1788, died at Randolph, Jan. 26, 1881, aged 92. Admitted Mar. 4, 1846. For memoir and portrait see REGISTER, vol. xxxv. pp. 309-18.

REV. EDWIN HUBBELL CHAPIN, D.D., a corresponding member, born at Union Village, Washington County, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1814, died at New York city, Dec. 26, 1880, aged 65. Admitted July 14, 1859. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. pp. 121-131.

COL. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL.D., D.C.L., a corresponding member, born at Norwich, Ct., April 30, 1821, died in London, Eng., May 26, 1882, aged 61. Admitted Oct. 24, 1862. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. pp. 1-20.

REV. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., a life member, born at Westhampton, Mass., Jan. 2, 1797, died at Boston, Mass., March 8, 1884, aged 87. Admitted June 10, 1862. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. pp. 253-261.

REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D.D., a resident member, born at Atkinson, N. H., June 5, 1787, died at Gilmanton, N. H., April 18, 1850, aged 62. Admitted April 18, 1846. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxvii. pp. 117-128.

HON. HILAND HALL, LL.D., a life member, born at Bennington, Vt., July 20, 1795, died at Springfield, Mass., Dec. 18, 1885, aged 90. Admitted May 8, 1868. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xli. pp. 9-20.

COL. JOHN TRULL HEARD, a life member, born at Boston, Mass., May 4, 1809, died in that city, Dec. 1, 1880, aged 70. Admitted March 15, 1864. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxvi. pp. 353-359.

FREDERIC KIDDER, a life member and benefactor, born at New Ipswich, N. H., April 16, 1804, died at Melrose, Mass., Dec. 19, 1885, aged 81. Admitted Sept. 12, 1849. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xli. pp. 129-140.

MANNING LEONARD, Esq., a life member and benefactor, born at Sturbridge, Mass., June 1, 1814, died at Southbridge, July 31, 1885, aged 71. Admitted April 18, 1853. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xli. pp. 249-255.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., LL.D., a corresponding member, born at Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1812, died at New York, N. Y., April 14, 1880, aged 67. Admitted Jan. 11, 1858. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxvi. pp. 113-122.

STEPHEN WHITNEY PHOENIX, A.M., LL.B., a corresponding member, born at New York, N. Y., May 25, 1839, died at that city, Nov. 3, 1881, aged 42. Admitted Aug. 15, 1867. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxvii. pp. 229-232.

REV. THOMAS ROBBINS, D.D., a corresponding member, born at Norfolk, Ct., Aug. 11, 1777, died at Colebrook, Ct., Sept. 13, 1856, aged 79. Admitted Feb. 18, 1847. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. pp. 365-372.

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY KNOX THATCHER, U. S. N., a resident member, born at Thomaston, Me., May 26, 1806, died at Boston, April 5, 1880, aged 73. Admitted Sept. 1, 1871. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxvi. pp. 5-19.

CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE, A.M., Ph.D., a life member, born at Newfield, Me., Nov. 1, 1829, died at Boston, Mass., July 17, 1881, aged 51. Admitted April 5, 1865. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xlii. pp. 9-27.

HON. AMASA WALKER, LL.D., a life member, born at Woodstock, Ct., May 4, 1799, died at North Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1875, aged 76. Admitted Feb. 6, 1851. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xlii. pp. 133-141.

WILLIAM ADEE WHITEHEAD, A.M., a corresponding member, born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 19, 1810, died at Perth Amboy, N. J., Aug. 8, 1884, aged 74. Admitted June 21, 1855. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xl. pp. 13-18.

ASHBEL WOODWARD, M.D., a corresponding member, born at Willington, Ct., June 26, 1804, died at Franklin, Ct., Dec. 20, 1885, aged 81. Admitted March 21, 1853. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xl. pp. 133-137.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

History of the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire. By CHARLES H. BELL. Exeter: The Quarter Millennial Year. 1888. 8vo. pp. 469+88. Price \$4.

The author of this volume needs no introduction to the readers of the REGISTER. In his life of Wheelwright, and other monographs, he threw much light upon his present subject, one of more than local interest, and opened the way for a more comprehensive treatise. Exeter is one of the four cradle towns of New Hampshire, and it was the first, or nearly the first, American settlement of the Gilmans, the Folsoms, the Wentworths, the Halls, and several other influential and now widely scattered families. In its origin it was closely connected with an exciting episode in the early history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; hence a full understanding of its history is essential to all students of the beginnings of the English settlement of New England.

The two centuries and a half of existence, which Exeter has just completed, naturally resolve themselves into periods. By a due consideration of this fact, Gov. Bell has enhanced the interest of his narrative and given it a clearness for which all his readers will be grateful. This desire to be perspicuous is manifest in all that he has written. In every list of names he observes strict alphabetical order, and in his appendix of eighty-eight pages—a most valuable feature of the work—he has cited all of genealogical and historical importance which the Exeter and Salem records afford. Students will hereafter be spared the necessity of consulting the often almost illegible originals, and should fire, or the mould of time, destroy them, their loss will not be irreparable. In addition, he has printed from an unpublished memorandum book of the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, a list of baptisms between 1743 and 1763; Wheelwright's alleged Indian deed of 1629, and the important parts of Judge Jeremiah Smith's bi-centennial address of 1638; lists of deaths previous to 1800, and announcements of intentions of marriage between 1753 and 1800.

It will thus be seen that the volume is exceptionally rich in materials for history and helps for the genealogist. We have already mentioned the admirable arrangement of its narrative, and in justice to the town as well as to its historian, may now briefly describe the field which has been so successfully cultivated. Exeter was founded in 1638 by the Rev. John Wheelwright and his fellow "Antinomian" exiles from Boston. The leader, through the extension of Massachusetts authority over his possessions, was compelled to move to Wells, Maine, in about five years. Many of his companions remained, however, and men of wealth and influence, like the Gilmans and Folsoms, came in a little later. Like all border settlements, Exeter suffered somewhat from Indian raids, but escaped a general massacre like that which Dover experienced in 1689. By the end of Queen Ann's war, 1713, it was virtually free from savage aggression. The lumber traffic, a specialty from the first settlement, was now turned in the direction of ship-building and the West India trade. Exeter vessels carried the lumber sawed at the mills at the falls of the Squamscot, to the islands of the Caribbean Sea, and brought back cargoes of sugar, molasses and rum. The fertile soil of the neighborhood also returned generous rewards to the labors of her farmers. Exeter's chief men were prominent in military operations against the French, and Gilmanton, so called from the majority of the Exeter grantees, was one of their rewards. It was chiefly settled from among her surplus inhabitants. Before the first half of the eighteenth century ended, Exeter was already the venerable mother of Newmarket, Epping and Brentwood, for all of these towns were taken from her original limits.

In 1775 her population numbered about 1750. Life in such a village could not be very diversified or exciting, yet Exeter's people were unusually intelligent. The controversy which arose in 1743 over the labors of George Whitefield, and divided the single church into two, must have operated as an intellectual tonic after the first irritation had passed away. Competition is always better than stagnation, even in church affairs. So Exeter's almost unanimous espousal of the patriotic cause at the outbreak of the Revolution may be attributed in part to the theological contest of a generation earlier. However this may have been, the war found the town the state capital, and the centre of military administration. Her principal citizens were leading spirits in the great contest, and when the war ended enough of them survived to give the place much more than local distinction. Some of them lived to near the middle of the present century, and we think that no other village of two thousand inhabitants could boast of the simultaneous presence of men like John Phillips, founder of the Academy which bears his name; Nicholas Gilman, member of the constitutional convention of 1787, and afterward to his death, U. S. Senator; his brother John Taylor Gilman, fourteen years governor, and successor as state treasurer to his father Nicholas Gilman the elder; Jeremiah Smith, congressman, governor and supreme judge; Dr. Samuel Tenney, whose account of the Dark Day of 1780 is a scientific classic; Judge Oliver Peabody; General Nathaniel Peabody; Dr. Benjamin Abbot, fifty years principal of the Phillips Academy, and others hardly less noteworthy.

Such has been Gov. Bell's general theme. We have borne testimony to the interest and fulness of his narrative, and we have but little space to devote to the minor, but most entertaining features, such as professional biographies; descriptions of old houses and interesting localities so essential to the completeness of a local history. We can only say that what may appear to some the dry desert of land allotments and ecclesiastical and political dissensions, is thickly sown with green oases of agreeable gossip. The volume is illustrated by facsimiles of the combination of 1639, and of Merrill's maps of the village and township published in 1802. It also has a chart of Exeter and its subdivisions. It is handsomely printed. We notice a few misprinted dates in the closing chapters, generally of minor importance, and obviously the result of hasty proof-reading. These can easily be corrected. With this trifling exception, the book is deserving of unqualified praise.

By John T. Perry, A.M., of Exeter, N. H.

The Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and Others in North America, 1787-1887. Printed for the Society: University Press. 1887. Fcp. 4to. pp. 52. Edition, 225 copies.

Three years ago we gave a brief account in the REGISTER (xxxix. 299-301) of the various missionary societies incorporated in the 17th and 18th centuries under the name of Propagation Societies. Of these the youngest was organized under a charter granted by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, November 19, 1787, as The Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and Others in North America. It has just completed its first century of evangelistic service, and the handsome volume before us, carefully edited by Mr. James F. Hunnewell (of which only 225 copies have been printed), very appropriately commemorates the event. This book contains an historical sketch of the Society, its act of incorporation and amended by-laws, a list of its officers and members from the beginning, and an enumeration of the missions which now receive aid from it. Among its early benefactors were John Alford, James Bowdoin, Moses Gill, William Hyslop, Jonathan Mason, William Phillips and Thomas Russell.

Until the outbreak of the revolutionary war, the work of evangelization among the Indians and in destitute white settlements in New England, had been carried on for the most part by societies having their seat in England and Scotland. In 1762, the leading Congregational clergymen and laymen of Boston and vicinity, feeling that the time was come to develop the missionary spirit in larger measure in the churches of New England, and to carry on the work among them by their own energies and with their own resources, obtained a charter from the General Court; but when the matter came before the King of England for his approval, the Archbishop of Canterbury, it is said, induced him to negative it, jealous for the interests of the Propagation Society of 1701, the "venerable Society," as it is called. In 1787 a commission was received in Boston from a Society in Scotland, authorizing certain gentlemen to renew the work which had been carried on under its auspices before the revolution. It was felt, however, as it had been in 1762, that the Massachusetts churches should be self-dependent in this regard; and a charter was

again obtained, which now needed no royal sanction to make it law. This was the charter to which we referred at the beginning of this notice, and under it our New-England Propagation Society has been doing faithful and valuable service for one hundred years. Although organized by Congregationalists it is not sectarian; its object is not to interfere with the operations of other societies, but rather to supplement them; its means are not large, and its methods are unobtrusive; but it is an agency that has been blessed in the past, is doing good now, and will, we hope, for a long time to come, perpetuate the benevolent purposes of those who brought it into existence several years before such organizations as the London and Church Missionary Societies and the American Board were formed.

By Hamilton Andrews Hill, A.M., of Boston.

History of the Temperance Reform in Massachusetts. 1813-1883. By GEORGE FABER CLARK, Author of the History of Norton and Past Grand Chief Templar of I. O. G. T. of Mass. Boston: Clarke & Carruth, 340 and 344 Washington St. 1888. 12mo. pp. 268. Price \$1.50.

The cause of temperance, though a latter-day reform, has already a history. It has assumed large proportions. It takes a person familiar with the movements of the cause, and one who can wield the historic pen, to correctly and concisely give this history. Mr. Clark is both a worker in the reform and a historian. Hence this book of 268 pages contains much valuable information regarding a movement in social life just beginning to be felt in economical and governmental matters. This history confines itself to Massachusetts. In this is wisdom, for the field is ample. Gov. Briggs in 1845 stated that the first temperance organization was inaugurated in Adams in 1792. There may have been other slight exertions in the direction of moderation; but in June, 1811, measures were put forward to form the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. Many have been the orders and organizations, each in their time and sphere, which have come to the front, exercising an influence and helping the cause along. Every phase of the reform has been touched, legal, moral, reformatory, educational, scientific, social, literary, with the aged, with the confirmed drunkard, with the pure youth, and with those born with adverse circumstances about them. Practical Christianity has been preëminently shown forth in this movement. As a hand-book of the many societies, and various phases of the question during the past three quarters of a century, this volume becomes of large value. It has portraits of the author, Mrs. Sarah A. Leonard, Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., and Henry D. Cushing, Esq., whose labors have long been recognized in a work so helpful to the individual and the nation.

By the Rev. Anson Titus.

An Historical Essay. The Puritans versus the Quakers. By CALEB A. WALL. Worcester: Press of Daniel Seagrave. 1888. 8vo. pp. 70.

The present pamphlet is "A Review of the Persecutions of the Early Quakers and Baptists in Massachusetts, with Notices of those Persecuted and of some of their descendants, and Tributes to Roger Williams and William Penn, and the distinguishing characteristics of the Early Quakers." Mr. Wall has done a good service to the cause of history in collecting here in compact form the evidences of the intolerance and persecutions of Massachusetts, and in contrasting the conduct of Roger Williams, William Penn and the early Quakers towards their religious opponents. It is a sad record that he preserves of the doings of the founders of our state towards those who differed from them in opinion. Much has been written upon the virtues of the Puritans, and much upon the faults which are found in their characters. Justice demands that we should impartially study both. Everything that aids us in such a study is welcome.

Statistics of Water-Power Employed in Manufacturing in the United States. By GEORGE F. SWAIN, S.B., Professor of Civil Engineering in the Mass. Inst. of Technology. Boston: W. J. Schofield, Printer, 1888.

This brochure is the first of a new series of publications undertaken by the American Statistical Association, and is to be followed by other papers prepared at the request of the Association and read before it. It opens with the statement that in no country on the globe is there so large an amount of water-power employed as in the United States. According to the returns of the Tenth Census, there were in use in 1880, 55,404 water-wheels, using a total power of 1,225,379 horse-power, this being 35.93 per cent. of the total power used in the country for

manufacturing purposes. The annual value of this utilized power, at \$20 per h. p., is \$24,000,000. The value of pig iron produced in 1885 was \$600,700,009; of silver (coining value), \$51,600,000; and of gold (coining value), \$31,800,000. It will be seen, therefore, says Prof. Swain, that our water-power ranks among the more important products, if we may use the expression, of the United States. We have given a single illustration of the interesting and valuable statistics of which this paper is full. The Association, in making such use of its transactions, will greatly widen its influence and usefulness in the department of statistical and economical science. General Francis A. Walker is its president, and Professor Davis R. Dewey its secretary.

By Hamilton Andrews Hill, A.M., of Boston.

Annals of Augusta County, Virginia, with Reminiscences illustrative of the Vicissitudes of its Pioneer Settlers: Biographical Sketches of Citizens locally prominent, and of those who have founded Families in the Southern and Western States. A Diary of the War, 1861-5, and a Chapter on Reconstruction, with a Supplement. By JOS. A. WADDELL, Member of the Virginia Historical Society. Richmond, Va. 1888. J. W. Randolph & English. 8vo. pp. vii.+460. Price \$2.50.

This volume is a most welcome addition to the history of the Old Dominion, and it is to be hoped that other southern states will find among their citizens men of public spirit and of historical tastes who will write their annals as those of Virginia are now written. Several well known sons of this ancient commonwealth have in recent years published valuable works, and these annals of Augusta County will hereafter hold a prominent place among them. Originally the County included a vast region extending from the Blue Ridge to the Mississippi River, and from the great lakes on the north to what is now the state of Tennessee on the south, as is illustrated by the map which forms the frontispiece of the book. Gov. Spotswood with a party explored this territory in 1716, and they are believed to have been the first white men to do so. The first permanent settlement was made about 1732, near the twin hills called, "Betsey Bell and Mary Gray," by John Lewis from Pennsylvania, whence came most of the early settlers, who like himself were of Scotch-Irish descent, and Mr. Waddell very appropriately gives in his introduction an account of the hardships of the Scotch settled in Ireland, and of the reasons which influenced their emigration to America.

The chapters which tell the story of the early pioneers and of the Indian wars in which they were engaged, are worthy of more than the passing mention which limited space permits us to give them. The civil and military history of this interesting county is well told, and the biographical notices which are interspersed, are to be commended, and represent much patient investigation.

The book contains a Diary of the War, 1861-5, and a fair and impartial chapter on Reconstruction, 1865-71. The author says "the chief object of this supplement is to preserve some account of many pioneer settlers of Augusta county and their immediate descendants," and this supplement is of itself a work of great value, and bears evidence of careful preparation and accuracy. It is to be regretted that there are but few sources from which to obtain the dates of the births, marriages and deaths among the Virginia pioneers, but this cannot now be helped, and our painstaking author has collected many such dates, and the lines of descent are doubtless correctly stated. There are numerous descendants of the Augusta county pioneers scattered through the south and west, and this volume should be of especial interest to them. Mr. Waddell has rendered a lasting service not only to the citizens of Virginia, but to all interested in the history of our country. The print is excellent, and there is a very good index.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

A Narrative of the leading Incidents of the Organization of the first Popular Movement in Virginia in 1865, to reestablish peaceful relations between the Northern and Southern States, and of the subsequent efforts of the "Committee of Nine" in 1869, to secure the Restoration of Virginia to the Union. By ALEX. H. H. STUART. Richmond. 1888. William Ellis Jones. 8vo. pp. 72. Price 50 cts.

This is a very important historical paper relating to a most interesting and critical period in the history of the Old Dominion; but it is of more than local interest, and will be of value to all students of our national life. The position occupied by the writer as chairman of the "Committee of Nine," and the prominent part which he took in the restoration of his state to its place in the union, eminently qualify

him for the duties of the historian. The "Narrative" is ably written, care has been taken to verify dates and facts, and throughout the whole there breathes a spirit of liberality, tolerance and patriotism. We know of no finer tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant than that paid to him in this pamphlet. His statesman-like course towards Virginia in the reconstruction days is of itself sufficient to entitle him to the gratitude of all who rejoice in a united country.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

The Making of the Great West. 1512-1883. By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE. With many Illustrations and Maps. New York. 1887. Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. pp. xii.+339. Price \$1.50.

This is an excellent little book for the purposes for which it is intended, which are, as the author states in his preface, "to meet, so far as it may, the want for brief, compact and handy manuals of the beginnings of our country. Although primarily designed for young people, the fact has not been overlooked that the same want exists among adult readers." The multitude of events included in the range of this work necessarily limit the author to the briefest and most concise treatment of each, yet he by no means gives us a mere recital of facts, but on the contrary the many events and episodes in our history are brought before the reader in an entertaining and attractive manner. Mr. Drake is particularly happy in his account of the Spanish power in North America, and of the early discoveries by the Spanish and French. The volume will certainly be instructive, and we trust interesting, to a large class of adult persons who are not as familiar as they should be with "the beginnings of our country," and for youth the book is admirable. There are numerous illustrations, and most of them are very good.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

Discovery of America by Northmen. Address at the Unveiling of the Statue of Leif Eriksen, delivered at Faneuil Hall, Oct. 29, 1887. By EBEN NORTON HORSFORD. Boston: 1888. Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Royal 4to. pp. 113.

This is an elegant volume containing the address delivered by Professor Horsford at Faneuil Hall, Oct. 29, 1887, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Leif Eriksen, a handsome picture of which statue in colors is the frontispiece of the book. The author reviews the evidence of the discovery of the American coast and of Vinland, by the Northmen in the eleventh century, and of their first settlement under the hardy and adventurous Leif Eriksen in the territory of our commonwealth. The subject is treated most ably, and the reasons for confidence in the sagas of the Northmen, and the circumstantial evidence of their truthfulness, are set forth clearly and convincingly. Several fine reproductions of rare old maps add much to the volume, and the appendix contains translations of a number of sagas and other pertinent matter. We gain by reading this valuable and learned work some insight into the extent and importance of these ancient sagas, and it seems to us that the theory of the discovery of America by the Northmen, which is accepted by the scholars of Europe as an unquestioned fact, must be regarded by us as proven, even if we doubt the sufficiency of the evidence as to certain subordinate events and details of the discovery.

The speculations as to the inscription on the Dighton Rock, the history of the Old Mill at Newport, and the "Skeleton in Armor," are summarily disposed of by Professor Horsford. We cordially recommend this book to all interested in the early discoveries of the Northmen, which if they did not confer any lasting benefit upon mankind, illustrate the bravery and enterprise of those hardy mariners.

We do not see how the claims of the Northmen in any way tend to diminish or obscure the merits of Columbus, or lessen the debt of gratitude which all men owe to him.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

Catalogue of the Library of the Minnesota Historical Society. St. Paul, Minn.: Pioneer Press Company. 1888. 8vo. 2 vols. Vol. I. pp. 1016. Vol. II. pp. 839.

These two handsome books contain an elaborate and model catalogue of the 28000 bound volumes and pamphlets comprising the fine library of the young and vigorous Minnesota Historical Society. But few of the older societies can boast of so valuable and extensive a collection of historical works, and the many obstacles to which the librarian, Mr. John Fletcher Williams, refers in the preface, appear to have been most completely overcome as far as the library is concerned. The volumes are

indexed both under the name of the author and of the subject, with full titles, indicating clearly the contents.

The typographical work is done in the best manner, and the catalogue is in a convenient form. The Minnesota Historical Society is to be commended for its enterprise in issuing this publication, and congratulated upon its choice library. Their collection of newspaper files is large, and judging by the catalogue the papers are kept in an available condition, which is by no means always the case.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

American Ancestry; Giving the Name and Descent in the Male Line of Americans whose Ancestors settled in the United States previous to the Declaration of Independence. Vol. III. Part I. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons. 1888. Royal 8vo. pp. 62. Price \$5 for Vol. III. complete. Price of volumes I. and II. \$2.50 each.

This new enterprise of the Messrs. Munsell is a novel and commendable one. In the mother country there are books giving the ancestry of the nobility and gentry, which in some particulars resemble this, yet we know of no other attempt to produce a work like that before us. The purpose of this work is stated in the prospectus to be, "principally to register in a convenient and simple form the pedigree of any one person, and thus record for all time many important facts in the history of families which would otherwise be lost. Another primary object is to publish here the ancestry of a person as complete as it is known, as a means of obtaining additional information regarding it."

The work was commenced in 1887, and two volumes were published in that year. The first volume, devoted to the city of Albany, contained eight hundred lineages; and the second, devoted to Columbia County, N. Y., contained the lineages of fifteen hundred persons. The third volume, of which Part I. is before us, was begun this year, and will, when completed, be about three times the size of the second. It is not, like the previous volumes, confined to one locality, but it will embrace lineages from the whole of the United States. We hope the publishers will receive sufficient encouragement to continue the work according to their plan. These volumes will be a useful companion to the Biographical Dictionary.

Hand-book of the City of Annapolis and the U. S. Naval Academy. Prepared and published by the Anne Arundel County Historical Society. Annapolis: Maryland Republican Steam Press. 1888. 18mo. pp. 99.

The Historical Society of Anne Arundel County has given the public, in the volume before us, a very useful and interesting work. "The labors of composition," we are told, "were apportioned to different individual members, whose aptitude was particularly known, and the whole was revised by a committee of three members." This plan, it is evident, adds to the fulness and reliability of the work. As the capital of the state of Maryland since the year 1694, Annapolis has a varied and interesting history, and in recent times the location of the United States Naval Academy here has given additional interest to the place.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624. Prepared from the Records in the Library of Congress, by CONWAY ROBINSON; and Edited with an Introduction and Notes, by R. A. BROCK, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. Vol. I. [Seal of the Virginia Historical Society]. Richmond, Virginia: Published by the Society. 1888. 8vo. pp. xlvii.+218.

This is the seventh volume, New Series, of the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, and one of the best that have been issued. The Records of the Virginia Company, of which abstracts are here printed, are in the Library of Congress. Their value has long been known, and the Virginia Historical Society has done a good service to the cause of history by presenting the substance of them to the public in so handsome a form, with an introduction and annotations by one so well versed in the early history of this country, and particularly of Virginia, as Mr. Brock. The abstracts having been made by an historical scholar of singular discernment, "whose professional works are held in prime authority as of enduring worth—it may be hoped with confidence," says Mr. Brock, "that they are comprehensive as to all desirable details."

Thirty years ago, the late J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., called the attention of historical students to the value of these records, in an article in the *Historical Magazine* for February, 1858, and urged that they should be printed by the United

States. "As these volumes," he said, "are of National rather than local interest, reaching back to the very foundation of the English companies for colonizing America; as they have escaped the chances and mishaps of two centuries, on either side of the Atlantic; as they have not been used by our historians—lying virtually unknown; and as Providence has placed them in the keeping of the National Congress—is it not our National duty to have them appropriately edited and published?"

Petitions have been presented to Congress for the publication of the manuscripts in full. The Virginia Historical Society twice thus petitioned—once it offered to publish them at its own cost; but these petitions were unavailing. The New England Historic Genealogical Society, and perhaps other associations, petitioned also to have them printed; and other efforts have been made to induce Congress to perform so praiseworthy an act.

Since Mr. Thornton published his appeal, the value of these records and the nature of their contents have been clearly shown by the Rev. Edward D. Neill, D.D., who has printed in his work on the Virginia Company valuable extracts from them. Those who found in Dr. Neill's book so much new information concerning our early history, drawn from these manuscripts, will gladly welcome this publication.

The original records of the Virginia Company are presumed to have been destroyed, as repeated searches have been made for them in England without success. The manuscripts in the Library of Congress, from which these abstracts are taken, are certified copies made for the officers of the Company before its charter was surrendered. The history of these records is minutely given by Mr. Brock in the introduction to the present volume.

Mr. Brock's Introduction, which fills forty-three closely printed pages, is by far the most important contribution to the bibliography of the early history of Virginia that has been made, and would be cheap at the price charged for the whole volume. The author's wonderful fund of information on the subject is shown on every page. The titles of the volumes, manuscripts and articles containing evidence relative to the facts of Virginia history are here minutely given, with comments on the same. Those who wish to trace any statement to its source will find this an indispensable aid.

The present volume will be supplied by the Society at the annual membership subscription price—five dollars. The previous issues of this series of the Society's Collections can be obtained at the same price per volume.

The Population of Groton at Different Times. With Some Notes on the Provincial Census of 1765. By SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son. 1888. 8vo. pp. 8.

This is a paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, May 10, 1888. It has been reprinted from the Proceedings of that Society. Dr. Green has here collected from scattered sources valuable statistics relative to the population of his native town. He also furnishes some interesting information about the manuscript returns of the Massachusetts Census of 1765, taken under Gov. Bernard. This manuscript was in existence in 1822, when Judge Samuel Dana, of Groton, who had found it among the papers of a deceased friend, sent it to the editor of the *Columbian Centinel*, in which newspaper it was printed August 17th of that year. Since then nothing has been heard of it. Probably it was destroyed with the waste copy. Dr. Green finds that a similar manuscript, perhaps the same one, was presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society by Rev. James Freeman, D.D., April 9, 1791; but it does not appear in the Printed Catalogue of 1811, nor is there now any clew to it. The author of this paper suggests that this manuscript may have been "taken from the library by a member at some time between the years 1791 and 1811, and never returned. Subsequently it may have drifted into Judge Dana's hands and found its way to the public through the columns of the *Centinel*."

Remarks on Hubbard's Map of New England. By CHARLES DEANE. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1888. 8vo. pp. 12.

This is a very interesting tract. The original edition of Hubbard's "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England" contains a map of New England, "the first that ever was here cut." Two varieties of this map are found in copies of the work, one known as the "Wine Hills" map and the other as the "White Hills" map, the former giving the name of the well-known mountains in

New Hampshire as "Wine Hills," the latter giving the name correctly. There are other errors in the "Wine Hills" which are not found in the "White Hills" map. Thomas W. Field in his "Indian Bibliography," published in 1873, called attention to these two varieties, and noted some of the differences between them. He supposed that one map was engraved for the Boston and the other for the London edition, but Dr. Deane gives good reasons for thinking them both executed in this country. The impossibility, as a general rule, of ascertaining whether the maps found in the several editions of the work were in the copies when they came from the hands of the binders, is the chief cause of perplexity. Dr. Deane has devoted much care and patience to the examination of the subject, and the reader will find here much information on an interesting subject.

The Exeter Quarter Millennial. Address delivered in Exeter, New Hampshire, June 7, 1888, on the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town. By CHARLES H. BELL. Exeter: Printed by John Templeton. 1888. 8vo. pp. 41. Edition 100 copies.

The quarter millenary of the settlement of the town of Exeter was commemorated in that town, in the manner usual on such occasions, by an Historical Oration, a parade, a banquet, after-dinner speeches, etc. The day was fine and the celebration was enjoyed by a large concourse of people. A report of the proceedings, illustrated by engravings, was printed in the *Exeter News Letter*, June 8, 1888.

The pamphlet before us contains the Oration by Ex. Gov. Bell. The author shows a thorough mastery of his subject, and presents to us an interesting survey of the history of the town from the settlement there of John Wheelwright and his followers in 1638 to the present time. It will be prized for its literary as well as historical merits.

The Musical Record; a Journal of Music, Art, Literature. Edited by DEXTER SMITH. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co., 449 and 451 Washington St. June, 1888. Monthly. Folio. 32 pages a number. Price \$1 a year, or 10 cts. a number.

This valuable musical miscellany continues to maintain the reputation which it has acquired during the years that it has been published. Mr. Smith is well fitted for the charge of the work, and has much experience as an editor. The numbers of the *Record* for the current year are filled with valuable and interesting matter. We commend it to our readers.

A Century of Town Life; A History of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1775-1887. With Surveys, Records and Twenty-Eight Pages of Plans and Views. By JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Author of the Historical Monuments of France, the Imperial Island, etc. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1888. 8vo. pp. xiv.+316. Price \$3.50.

Mr. Hunnewell's book before us commences with the destruction of the town of Charlestown in 1775. The history of the town before this event has been written, the author tells us, "by two authors who were ideals of what was desirable for their work. The Rev. Dr. Budington gave the religious part, while the civil was presented by the Hon. Richard Frothingham, who was by family connected with the town, and was for a long time active in its affairs."

The plan of Mr. Frothingham's work contains some features which are new in the history of a town. As we have before us a letter from the author to a friend of his, in which he points out these features and gives his reasons for adopting them, we print it here.

"I have written a local history, according to my own ideas, about which there might be differences of opinion, but that seem to me worth trying. Some works of the sort are apt to be encumbered with a good deal of detail, so I have divided my matter.

"First, I give a compact account of what has been accomplished, in events, as well as in what I think a very important part of history, what may be called the Monumental, for the buildings and works of art, even the gravestones, of a people express much.

"Then, I work out some important part in detail, as in my survey of the town—one that gave me a great deal of labor.

"Then I give entire records, valuable, unpublished, and not generally accessible, about a large number of persons. No amount of "extracting" from records can, it seems to me, be so serviceable as giving the whole.

"Then I have continued my Bibliography, giving however a full list of authors, newspapers, books printed for fifty years, etc. I have omitted some of the personal biographical matter usually put in such histories, as I have given references to fully a hundred volumes and pamphlets, and over four hundred notices in books, about the towns-people—enough to make several octavos. In illustrating I have thought less of having something pretty, than of having things rare or accurate."

For the present work Mr. Hunnewell's plan is an excellent one. He has managed to collect and to arrange in the several divisions of his work, the various important facts that one desires to know about the historic city of Charlestown.

He has given much time and care to constructing plans of the town and locating the estates of the inhabitants. Owing to the meagre details recorded, this is always found a work of great and sometimes of hopeless labor, especially in towns settled at an early date. Mr. Hunnewell has succeeded in constructing a plan of the town in 1638, and a series of plans of the place in 1775, when it was burnt. His success in indicating the place where the Great House of 1629-30 stood, can be learned from the article in this number of the REGISTER, p. 307.

Few persons have done so much towards preserving the history of their native towns as Mr. Hunnewell has done for Charlestown, where he was born. He copied the entire records of the First Church, from 1632 to 1787, and had a small edition elegantly printed at his own cost in 1880, soon after which he issued his elaborate Bibliography of Charlestown, noticed by us in January, 1882. We commend his example to our readers. The book has an excellent index.

The Schools of Portland, from the Earliest Times to the Centennial Year of the Town, 1886. By EDWARD HENRY ELWELL. Portland, Me.; William M. Marks, Printer. 1888. 8vo. pp. 37.

Portland, Maine, was incorporated as a town July 4, 1786. It had previously been a part of the town of Falmouth, and was known as Falmouth Neck. The earliest record in relation to public schools in this place is found under the year 1729, so that the record embraced in this pamphlet covers a period of over a century and a half. Everything concerning the schoolmasters and schools in Portland since then, which Mr. Elwell could find in print or manuscript, or could obtain from the recollection of the living, has been scrupulously preserved in these pages. Not a few persons who have been distinguished in other walks of life have commenced their careers as teachers in Portland, while other eminent men, such as the Longfellow, John Neal, Neal Dow and James and Erastus Brooks, received their education here.

The work before us is a valuable addition to the history of education in this country, besides being an useful repository of local history and biography. It is a great surprise to us, considering the scanty records preserved, that the author has been able to collect the material for so full and interesting an account of the Schools of Portland and those who taught them.

The Observance of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the Congregational Church in Berkley, Mass., November 2, 1887, containing the Historical Sermon, by Rev. S. HOPKINS EMERY, an abstract of Addresses and other Proceedings. Taunton, Mass.: Press of Charles H. Buffington. 1888. 8vo. pp. 52.

The sesquicentenary of the Congregational Church at Berkley, Massachusetts, was commemorated by appropriate services on the second of November last. Berkley was incorporated as a town, April 18, 1735, a church was organized there Nov. 2, 1737, and on the 23d of that month the Rev. Samuel Tobey was ordained as its first pastor.

The Historical Sermon at this anniversary celebration was by the president of the Old Colony Historical Society, the Rev. S. Hopkins Emery of Taunton. In it is given an interesting summary of the history of this church during the one hundred and fifty years of its existence. The church records having been fully and faithfully kept, they have enabled Mr. Emery to give a fuller and more trustworthy history of the church than is usual in such cases.

Appended to the sermon is an account of the proceedings on this occasion. Addresses were made by the Rev. Thomas T. Richmond of Taunton, Rev. Leonard S. Parker of Cambridge, a former pastor, Rev. Sidney K. B. Perkins of Raynham, Hon. Edward S. Tobey, of Boston, a descendant of the first minister, Rev. E.

Dawes of Lakeville, Rev. George F. Walker of Freetown, Rev. E. S. Fletcher of Berkley, and the present pastor, the Rev. John E. Wright, who also contributed an original hymn for the services.

Proceedings of the New-England Methodist Historical Society at the Eighth Annual Meeting, January 16, 1888. Boston: Society's Room, 36 Bromfield Street. 1888. 8vo. pp. 36.

The present pamphlet shows that the New-England Methodist Historical Society is in a flourishing condition, and is doing good service in the cause of historical research. The annual address is by Rev. George S. Chadbourne, D.D., of Cambridgeport, on "The Uses and Benefits of a Methodist Historical Society." It shows clearly the needs and advantages of such an institution. By the report of Willard S. Allen, A.M., the librarian, we find that 391 volumes and 1527 pamphlets have been added to the library during the year, making the number of volumes now in the library 3,069, and of pamphlets 12,820, a total of 15,889. The other reports are equally favorable.

"*Jesus Christ, Eternally Alive:*" *A Sermon.* By CALEB D. BRADLEE, Senior Pastor of the Church at Harrison Square, Boston, Mass. Preached April 1, 1888, Easter Sunday. Boston: Eustis Fowle. 1888. 12mo. pp. 11.

The Rev. Dr. Bradlee, senior pastor of the Harrison Square Church, Boston, formerly held the offices of corresponding and recording secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. For more than a third of a century he has been an active and acceptable minister of the gospel. Previous publications by him have been noticed by us in past years. The present Easter Sermon is from the text, Job 19: 25, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." It is an eloquent and instructive discourse.

A List of the Portraits in Oil, Engravings, etc., in the Rooms of the Westmoreland Club, chiefly the Property of the Virginia Historical Society. By ROBERT A. BROCK, Cor. Sec'y and Librarian. 16mo. pp. 4.

This is a useful compilation. It is a list of the portraits and busts, with the more important manuscripts, maps and other objects to be found in the Westmoreland Club House, Richmond, Va.

Essex Institute Historical Collections. July, August and September, 1887. Vol. XXIV. Salem, Mass.: Printed for the Essex Institute. 8vo. 80 pages.

This periodical has received from us frequent favorable notices. The present number contains articles on the Hawkes Family, by Nathan M. Hawkes; The Early Church Records of Topsfield, communicated by John H. Gould; Sketch of Mrs. William Jarvis (continued), contributed by Cecil H. C. Howard, and the Allen Genealogy, by John Price. We commend the work to our readers.

The First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. By SHELDON REYNOLDS. From the History of Lackawanna Presbytery. 1888. 8vo. pp. 8.

Mr. Reynolds in this pamphlet traces the history of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre from the settlement there of the Rev. George Beckwith (Y. C. 1766) in 1770,—the second year of the settlement of Wyoming, as this section of the state was then called,—to the present time. It is an interesting and valuable production.

The Chad Browne Memorial, consisting of Genealogical Memoirs of a Portion of the Descendants of Chad and Elizabeth Browne. With an Appendix, containing Sketches of other Early Rhode Island Settlers, 1638-1888. Compiled by A DESCENDANT. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Printed for the Family. 8vo. pp. 173. Edition, 300 illustrated copies. Copies remaining after subscribers are supplied, can be obtained of Mrs. A. I. Bulkley, 167 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price \$5 and the cost of delivery.

Genealogy of Some of the Descendants of Thomas Barrett, Sen., of Braintree, Mass. Compiled by WILLIAM BARRETT. Saint Paul, Minn.: Printed by D. Ramaley & Son. 1888. 8vo. pp. 296.

Genealogical History of the Family of Semple, from 1214 to 1888. Compiled and Arranged by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SEMPLE, of Broad Brook, Conn. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood and Brainard Company. 1888. 8vo. pp. 60.

The Resseguie Family. A Historical and Genealogical Record of Alexander Resseguie of Norwalk, Conn., and Four Generations of his Descendants. Compiled by JOHN E. MORRIS. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1888. 8vo. pp. 99.

The Descendants of William Bolton of Reading, Mass. By CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON of Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 8.

A Memory of Dedham, Eng., and Gleanings of the Life of the Rev. John Rogers, 1636. By AUGUSTINE CALDWELL, Ipswich, Mass. Royal 8vo. pp. 12. Twenty-five copies printed.

A Discourse commemorative of John Riley Varney. Preached at the First Church, Dover, N. H., May 5, 1882. By his Pastor, GEORGE B. SPALDING, D.D. Published by his Friends. Dover, N. H.: The Morning Star Steam Job Printing House. 1882. 8vo. pp. 19.

Biographical Sketch of Elroy M. Avery. Reprinted from the History of the City of Cleveland, with a Genealogical Outline. Cleveland, O. 1888. 8vo. 8 pages.

The Averys of Groton. Royal 8vo. pp. 8.

The First Settlers of the Proctor Family in New England. Ogdensburg: Republican and Journal Steam Press. 1873. 12mo. pp. 19.

James Lane of North Yarmouth, Me., and his Descendants. By REV. JAMES P. LANE, of Norton, Mass. 8vo. pp. 12. 1888.

Wentworth Genealogy—the Hitherto Unknown Counsellor Paul. By Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago. 8vo. 4 pages. 1888.

We continue in this number our quarterly notices of recent genealogical publications.

The first book on our list is devoted to the descendants of Chad Browne, an early settler of Providence, R. I., who was the ancestor of the Brown family of that place, several of whom were liberal benefactors of Brown University, and from one of whom (Nicholas, born 1769, died 1841) that institution derived its name. A small pamphlet of 16 pages on this family, by Mr. Henry T. Beckwith, was printed in 1851, since which no genealogy of it has appeared till the present time. The book before us is a beautiful octavo volume, printed on fine paper, with numerous portraits and other illustrations, and handsomely bound. The author is Mrs. Abby Isabel Bulkley, daughter of Mr. John Smith Brown of Providence, and wife of John W. Bulkley, A.M., of Brooklyn, N. Y., well known for his labors in the cause of education. Mrs. Bulkley has done her work in a thorough and praiseworthy manner. She has succeeded in procuring full and precise information concerning the various branches of this family, and has presented them to her readers in an attractive manner. The book is thoroughly indexed. Mr. Beckwith's pamphlet is reprinted in the appendix, which also contains genealogical and biographical matter concerning other families and individuals.

The next book is by Col. William Barrett of St. Paul, Minnesota. It is devoted to the descendants of Thomas Barrett, who settled at Braintree, Mass., between the years 1635 and 1640, but subsequently removed to Chelmsford, Mass., where he died in 1668. The author commenced collecting material relative to this family a quarter of a century ago when he resided in New England, and he now presents to the public the result of his investigation in a handsome volume of nearly three hundred pages. There is much interesting biographical as well as genealogical matter in the book, and the author deserves credit for his work. A portrait of the author is prefixed to the volume. The book has an index.

The next book is upon the Semple family. The name Semple is of great antiquity in Scotland, and much genealogical matter relating to the family there is here given. Though members of the Semple family came to this country in the last century, the earliest ancestor of the author in this country was his grandfather, Alexander Semple, who was born in London in 1805, and emigrated to America in 1848. Much interesting information is found in the book, which is handsomely printed. The price of the book is \$2. The author has also issued a photo-lithographed family tree, 36 inches by 40 inches, which can be procured from him, price \$2.

The next book on our list, the Resseguie family, is by Mr. Morris of Hartford, Ct., author of the work on the Bontecou family noticed by us in April, 1887. The ancestor of the Resseguie family was Alexander, who settled at Norwalk, Ct., in 1709. Traditionally he was of Huguenot descent. He married Sarah, daughter of Pierre Bontecou of New York. The author has in manuscript the records of four

thousand descendants of Alexander Resseguie, which would make a printed volume of seven hundred pages. It was his original intention to have the complete work printed, but his efforts to obtain subscribers has not met with sufficient success to warrant him in doing so. He has printed this volume in order that the attainable facts of the early history of the family may be preserved. The excellent manner in which Mr. Morris has done his work and carried out the several lines in this volume, makes us hope that he will yet receive encouragement to bring out the complete work.

The next work gives the descendants of William Bolton, who, in 1720, settled in the north parish of Reading, Mass. Of his descendants a record is here given. The copy of this work in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society has manuscript additions and an index by the author.

The next pamphlet, "A Memory of Dedham, England," is a paper read Thursday evening, Oct. 5, 1885, in the Chapel of the First Church of Ipswich, Mass., by Rev. Augustine Caldwell, now pastor of the First Church, Coventryville, N. Y. The author visited England the previous summer, and while there made a pilgrimage to Dedham, where the famous Rev. John Rogers, father of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of our Ipswich, was settled. In this paper the Rev. Mr. Caldwell gives an account of the localities in Dedham, and of John Rogers and his relatives. Our readers will find in Mr. Waters's *Gleanings*, published in the *REGISTER* for April, 1887, much information about the family, with important recent discoveries.

John R. Varney, to whom the next pamphlet is devoted, was for many years the editor of the *Dover Enquirer*, in conducting which he manifested marked antiquarian tastes. He was at one time a professor in Dartmouth College, and during his life held many responsible offices in New Hampshire, his native state. The discourse of Rev. Dr. Spalding is a worthy tribute to his memory. Appended are two pages of genealogical matter relating to the ancestry of Mr. Varney.

The next two pamphlets contain genealogical matter relating to the descendants of Christopher Avery of Salem, Mass., and New London, Ct., who died in 1679. A genealogy of this family is in preparation, and records are solicited by Mr. Homer D. L. Sweet, 92 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

The next pamphlet contains genealogical facts relating to the several families of Proctor that settled early in New England.

The pamphlets on the Lane and Wentworth families are reprints from the *REGISTER* for April, 1888.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY TO JUNE 1, 1888.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

A history of the four meeting houses of the First Congregational Society in Pennacook, subsequently Rumford, now Concord, N. H., 1726-1888; preceded by an introduction relative to the four periods and four types of meeting-house architecture in New Hampshire, from its settlement in 1623 to the present time. By Joseph B. Walker. Concord, N. H.: Printed by Ira C. Evans. 1888. 8vo. pp. 29.

Remarks on Hubbard's Map of New England, by Charles Deane, reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*. November, 1887. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1888. 8vo. pp. 12.

Congregational Churches in Nova Scotia, by Samuel A. Green, reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*. February, 1888. 8vo. pp. 9.

Address delivered before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, at its annual meeting, January 4, 1888, by Abner C. Goodell, Junior, on the occasion of his second election as President of the Society. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1888. 8vo. pp. 18.

The Population of Groton at different times, with some notes on the provincial census of 1765. A paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society on May 10, 1888, and now reprinted from the *Proceedings*. By Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1888. 8vo. pp. 8.

A Sermon by Rev. Paul Coffin, D.D., preached August 15, 1762, in Narraganset No. I., now Buxton, Maine, and an address delivered there August 15, 1886, by Cyrus Woodman. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1888. 8vo. pp. 95.

History of the town of Exeter, New Hampshire, by Charles H. Bell. Exeter: The Quarter Millennial Year. 1888. 8vo. pp. 428+88.

The Census of Massachusetts, 1885, prepared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Vol. III. Agricultural Products and Property. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company, State Printers, 18 Post Office Square. 1887. 8vo. pp. 934.

Groton Historical Series. Vol. II. No. I. A list of representatives from the town of Groton to the General Court from the Colonial Period to the present time, with the dates of their election and terms of service; including also the names of certain other officers, 1672-1887. Groton, Mass. 1887. pp. 38.

Groton Historical Series, Vol. II. No. II. Revolutionary Items. Groton, Mass. 1887. Pp. 39-68.

Groton Historical Series. Vol. II. No. III. Miscellaneous. Groton, Mass. 1888. Pp. 69-92.

Groton Historical Series. Vol. II. No. IV. Groton, Mass. 1888. Pp. 93-124.

The Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America, 1787-1887. [Edited by James F. Hunnewell.] Printed for the Society. University Press. 1887. Quarto, pp. 52.

Collections of the Bostonian Society. Vol. I. No. 3. Changes of Values in Real Estate in Boston the past one hundred years, read by Alexander S. Porter, April 13, 1886. Boston: Old State House. 1888. 8vo. pp. 74.

A report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, containing the Selectmen's minutes from 1754 through 1763. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 323.

II. Other Publications.

Catalogue of the Library of the Minnesota Historical Society. 2 volumes. St. Paul, Minn.: The Pioneer Press Company. 1888. 8vo.

Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, Winter Number, 1888. Vol. 8. Whole No. 76.

Second General Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates of Colby University, Waterville, Maine. 1820-1887. Waterville, Me.: Published for the Alumni. July, 1887. 8vo. pp. 88.

John Hurd, by William F. Whitcher. Read at the Winter Meeting of the Grafton and Coos Bar Association at Plymouth, January 6, 1888. Concord, N. H.: Republican Press Association, 22 North Main Street. 1888. 8vo. pp. 31.

Proceedings of the Rhode Island Historical Society, 1887-88. Providence: Printed for the Society. 1888. 8vo. pp. 115.

History of the Classes 1856, Dartmouth College. By Benjamin F. Prescott. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1888. 8vo. pp. 168.

Memorial Ode and Hymn written for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the First Congregational Church, Hyde Park, Mass., by General Henry B. Carrington, on request of the Executive Committee of the Church, and published by the Church. 8vo. pp. 8.

York Deeds. Book III. Portland: John T. Hull and B. Thurston & Co. 1888. 8vo. pp. 157.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at the Annual Meeting, January 10, 1888. Boston: Old State House. Published by order of the Society. 1888. 8vo. pp. 55.

A Biographical Sketch of Elroy M. Avery. Re-printed from the History of the City of Cleveland, with a genealogical outline. Cleveland, O. 1888. 8vo. pp. 7.

Report on the Settlement of Warwick, 1642, and the Seal of the Rhode Island Historical Society, by William D. Ely, Chairman. Re-printed from the Proceedings of the Society. Pp. 38.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.—1857-8. Andover, Mass.: The Andover Press, Printers. 1888. 8vo. pp. 28.

The Vital Statistics of Stewartstown, N. H., from Dec. 1, 1770, to Jan. 1, 1888. Contains names and dates of the original Grant, Incorporation, Settlement, Marriages, Births and Deaths. Compiled and published by C. E. Tewksbury (Town Clerk). 1888. 8vo. pp. 52.

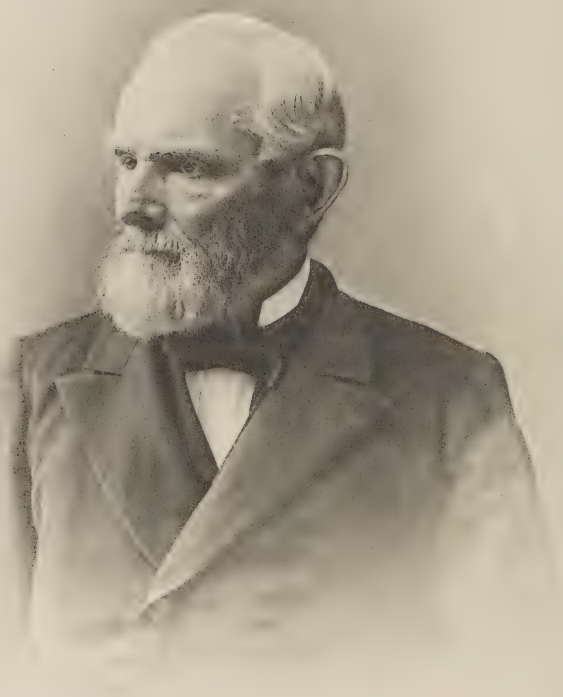
Proceedings at the Dedication of Harvard Public Library, at the Town Hall, June 22, 1887, together with an Historical Sketch of the Town and its Public Institutions, by Selah Howell, A.M., and other documents relating to the Library and its benefactors. Boston, Mass.: George H. Ellis, Printer, 141 Franklin St. 1888. 8vo. pp. 46.

Autobiography of Captain John Kean, of Harrisburg. Annotated by A. Boyd Hamilton, Harrisburg, Pa. Harrisburg Publishing Company Print. 1888. 8vo. pp. 12.

Second Annual Report of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, with the papers read at its sessions 1887-88. Theo. Kroh & Sons, printers, Baltimore. 8vo. pp. 75.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Vol. X., Fifth Series, with General Index to the ten volumes. Boston: Published by the Society. 1888. 8vo. pp. 543.

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ISRAEL W. ANDREWS, D. D., LL. D.

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER, 1888.

ISRAEL WARD ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D.

By President JOHN EATON, LL.D., of Marietta College.

DR. ANDREWS was a man who kept most exact records; his hand writing appears in the books recording the meetings of the faculty, giving the data in regard to students attending the college and the accounts of the treasurer, but he said and wrote little of himself. Inquirers must learn the facts of his long and busy life in the record of deeds made by others and in the memories of those who knew him.* Dr. Beach says, "Israel Ward Andrews† was born in Danbury, Conn., Jan. 3, 1815; one of six sons of Rev. William (and Sarah Parkhill) Andrews. The father, Rev. William Andrews, a descendant of William Andrews one of the first settlers of New Haven, graduated with high honors at Middlebury College

* In preparing this brief sketch, the writer has made free use of all previous notices. At Dr. Andrews's funeral Scriptures were read and a word was said by the president of the college; a word was added by his pastor, Rev. C. E. Dickinson, and more extended remarks which were published were made by Prof. D. E. Beach, D.D., longest associated with him in the faculty. Later, the Marietta College Club of Cincinnati published a memorial pamphlet containing resolutions and addresses. At the commencement of the college June 28 last, a special memorial service was devoted to addresses commemorative of the life and services of Dr. Andrews, Douglas Putnam, Esq., presiding, who has been secretary of the College Board of Trustees and signed and delivered its diplomas from the first. An address was delivered in behalf of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, by Hon. William P. Cutler, former member of Congress and for many years the associate and intimate friend of Dr. Andrews. An address in behalf of the Marietta College Club of Cincinnati was delivered by Rev. George M. Maxwell, D.D., who entered Marietta College the year Dr. Andrews became connected with it as instructor. An address was delivered in behalf of the trustees, faculty and students of the college, by Rev. Prof. D. E. Beach, D.D., one of the rarest spirits found among men, who graduated at the college in 1859 and became a professor in 1869, and who died a few weeks after the delivery of this touching and appreciative discourse, July 24th, lamented by all who knew him. A memorial address was also delivered by Prof. M. R. Andrews before the Ohio State Teachers' Association, June 28th, which was followed by eulogistic remarks by others, which was published in the Ohio Educational Monthly. A memorial sermon was delivered by his pastor Rev. C. E. Dickinson, May 20th. Numerous notices of Dr. Andrews have appeared in the secular, educational and religious press. Resolutions in reference to him have been passed by the students, faculty and trustees of the college; by the faculty and trustees of Lane Theological Seminary, of which he was for a number of years trustee; by the Congregational Association of Ohio; by the Ohio State Teachers' Association, and by the National Educational Association.

† He bore the name of his father's predecessor in the pastorate at Danbury.

in 1806, was settled as pastor at Windham, Conn., afterward at Danbury and finally at Cornwall, where he died in 1838. He was strongly attached to the old New England theology, of which he was a zealous and able defender, and was one of the founders of the East Windsor (now Hartford) Theological Seminary. He was an earnest and forceful preacher, distinguished for clearness of style and power of logical reasoning. Though without other means than the small salary of a country clergyman, he gave a college education to four of his six sons and a professional training in law and medicine to the other two. These six brothers have filled many posts of usefulness in the pulpit, at the bar, as instructors in colleges, in medicine and in the army. They have contributed to literature important works in Biblical History, the Doctrine of the church, Political Science and Geology. One of these works, "The Life of our Lord," by Rev. Samuel J. Andrews of Hartford, is one of the best known authorities in the English language on some of the difficult questions of Gospel History. Dr. Andrews, thus, came of that race which a great writer has called the brahmin caste of New England, and of a family of brothers that is remarkable even in its class.

Dr. Maxwell observes, "It was no disadvantage to Dr. Andrews, it may be said, that he was born into the household of a New England pastor of the olden time. Such homes were usually sufficiently straightened in means to lay upon every member the necessity of exertion for the common support and of attaining to self-support at the earliest moment. Hence the sturdy independence and decided characters that came forth from those homes. Yet in them there were not felt the pinchings of poverty that break the spirit and extinguish aspiration; nor did there ensue the dwarfing of mind and culture that usually accompanies the privation of books and intelligent society. The minister's house in New England, seventy-five years ago, was the centre of intelligence, refinement, and stimulating intercourse. Few weeks would elapse that would not bring some brother minister as a guest, welcomed and prized, and whose budget of intelligence from other parts, and whose theological encounters with the head of the family, would stir the life of the family—a life, indeed, that never stagnated. Men that have stood before kings have sprung from such homes. Such a household would possess a collection of the best books in the language, that rather needed to be studied than hastily read; and though there were no newspapers, yet it can hardly be questioned but that the conversation of those who read thoroughly and thought profoundly, would fill up the hours of friendly intercourse quite as profitably as does now the skimming of the daily journal.

"It was my privilege to know his mother, who spent some years, in her widowhood, in his house. She was a woman of such decision of character as would impress itself deeply on her children, yet withal

quiet and unassuming. Her conversation was peculiarly seasoned with good sense and reflection, and in her could be plainly seen the prototype of her distinguished son."

Dr. Beach says, "He was fitted for college privately at Cornwall, Conn., and entered at Amherst in 1833. At the end of the first year, he took charge of an Academy in Danbury, Conn., where he taught one year. He then entered Williams College, of which Mark Hopkins had lately become president, and was graduated in 1837. His next year was spent at the head of an academy in Lee, Mass., where on the first day of his second year he received an invitation to come to Marietta as an instructor, with the prospect of soon being made a permanent professor. To this position he had been recommended by Dr. Hopkins, and in December following he arrived at Marietta to spend his life in the town and in the college."

Perhaps, in that journey, we may see a prophecy of his subsequent career. A slender young man, frail and tending to consumption, making a stage ride in winter, from New England to Wheeling, Va., where he found navigation closed by ice, and thence a ride on horseback to Marietta over winter roads, crossing the Ohio here on the ice. It was a battle with difficulties amidst physical weakness; the beginning of a long and victorious struggle of the spirit against environing material foes. Marietta college had in the previous summer graduated its first class, that of 1838. Thus, except that first class of four men, whom he afterwards came to know and highly esteem, he knew personally in college every man who has yet been graduated from the institution, as he did every officer connected with it. After serving a few months as tutor, he was in April, 1839, elected to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which he occupied for sixteen years. He was married Aug. 8, 1839, to Miss Sarah Hayes Clark, of Danbury, Conn., who died Dec. 17, 1840, leaving one son who died in infancy. Prof. Andrews was married Aug. 24, 1842, in Danbury, Conn., to Miss Marianne Stuart Clark, a sister of his first wife, by whose active interest in his work and in the welfare of the young men gathered here, the long period of his service to the college was adorned and enriched, and who in the good providence of God has been spared not only to see his completed work, but to realize how it has become a monument to his honor, bright with the benediction of heaven and hallowed by the gratitude of the hundreds who are proud to call themselves his sons.

In the gift of their children they were greatly blessed, and in their loss greatly bereaved.

Sarah Hyde Andrews was born at Marietta, Jan. 23, 1846—was married to Capt. William Holden, and died at Marietta, Feb. 9, 1880, leaving a husband, son and daughter.

Elizabeth Rebecca, born at Marietta, May 29, 1848—died at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2, 1868.

William Curtis Clarke, born at Marietta, July 31, 1852; after graduating at college and studying medicine he became a surgeon in the navy, and died in Oregon, April 19, 1877.

Prof. M. R. Andrews says of Dr. Andrews, when by the last of these deaths "he was left childless in the evening of life, he did not falter in his labors; and those who were near him and saw him going on so bravely with his appointed task, realized with Adam Bede, that 'there's many a good bit of work done with a sad heart.'"

"After five years work at Marietta, his health became so seriously impaired that it seemed to his friends that his career as a scholar and a teacher was soon to be cut short. Severe and continued hemorrhage of the lungs seemed to indicate a fatal consumption. A sea voyage was recommended, and some persons still living in Marietta refer feelingly to the numerous predictions made by those who saw him start for New York that December day, that he would never return alive to Marietta. He spent that winter of 1843-4 abroad, mostly on the sea, staying longest on the South American coast. Perhaps one little incident of that journey reveals the man more fully than many a greater matter would. A friend in New York, a prominent druggist of that city whom he visited before setting sail, seeing how greatly he was reduced by disease of the lungs, selected a bottle of the choicest old brandy and presented it to him as medicine necessary for the journey. When the invalid returned after his four months beating about the Atlantic, that bottle was found in his trunk untouched. He had never drawn the cork. But he had resolutely improved the other means of health which his voyage afforded and came back a new man. He afterwards took journeys on horseback, in vacations, and at all times used the greatest vigilance to avoid exposure of the lungs. His care of health was systematic and constant rather than active. He fought disease by neglecting nothing, indulging himself in nothing, rather than by spending time or effort in seeking health. By his vigilance he was enabled perhaps to do as many hours' work in a year as those who are blessed with the strongest constitutions. Only once in his later years was he compelled to take any respite on account of health. That was in the Spring of 1875, when the same disease, after more than thirty years, again threatened his life; and his friends urged him away on a European trip. He spent however only four months abroad, and as in the former case rallied completely from the pulmonary attack."

Mr. Cutler observes: "He came to Marietta fifty years ago along the track blazed by pioneers, bringing neither wealth, titles, authority or the prestige of high rank; his capital was principles, ideas, character; his outfit was that of a christian teacher, his commission was the diploma of Williams College from the hand of President Mark Hopkins. He found here a college with a charter, a building and a beginning of regular classes—an

institution in which its founders sought to give young men the highest literary and scientific culture, with a full recognition of the truths and moral obligation of God's will to man." I may add from Dr. Maxwell, "I distinctly remember he taught our class in Sallust, and the image of the young professor, as he appeared before us, is fresh in my recollection still. His hair was quite sandy, his shoulders a little stooping, eye keen, lips close, and tread careful. It was the quiet determination, with the close impenetrable air there was about him, that impressed me most. His sentences were curt and clear, as his manner remained through life. He never lectured at large in recitation, as some of our professors were wont to do, but simply drew out what each one knew, and passed on. No one ever in the least presumed upon his youth or quiet ways; yet we all liked him and studied hard to please him."

Dr. Beach fitly says: "If Dr. Andrews had not been a scholar and a teacher, he might have been a rare man of business. Sagacity, vigilance, promptness and exactness, system and the finest sense of business honor, all these were his in a high degree. Beman Gates, Esq., executor of his estate, speaks of the exactness with which every item of private and public business was kept by Dr. Andrews and the ease with which the estate can be settled. The confidence felt in him in this respect is also seen in his selection later as director of the First National Bank of Marietta. As professor he often taught subjects not belonging to his own chair, and cordially and successfully shared in the larger responsibilities of the college, aiding in its administration and thus attesting his fitness for the task that was before him."

In 1855, Dr. Henry Smith, the second president of the college, a very eminent scholar and preacher, resigned to accept a professorship in Lane Theological Seminary, and Prof. Andrews was elected and inaugurated President. The trustees had the utmost confidence in him, gave him the most hearty support and were not impatient at the delays that must occur in the growth of a college. "He was expected not only to teach several of the most difficult and important studies of the senior year; to undertake the internal administration of the college; to have the chief hand in shaping its policy amidst the difficulties, the experiments and the debates going on in the country in regard to college education; to keep the college before the people in a way to secure the attendance of students, but, in addition, he was expected to devise means by which without a miracle an institution with half an endowment should go right on from year to year, doing strong efficient work." Mr. Cutler observes, that he assumed the duties of the presidency when the future of the institution depended mainly upon the character and efficiency of its head. Its board of trustees were mainly business men who were necessarily occupied in their several pursuits. They had contributed liberally, still there was no permanent endowment, no state or national aid.

The only capital the college had, was what might be roughly termed "its capacity to beg," the mute appeal of a great want to intelligent benevolence. There was always the greatest harmony between him and the board of trustees. The last edition of his *Manual of the Constitution* was dedicated to them. Notwithstanding the cordial support of the trustees, "the great burthen of responsibility rested on his shoulders." He was really, the committee of ways and means. "With occasional rays of sunshine, the clouds of debts and deficits have been in constant attendance, but the credit of the college has remained sound. Promises to pay have been met, services rewarded, and a large number of beneficiaries have received instruction free of charge. When he became president the property was estimated at \$90,000, and when he retired at \$260,000, with additional pledges early to be realized upon certain contingencies, amounting to \$200,000, or a total of \$460,000 that may be fairly set down as substantially secured to the college during his administration."

In pointing out the benefit of President Andrews's labors to his own city, he finds the names of a hundred students from Marietta and vicinity in one annual catalogue, and puts down the pecuniary value of the institution to its immediate locality at not less than \$50,000 per annum; no definite estimate can be made of the intellectual and moral indebtedness of Marietta to it. "He was always ready to indentify himself with local enterprises of public utility. As professor of mathematics, he established the first line of levels, to decide the practicability of a railroad grade to suit the interests of his town. No system of drainage or grading of streets had been adopted, and he made the surveys and laid out the system which has since been carried out. He responded liberally to all demands of charity, whether immediate or remote. His contributions represented a much larger proportion of his income than is usual." He had the liveliest sympathy for young men dependent on their own exertions for an education. Two funds specially available for gifts and loans for this purpose were wholly administered by him, and were made most effective in carrying young men of merit over the most serious difficulties.

Dr. Andrews's religious character was early formed. He once told Dr. Beach that he did not know what it was to be troubled with religious doubts; "he probably found it difficult to appreciate the struggles of skeptical minds or the tortures of those that waver and despair of attaining certainty." "But, if he was less able to help such, he was the means of preventing many from falling into the abyss of doubt. Young men who saw his intellectual caution, his clear sightedness, his exactness, his logical acumen, saw that his positiveness of conviction on these fundamental questions was not the positiveness of a shallow or rash intellect. He toned them up steadily from their first contact with him to the last."

His pastor speaks of him as securing an education to enter the

ministry. He was ordained at Lowell, Ohio, May 28th, 1862, but never became a pastor; following what he regarded as the leadings of Providence, he devoted himself to the work of teaching, and his pastor adds "there are probably not less than a thousand now living who can bear testimony to the guidance he has rendered them in acquiring an education, while many more have been aided by his writings." He was a Congregationalist, and was most exact in his observance of church duties. He was made a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1867, and so remained until his death, preaching the annual sermon before the Board in Chicago in 1875. He was also a member of the committee appointed by the National Council of Congregational Churches, in 1880, to prepare a statement of doctrine. As a preacher, he was clear, logical and forcible.

Dr. Andrews came to Marietta during the revival of interest in public education, and gave wise and hearty support to the effort to improve common schools. Ohio elected Mr. Lewis State Executive school officer a short time before Horace Mann was elected Secretary of the Board of Education in Massachusetts, but the opposition in Ohio was so bitter that the office was given up, yet the improvement went on in cities and the considerable centres of population. The Akron school law was enacted, making Boards of Education independent of city councils and giving them full authority for the administration of the schools of their respective cities, and Ohio soon excelled in union or graded schools. Dr. Andrews gave this movement his earnest support, and was the leading spirit in establishing this system in Marietta, which crowned with a High School is still doing excellent work for the children of the city. He entered heartily into the work of the State Teachers' Association, and in 1851 was one of the committee to organize a county teachers' institute, was president in 1857, delivered the annual address in 1877, and was a member of the state board of examiners from 1866 to 1871. Prof. M. R. Andrews enumerated a long list of topics treated by him in the *Ohio Journal of Education* and the *Educational Monthly*. He was also prominent and active in the Ohio College Association. He was long an influential member and at different times an officer in the National Educational Association, was selected as one of the fifty eminent educators to constitute the National Council of Education, and made some of the most valuable contributions found in the publications of the Association. He contributed to the *Magazine Education* an appreciative notice of his revered teacher, President Hopkins. His contributions to the press range through a great variety of topics, educational, scientific, religious and historical, but he will be most widely known by his *Manual of the Constitution*. This book grew up out of his daily class room work, and no work has yet appeared better adapted to the object he had in view, or been more generally commended by the best judges among our most eminent

jurists and statesmen. Early he was one of the editors of the *Ohio Journal of Education*, and at the time of his death one of the editors of the *Quarterly of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society*.

Williams College honored him with a D.D. in 1856; Iowa with LL.D. in 1874; Wabash with LL.D. in 1876.

"But," as Dr. Beach observes, "the time came when Dr. Andrews felt the approach of age, and decided that the burthen of the Presidency ought to be laid upon younger shoulders. Accordingly, he presented his resignation in 1884, to take effect the following year when he should reach his 70th year and the 30th of his presidency. He did this while in full intellectual vigor, and while his power in the class room was as great as ever, and thus the college was able to retain him in the chair of Political Science, to which in the later years of his presidency his study and his teaching had been chiefly confined. The three branches to which he paid the most attention and on which he bestowed laborious research, were 'Political Economy,' 'International Law,' and 'The Constitution of the United States.' But the greatest work after all which our lamented President did in his life was his work as a teacher. For this work he was born, for this he was trained, and to this he devoted the greater part of his life. His mind was pre-eminently logical and accurate, and his methods thorough; he could not tolerate sham or obscurity; he saw with rare distinctness of vision the essential truth and vital importance of the spiritual philosophy, and the intellectual and moral perils of a philosophy which begins with sense and ends in a soul-less universe. He could see no anchorage for young minds in a science which tactily denies the higher nature of man and the trustworthiness of the motives which in all ages have lifted the spirits of the leaders of our race above the life of sense. I never knew a man who seemed to feel more keenly the solemnity of being in any way responsible for the opinions of young men on the fundamental questions of metaphysics, of morals and of religion."

The traditions of the college are filled with anecdotes illustrative of the strong points of his character and his pre-eminence as a teacher. His courage and faith were sublime. His devotion to duty was that of a martyr. He believed that God was behind the work at Marietta College, and gave to it the best service of his life, and in his last will, after giving his devoted wife who had shared with him all his cares and toils, the full benefit of his estate, provided that after her death it should be equally divided between the college and his two grandchildren, his only surviving descendants. His great activity since he retired from the administration of the college has been notable. He has been three times as far as Chicago or beyond; four times to Washington, D. C., or beyond; twice to New England, besides various shorter journeyings. He has revised his work on the Constitution and perhaps prepared and printed more matter than ever before in the same length of time. His historical

studies were pursued with great assiduity. He was one of the organizers of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, and one of its most efficient promoters. He was an active member of the Pioneer Society of Washington Co., Ohio, and one of the most influential in promoting the plan of erecting at Marietta a monumental structure fitly to commemorate the first authorized settlement under the ordinance of 1787 in the territory northwest of the Ohio River. He was also chairman of the committee (and the one to whom all others looked) in charge of the appropriate celebration of the centennial of the landing of the patriotic pioneers, April 7th, 1788. On invitation he went to Boston in March, to deliver an address on this subject before the New England Historic Genealogical Society. On his way home he stopped at his brother's in Hartford, Connecticut, to observe the Sabbath and recover from a cold. He rallied somewhat, but soon grew worse and died there of pneumonia, April 18th. The centennial occurred as he had planned, and was a great success—all lamenting his sickness and absence. His remains were taken to Marietta in care of loving relatives, and buried in Mound Cemetery, as Prof. M. R. Andrews observes, near the graves of Gen. Rufus Putnam and other worthies, whose virtues he had celebrated. The day of the funeral was one of the most solemn in Marietta. The tolling of the bells, the College Chapel and the Church draped in mourning, the sad multitude, including relatives, students, faculty, trustees, alumni, and representatives of all classes in the community, sorrowfully crowding the Church where he worshipped—the oldest church edifice in use in the state—then moving in long procession with measured step to his last resting place, will not soon be forgotten. How true, "that there is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or un-rhymed."

THE MARIETTA COLONY OF 1788.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

By the late Rev. ISRAEL W. ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D., of Marietta, Ohio.*

AFTER the lapse of a hundred years it is not always easy to establish the precise date when a community had its beginning. Of the thirteen old states and the twenty-five new ones that compose the American Union, it would be difficult to give for most of them the time and place of origin. The landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, though the day is definite, has not escaped controversy as to the place. But when Ohio began, and what was

* Dr. Andrews went from the delivery of this address to his death in Hartford, and never revised this manuscript. The topics in the paragraphs enclosed in brackets are supposed to be entered here to suggest remarks to be made when delivering the address; but the words spoken were never written out. Yet it is deemed best to retain the subjects as noted by him.

the starting point in time and place of the first settlement in the first Territory of the United States, there is no question. General Rufus Putnam and his associates planted themselves on the north bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the seventh day of April, 1788.

Most beginnings in new regions are by a few settlers, perhaps by one; often the selection of the place is purely accidental. But this Ohio colony numbered nearly fifty men, and they were but the advance guard, with a much larger number to follow. Nor did they wander about in search of a place. This was all determined before they left their homes. The Company which they represented had bought of Congress a large tract of land, and they had located their chief town at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. The plan of the town had even been determined upon—the number and width of the streets, the form and size of the squares and blocks, as well as the dimensions of the town lots. In the library of the college at Marietta is a map of the town made by Rufus Putnam in 1788, with every square and every lot numbered just as they are to-day; the number of the lots extending from one to one thousand, which was the original number of shares in the company.

The interest which attaches to this first colony or settlement in the western country, is not wholly or chiefly in its being the first, though priority in a matter of settlement always gives preëminence. The region north of the Ohio has in itself great historic interest; and so, too, have the incidents connected with and determining the settlement. Then, too, the pioneers themselves were no ordinary men, and their characters are worthy of our study, as well as the work they did in laying the foundations of civil government in the great northwest.

The region northwest of the Ohio river had been regarded by our public men with great interest and no little anxiety, almost from the declaration of independence. If we should succeed in establishing that independence, over how much territory would it extend? This western territory, would it belong to the nation, or to one or more of the states? And would Great Britain relinquish it? It was a disputed territory in a double sense. Two nations were contending for it, making the question an international one; then at home some of the states disputed for its possession, while others insisted that it was the rightful property of the whole. The state claims were brought forward early in the war, and they were not fully settled till some years after the treaty of peace had been made by the United States and Great Britain.

Looking first at the international question, we know that Great Britain, averse as she was to the acknowledgment of our independence, was still more averse to giving us the region between the Ohio river and the lakes. In this she was supported by France, whose early acknowledgment of our independence, and whose generous aid with money and men had been of such signal service. Spain, too, with whom England was at war, was determined to limit our territory north and west as much as possible. Both these powers had been large owners of territory in North America, and Spain was so still. The whole valley of the Mississippi, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, had been formerly claimed by France, and Spain was then in possession of Florida and all the region west of the Mississippi. Three treaties were in negotiation by Great Britain at the same time; with France and with Spain as well as with the United States. Each treaty involved questions of territory. The task devolved upon the American Commissioners was one of no little difficulty, which was increased by

the instructions they had received from Congress to consult France in all their negotiations, and to do everything with her consent. When, however, they became convinced that both "France and Spain intended either to secure the western country to themselves or yield it to Great Britain for an equivalent elsewhere, they determined to act themselves and conclude the treaty without consulting the French court or its ministers." (Pitkin, II. 148.)

The treaty with Great Britain thus gave us the great region bounded by the Ohio and the lakes, by Pennsylvania on the East and the Mississippi on the West. But the home question had not been settled. Some progress had been made, but at the date of the treaty of peace only one state had relinquished to the United States her claim to the disputed territory. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut were the claimant states. The existence of these claims had prevented the full ratification of the Articles of Confederation. And it was not till New York had made a full cession of her claim that the delegates in Congress from Maryland gave the assent of that state to those Articles, and so completed the Federal Union. This consent was given with the expectation that the example of New York would be followed by the other states. Three years later Virginia, whose first offer of cession had been declined by Congress on account of the conditions attached to it, made a cession which Congress accepted. This was made March 1, 1784, as that of New York was March 1, 1781. In 1785 Massachusetts ceded her claim, following the example of New York in doing it without any reservation. Connecticut followed in 1786 but in the matter of a reservation imitating Virginia instead of New York and Massachusetts. This feature of her cession is likely to be perpetuated by the name familiarly given to the region which she did not cede—the Connecticut or Western Reserve.

The territory thus released from claims, both foreign and domestic, became the public domain of the United States; the first domain which the nation as such ever possessed. There had been a common indebtedness, but no common property; liabilities in common, but no assets in common. The undisputed ownership of this public domain was of great benefit as a bond of union among the states. Here was a region that was a part of the United States in a sense entirely different from that which applied to all other regions. It belonged to no one state, but to the United States as a whole. All were equally interested in it. It bound them together as they had not been bound before. The feeling of nationality was also strengthened. The existence of the Nation became more palpable. Hitherto it had been a vague thing in the minds of many. They knew what states were, but the idea of the nation they did not grasp. This common property, this national domain, thus became an educating force. We shall see the growth of the feeling of nationality in subsequent events, but to many this common ownership of a great territory was probably the beginning of the idea. It may be questioned whether the Constitution of 1787 could have been formed without this previous territorial acquisition, and the great impetus which its possession gave to the feeling of nationality.

It was this new region of the West, which the nations of the old world struggled so hard to keep from our young republic, and to which some of the states of the American Union so persistently asserted their claims, that furnished a home for the colony of 1788. As this Northwest Territory was the first public domain owned by the United States, so the land on which these colonists made their settlement was the first ever sold by the government. They were the pioneer purchasers as well as the pioneer settlers.

Turning now from the place of settlement, let us inquire as to the settlers themselves. Who were these pioneers, and how came they to seek this new home? Those who projected this colony were revolutionary officers, and the first movement was made in the spring of 1783, while the army was still in camp on the Hudson. As early as 1776 Congress had voted land bounties to the officers and soldiers who were fighting for independence. These votes show the faith of Congress in the success of the war, for the nation did not yet own an acre of land. The provisional treaty of peace had been signed, and the time for the disbanding of the army was drawing nigh. The pay, small as it was, was in arrears, and there was great solicitude for the future. Washington sympathized with his brother officers to whom he was strongly attached. He was one of the few who had any personal knowledge of the West. Before the revolutionary war he had visited the valley of the Ohio, and had located bounty warrants granted to him by the king for his services in the French and Indian War. In the dark days of the revolutionary struggle Washington's thoughts sometimes turned to the West as a place to which they might retire if reverses should overtake them. His fellow officers were not ignorant of his estimate of that region, and as the war was now closed the subject was discussed anew among them.

On the 7th of April, 1783—just five years before the landing at Marietta—Colonel Timothy Pickering, then Quartermaster General, who afterwards was so prominent, writes as follows: "But a new plan is in contemplation, no less than forming a *new state* westward of the Ohio. Some of the principal officers of the army are heartily engaged in it. About a week since the matter was set on foot and a plan is digesting for the purpose. Inclosed is a rough draft of some propositions respecting it, which are generally approved of. They are in the hands of General Huntington and General Putnam (Jedidiah Huntington of Connecticut, and Rufus Putnam of Massachusetts), for consideration, amendment and addition. . . . As soon as the plan is well digested it is intended to lay it before an assembly of the officers, and to learn the inclination of the soldiers." A week later he writes: "General Putnam is warmly engaged in the new-planned settlement on the Ohio. He is very desirous of getting Hutchins's map. If possible, pray forward me one."

The result was that a memorial to Congress was drawn up—probably by General Putnam—and signed by two hundred and eighty-five officers in the Continental line of the army. In this the petitioners ask that the grants of lands which they are entitled to receive by the resolutions of 1776 and 1780 may be located between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. They speak of this district as "of sufficient extent, the land of such quality, and situation such as may induce Congress to mark it out as a Tract or Territory suitable to form a distinct Government (or Colony of the United States) in time to be admitted *one* of the Confederate States of America."

This memorial bears date June 16, 1783. It was placed by General Putnam in the hands of General Washington to be transmitted to Congress. In a letter to Washington, written on the same day, General Putnam says: "The part which I have taken in promoting the petition is well known, and therefore needs no apology when I inform you that the signers expect that I will pursue measures to have it laid before Congress. Under these circumstances I beg leave to put the petition into your Excellency's hands, and ask, with the greatest assurance, your patronage of it."

A copy of this letter was sent by Washington, with the petition itself, to

the President of Congress. In transmitting them he writes a letter urging favorable action on the memorial. He refers to Putnam's ideas of occupying the posts in the western country as corresponding very nearly with those he himself had previously communicated to a committee of Congress, in treating of the subject of a peace establishment. He says: "Although I pretend not myself to determine how far the district of unsettled country which is described in the petition, is free from the claim of every state, or how far this disposal of it may interfere with the views of Congress, yet it appears to me this is the tract which, from local position and peculiar advantages, ought to be first settled in preference to any other whatever; and I am perfectly convinced that it cannot be so advantageously settled by any other class of men as by disbanded officers and soldiers of the army, to whom the faith of government hath long since been pledged, that lands should be granted at the expiration of the war in certain proportions, agreeably to their respective grades."

Congress failed to grant the prayer of the memorialists, perhaps because of the uncertainty as to the cessions of state claims. But General Putnam did not abandon the plan. In April, 1784, he writes again to Washington: "The settlement of the Ohio country, Sir, engrosses many of my thoughts; and much of my time since I left the camp has been employed in informing myself and others with respect to the nature, situation and circumstances of that country, and the practicability of removing ourselves there." He hints at the likelihood, should Congress continue to postpone the matter, that the officers and soldiers would seek homes in Maine, where the commonwealth of Massachusetts had resolved to offer their lands for sale, or in New York, whose "government was wisely inviting the eastern people to settle in that state." But Congress was not ready to act, though Virginia had now made her cession, and those of Massachusetts and Connecticut followed soon after.

Early in 1786 the project of establishing a colony in the western country was revived by General Putnam, though in a different form. Failing to secure a location of the grants of land voted by Congress, it was now proposed to organize a company for the purchase of land. Associating General Benjamin Tupper with himself, a call was issued on the 10th of January, 1786, for those officers and soldiers resident in Massachusetts who favored a settlement in the Ohio country, "that delightful region," as he calls it, to meet in their respective counties and choose one or more delegates to meet at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston on the first day of March, to consider and determine on a general plan of association. Delegates from eight counties convened, viz.: Winthrop Sargent and John Mills from Suffolk County; Manasseh Cutler from Essex; John Brooks and Thomas Cushing from Middlesex; Benjamin Tupper from Hampshire; Crocker Sampson from Plymouth; Rufus Putnam from Worcester; John Patterson and Jeliel Woodbridge from Berkshire, and Abraham Williams from Barnstable. Of these eleven persons six were among the signers of the petition to Congress in 1783, viz.: Brigadier Generals John Patterson, Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper; Colonel John Brooks, afterwards governor of Massachusetts; and Captains John Mills and Abraham Williams. General Putnam was made chairman, and Winthrop Sargent secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft articles of association, consisting of General Putnam, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, Colonel Brooks, Major Sargent and Captain Cushing. Two days afterwards the committee presented their plan, which was adopted.

The object was to purchase a large tract of land in a body, to be divided among the shareholders. Each share was to consist of one thousand dollars in continental specie certificates with ten dollars of specie, the whole fund not to exceed one million of dollars. The proprietors of twenty shares were to appoint an agent, and the agents to appoint the directors, treasurer and secretary. Until there should be a subscription of shares there could be no agents, and so no directors. Three gentlemen, however, were appointed a kind of committee *ad interim*, to do what might be necessary till the officers should be elected. These three, Colonel Hull, Major Sargent and Captain Mills, had all been among the Newburgh petitioners. After some months a meeting was called and three directors were appointed—General Rufus Putnam and Rev. Manasseh Cutler of Massachusetts, and General Samuel H. Parsons of Connecticut.

In May, 1787, General Parsons went to New York to memorialize Congress for the purchase of land in the western territory. It seems to us a simple thing, but this application produced a profound impression on Congress. In April, 1784, after New York and Virginia had ceded their claims, Congress had passed a resolution which contained a plan for a temporary government for the western territory. Though no government had been established under it, the plan remained on the statute book. Various efforts had been made to modify and amend it, and various committees had been appointed to consider the subject. Such a committee had made a report which had been read a second time on the ninth of May, and ordered to its third reading on the tenth. Mr. Bancroft, after stating these facts, says, "of a sudden the further progress of the ordinance was arrested." What arrested it? It was this application from the Ohio Company for the purchase of land. Says Mr. Bancroft: "It interested every one. For vague hopes of colonization here stood a hardy band of pioneers, ready to lead the way to the rapid absorption of the public debt of the United States; selected from the choicest regiments of the army; capable of self-defence; the protectors of all who should follow them; men skilled in the labors of the field and artisans; enterprising and laborious; trained in the severe morality and strict orthodoxy of the New England villages of that day. All was changed. There was the same difference as between sending out recruiting officers and giving marching orders to a regular corps present with music and arms and banners. On the instant the memorial was referred to a committee, consisting of Edward Carrington, Rufus King, Nathan Dane, James Madison and Egbert Benson," "a great committee," adds the historian. Two were from Virginia, two from Massachusetts and one from New York.

The third reading of the reported ordinance did not take place on the 10th of May. It did not take place at all. Did Congress have an instinctive feeling that these revolutionary veterans who proposed to establish themselves in the vacant territory ought to have a voice in the framing of the government under which they were to live?

After the 11th of May there was no quorum till the 4th of July. Meanwhile General Parsons had returned home, and Rev. Manasseh Cutler, another director, went to New York on the 5th of July to prosecute the work. Almost immediately after his arrival a new committee was appointed on the plan of government. This consisted of Edward Carrington and R. H. Lee of Virginia, John Kean of South Carolina, Nathan Dane of Massachusetts and Melancthon Smith of New York. Messrs. Dane and

Smith had been on the previous committee, but Carrington and Lee and Kean were new. And Mr. Carrington, a new member, was chairman, as he was also of the committee on the purchase. This new committee, appointed on the 9th of July, reported a new ordinance on the 11th, which was read the second time on the 12th, and was read the third time and passed on the 13th—the great ordinance of 1787. A few days later Congress directed the Board of Treasury to take action as to a contract with the Ohio Company for 1,500,000 acres of land, in accordance with the proposition made by the agent of the company, Dr. Cutler.

Mr. Bancroft, in his "*History of the Constitution*," devotes a chapter to the "*Colonial System of the United States*." But he makes no reference to any colony but this of 1788. The chapter begins thus: "Before the federal convention had referred its resolutions to a committee of detail, an interlude in Congress was shaping the character and destiny of the United States of America. Sublime and eventful in the history of mankind as was the result, it will not take many words to tell how it was brought about. For a time wisdom and peace and justice dwelt among men, and the great ordinance which alone could give continuance to the Union, came in serenity and stillness."

This "interlude in Congress which was shaping the character and destiny of the United States," embraced alike the ordinance for the government of the territory, and the sale of the lands. The two could not be separated. Richard Henry Lee, one of the committee, writes to Washington on the 15th of July, two days after the passage of the ordinance, "I have the honor to enclose to you an ordinance that we have just passed in Congress, for establishing a temporary government beyond the Ohio, as a measure preparatory to the sale of lands." This language shows most explicitly how the ordinance was regarded by the committee who reported it.

Two things are noticeable here: the contents of the ordinance, and its passage by the vote of every state. It differed greatly from the resolutions of April, 1784, and from the ordinance which was ordered to its third reading in May, 1787. The eulogiums which have been pronounced upon it need not be quoted. They are familiar to all. No other enactment of Congress, before the Constitution or since its adoption, has been so famous as this; no other is known simply by the year of its passage. The resolutions of 1784, as reported, prohibited slavery after 1800; till then it was to be permitted. But even this was stricken out. The ordinance reported in May, 1787, by a committee composed of three northern and two southern men, made no allusion whatever to slavery. It seemed to be admitted that there was no possibility of the passage of an ordinance containing any such prohibitory clause. But two months later the same Congress passed an ordinance prohibiting absolutely all servitude north of the Ohio river; it passed it by the vote of every state present. The committee itself contained three southern and two northern men, and of the eight states present five were southern and but three northern.

The change seems very remarkable. Yet the more it is studied the less mysterious does it appear. The Company that wanted the land wanted it for their own use. They proposed themselves to found a colony there. They were New England men of the highest character; largely revolutionary officers. They must know under what kind of government they were to live. Otherwise they would not trust themselves and their families. The agent whom they deputed to make the purchase for them knew what they wanted. Those who heard or who have read what Dr. Peabody says about

Manasseh Cutler* know that no man was better qualified for this work than he. He went directly to the Southern men. He had letters from Parsons and Putnam to Carrington and Grayson and Lee. He showed them that the new colony on the north side of the Ohio would be a protection to Virginia, whose territory stretched the whole length of that river on the south side. He pointed out the interest felt by Washington in the matter. He made clear to them the national advantage of selling the public lands to such purchasers. The more we review the case with all the circumstances attending it, the more clear does it appear that to Manasseh Cutler are we largely indebted both for what the great ordinance of 1787 contained, and for the singular unanimity with which it was enacted by Congress.

The action as to the ordinance and that as to the sale were taken in the same month—July, 1787. In October a formal contract for the sale of 1,500,000 acres was signed by Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee of the Board of Treasury, and by Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent for the Ohio Company. Five hundred thousand dollars, one half the purchase money, was paid in public securities, and the Company was authorized to take immediate possession. Congress also appointed the officers for the Territory: General Arthur St. Clair, governor; Generals Samuel H. Parsons and James M. Varnum, judges, and Major Winthrop Sargent secretary. Arrangements were commenced immediately for the settlement, two companies leaving in the winter under the charge of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat and Major Haffield White, and all under the general direction of General Rufus Putnam. Forty-eight men composed these two groups, including General Putnam. At Sumrill's Ferry, on the Monongahela, the two united. Here boats were built for the descent down the Ohio, and they reached their destination, the mouth of the Muskingum, on the seventh of April, 1788. We say forty-eight men, though one of the surveyors did not reach the place till the 12th and another till the 25th. These were not all shareholders, though many were. All were temporarily employed for surveys and other preliminary work, which was for the benefit of the whole Company of Associates.

A considerable part of the first detachment were officers of the revolution, thirteen at least having the rank of captain and higher. Besides General Putnam who was the superintendent, there was Col. Ebenezer Sproat, the son-in-law of Commodore Abraham Whipple, who himself went out a little later. He was the sheriff of Washington County till 1803, when Ohio became a State. His son-in-law was Hon. Solomon Sibley, for many years a judge in Michigan, and a grandson, Gen. H. H. Sibley, became governor of Minnesota. Another of the forty-eight was Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, of Connecticut, a distinguished officer of the revolution, whose son, R. J. Meigs, Jr., a young lawyer in 1788, became in succession a judge of the territory, supreme judge of Ohio, governor of the state, U. S. Senator, and Postmaster General.

There were other arrivals from time to time, so that on Independence day of that year there were gathered a most remarkable assembly of men. The oration was delivered by General James M. Varnum, one of the judges of the territory and one of the directors of the Company. The Judges Parsons and Varnum and Secretary Sargent went out before Governor St. Clair, who landed on the 9th of July. A boat with soldiers under command of Major John Doughty had been sent to Pittsburgh to escort him down,

* See his address on Manasseh Cutler, delivered before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Feb. 4, 1887, and printed in the *New Englander* for April, 1887.

and he was received at the fort with military honors. The first governmental act was the promulgation of laws by the governor and judge on the 25th of July, which was followed on the next day by the proclamation of the governor establishing the County of Washington. The town was named after the queen of France by the directors of the Company—not by the people in mass meeting at the water's edge, where many names were discussed, as MacMaster asserts. Thus the first town in the Northwestern Territory bore the name of the French lady whose husband rendered such service in our war for independence, and the first county bore the name of our illustrious leader. As then established the territory extended from the Scioto river to Pennsylvania and from the Ohio to Lake Erie, embracing about half the present State.

[The ordinance for surveys of 1785. The seven ranges—mode of sale—none of this land sold when the Ohio Co. purchased. Position of Marietta one side of the centre. Plat reduced in 1792. Three deeds:—913,883, 214,285, and 100,000. First Homesteads given by the Ohio Company. Sections 16 schools; 29 ministerial purposes; 8, 11, 26 Congress lands.]

There were in all seven territorial judges. John Cleves Symmes, Chief Justice of N. J., when appointed remained till 1803. George Turner was appointed on the death of Varnum, and Gen. Putnam on the death of Parsons. Joseph Gilman, formerly of New Hampshire, succeeded Gen. Putnam when he became surveyor general, and R. J. Meigs, Jr., was appointed to succeed Turner. Thus five of the seven were citizens of Marietta. The first two representatives in the territorial legislature, which met in 1799, were Paul Fearing, who was afterwards delegate in Congress from the Territory, and Col. R. J. Meigs. In the second legislature Washington County was represented by Ephraim Cutler, son of Manasseh, and Wm. Rufus Putnam, son of General Rufus. Col. Robert Oliver, who succeeded Gen. Parsons as director of the Company, was one of the five members of the legislative council, and for most of the time was its President. At the constitutional convention in 1802, three of the four delegates from Washington County were Rufus Putnam, Ephraim Cutler and Benj. Ives Gilman, son of Judge Joseph Gilman.

These statements have been made to show the part which these first settlers took in the public affairs of the new region. They made themselves felt not only in the discharge of their official duties but in the general influence which they exerted on the whole western community. They were in large degree such men as the ordinance of 1787 contemplated. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, when he aided the committee of the Continental Congress to frame that great enactment, knew well the men who under it were to lay the foundations of civil society in the West. Nor did they, nor have their descendants, neglected the institutions of religion and education. The Ohio Company authorized Dr. Cutler to employ a religious teacher for the new settlement, and early in 1789 the Rev. Daniel Story, a graduate of Dartmouth, and uncle of Judge Joseph Story, went to Marietta for this purpose. On account of the Indian War no church was formed till 1796, though Mr. Story had preached at Marietta and Belpre and Waterford during this interval. For want of ministers at the West the installation services took place at Hamilton in Massachusetts, the residence of Dr. Cutler. The Moderator of the Council was Rev. Eli Forbes; Rev. Isaac Story preaching the sermon and Dr. Cutler giving the right hand of fellowship. The first four deacons of that church lived, one at Marietta, one eighteen

miles down the Ohio, another fourteen miles, and the fourth sixteen miles up the Muskingum. One of the four was Nathan Proctor from Danvers, one from Brookfield, Capt. Benjamin Miles, whose wife was the daughter of Rev. Joseph Buckminster, the third was Dr. Josiah Heart, a graduate of Yale College, and the fourth was Dr. Joseph Spencer, son of Major General Joseph Spencer of Connecticut. One of Dr. Spencer's daughters became the wife of Lewis Cass, who commenced the practice of law at Marietta. General Putnam was one of the founders of the church, and the church records for the first eight years are in his hand.

As early as 1797 steps were taken to establish an Academy, in which Gen. Putnam took a leading part. A building was erected known as the Muskingum Academy, which was used also for public worship till 1809, when the present Congregational Church edifice was built. The first teacher in the Muskingum Academy was David Putnam, a graduate of Yale, and a grandson of Major General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. About 1815 Elisha Huntington, afterwards Mayor of Lowell and Lt. Governor of Massachusetts, became the teacher. From the time that academy was opened, opportunities of classical instruction have rarely been wanting.

When Marietta College was founded in 1835 the two foremost men in the enterprise were John Mills, the namesake and nephew of Capt. John Mills who represented Suffolk County at the Convention which met at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern March 1, 1786, to form the Ohio Company, and Douglas Putnam, the son of David just mentioned, and grandson of Col. Israel Putnam, who went to Marietta with five sons and a number of daughters. Many others of the trustees of the College have been descendants of the pioneers. Its largest donor thus far has been Mr. Douglas Putnam, now the only surviving founder, who will be eighty-two on the seventh day of April next. Col. William Rufus Putnam, a grandson of General Rufus, gave to the College all his grandfather's papers, and made it his residuary legatee, by which it will receive between thirty and forty thousand dollars. It has been to me a labor of love to trace the lineage of the graduates back to the pioneers. The descendants of both branches of the Putnam families, of Manasseh Cutler, of Capt. William Dana, of Paul Fearing and of Benjamin Tupper occupy a large space in our list of Alumni. At the last commencement Manasseh Cutler and Rufus Putnam had each a representative in the graduating class.

[The connection between the Ohio Company and the officers who petitioned Congress as to their bounty lands in 1783:—Of the 285 names, 155 are from Massachusetts, 46 from Connecticut, 34 from New Hampshire, 36 from New Jersey, 13 from Maryland and 1 from New York. Of the 155 from Massachusetts I find 143 to have been members of the Society of the Cincinnati. The total number of shares in the Ohio Company was 817, and of shareholders 529. Of the shareholders 47 were signers of the petition of 1783, holding 84 shares.]

THE USE OF STATUES.—The erection of statues of marble or of metal may be a graceful and becoming compliance with a custom rendered venerable by antiquity; and, however unneeded by us or our children, it may be well that the visitor from far-distant lands, attracted by the view of the *statue*, shall be led to inquire more minutely into the life-history of the *man*.—WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D. .

ALUMNI OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE WHO HAVE HELD OFFICIAL POSITION.

By RICHARD H. GREENE, A.M., of New York City.

PERHAPS none of the colleges of this country exercised a greater influence in the formative days, before the colonies became a nation, than William and Mary, founded in the year 1692.* Climate, soil and location united to give the institution at Williamsburgh, Va., advantages over the two New England colleges, its only competitors until it had existed for half a century. The 20,000 acres endowment from their Royal patrons, the penny a pound duty on exported tobacco, and small duty on imported liquor, were trifling aids in comparison with the peculiar state of society which created and maintained a class destined from and by their birth to lead and command, with leisure for study and culture.

Then, too, as early as 1619, a dozen years after the settlement at Jamestown, a General Assembly had been called in Virginia. This was a year before the first emigrant looked on the snow-covered wastes of Plymouth.

Virginia sounded the alarm that awakened British subjects for the conflict which made them freemen, and to her naturally they turned for leaders. Virginia gave the patriots their commander in chief, became the mother of presidents, furnished the premier nineteen years during the first quarter century of the union. Four out of five of the latter were graduates of William and Mary, whose sons bore their full share from Stamp Act debate until the adoption of the constitution, on the platform or with the pen.

Peyton Randolph, president of the first Continental Congress, and five signers of the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Harrison (father of William Henry), Carter Braxton, Thomas Nelson, George Wythe, and Thomas Jefferson the writer, went out from William and Mary.

Fourteen presidents of the United States have been graduates of American colleges.

William and Mary leads with

Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and John Tyler, three, filling the office five terms.

Harvard College, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, two terms.

College of New Jersey, James Madison, two terms.

West Point Academy, U. S. Grant, two terms.

Hampden Sidney College, William Henry Harrison.

North Carolina University, James K. Polk.

Bowdoin College, Franklin Pierce.

Dickinson College, James Buchanan.

Kenyon College, Rutherford B. Hayes.

Williams College, James A. Garfield.

Union College, Chester A. Arthur.

Thomas Jefferson and John Tyler were also Vice-Presidents.

Until 1819 William and Mary College exercised the office of Surveyor General of Virginia. Among the appointees were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Zachariah Taylor, grandfather of the president.

* Chartered Feb. 8, 1692, O. S., corresponding with Feb. 18, 1693, N. S.—R. A. BROCK.

General Washington was Chancellor of the college, 1788-99.

John Tyler was also Chancellor and Thomas Jefferson a Visitor.

Thomas Jefferson, "1759," does not agree with his autobiography. He says he entered in the spring of 1760, and continued there two years.

The catalogue of alumni includes many students in the college who are known not to have graduated, so it is difficult to say who graduated; but the word *alumnus* means pupil, scholar, one nourished or educated—not exclusively a graduate. We may, in that view, properly enroll Chief-Justice Marshall, who was a student and while in college became one of the members of the Phi Beta Kappa (the oldest of Greek-letter fraternities, of which the parent chapter was organized at William and Mary in 1776), but he went into the army; and the same is true of John F. Mercer, James Monroe, Joseph Eggleston, Carter B. Harrison, Robert Page, William Nelson and others; in fact the institution was closed by reason of the war, in 1781, for a year or more, and again between 1861 and 1865. When we remember its history, it is not surprising that the records are incomplete. The first college building, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, was occupied by the General Assembly of Virginia from 1700 to 1705, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1781 the French troops occupied the buildings, and another fire occurred. In February, 1859, at the celebration of the 166th anniversary, the college was again destroyed by an accidental fire. And in September, 1862, the principal building was destroyed during the occupancy of the United States troops, which continued from May, 1862, to September, 1865, at which time the buildings were all greatly injured, the result of war, but not by any authority of the officers in command. Harvard and New England may be proud of the noble stand taken by Hon. Geo. F. Hoar in favor of government aid to rebuild, and the entire country is entitled to credit for the generous aid furnished the dismantled University.

We may call attention to the fact that the name of Wm. B. Giles is claimed for Hampden Sidney and Princeton too, 1781; George M. Bibb, Princeton, 1792; while James M. Mason of the University of Pa., 1818, John T. Lomax of St. John's, 1797, and Thomas Nelson, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1759, should perhaps appear as students in law only in this catalogue. A. H. H. Stuart said of himself, he was educated at William and Mary, but graduated in the University of Virginia.

U. S. CABINET OFFICERS.

Class

1759	Thomas Jefferson,	Secretary of State.
1766	Edmund Randolph,	" "
1775	John Marshall,	" "
1775	James Monroe,	" "
1800	George M. Bibb,	Secretary of the Treasury.
1775	James Monroe,	Secretary of War.
1803	Henry A. Dearborn,	" "
1766	Edmund Randolph,	Attorney General U. S.
1790	John Breckinridge,	" " "
1805	John J. Crittenden,	" " "
1811	John Nelson,	" " "
1803	William T. Barry,	Post-Master General.
1825	Alexander H. H. Stuart,	Secretary of the Interior.
1804	Richard C. Archer,	Secretary of War, Republic of Texas.

15

CHIEF JUSTICE U. S.

1775 John Marshall.

1

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES U. S. SUPREME COURT.

1735 John Blair.
 1778 Bushrod Washington.
 1803 Philip Pendleton Barbour.

3

LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. A.

1804 Winfield Scott.

1

U. S ENVOYS AND MINISTERS.

1759 Thomas Jefferson.	1804 Richard C. Anderson.
1775 James Monroe.	1806 William Crump.
1775 John Marshall.	1807 Edmund Coles.
1778 Lewis Littlepage.	1809 Charles Scott Todd.
1790 Hugh Nelson.	1809 William Cabell Rives.
1792 John Randolph.	1811 John Nelson,
1803 William T. Barry.	1813 Powhatan Ellis.

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U. S. SENATORS.

1770 John Taylor.	1805 John J. Crittenden.
1775 James Monroe.	1806 John Tyler.
1781 William Branch Giles.	1806 William S. Archer.
1781 Stephens T. Mason.	1807 Armistead T. Mason.
1790 John Breckinridge.	1808 Henry Chambers.
1791 Littleton Waller Tazewell.	1809 William Cabell Rives.
1792 John Randolph.	1813 Powhatan Ellis.
1799 W. W. Bibb.	1814 Jackson Morton.
1800 George M. Bibb.	1816 Robert C. Nicholas.
1802 Benjamin Watkins Leigh.	1819 James Murray Mason.
1803 William C. Holt.	1831 Samuel J. Bowden.
1803 William T. Barry.	1848 Richard Coke.
1804 William H. Roane.	

DELEGATES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1720 Richard Bland.	1800 James Johnson.
1735 Peyton Randolph.	1802 Ballard Smith.
1735 Benjamin Harrison.	1803 William T. Barry.
1735 George Wythe.	1803 Henry A. Dearborn.
1754 Theoderic Bland.	1803 John Winston Jones.
1756 Carter Braxton.	1803 Philip Pendleton Barbour.
1759 Thomas Jefferson.	1804 Benjamin W. Crowninshield.
1760 Walter Jones.	1804 Richard Clough Anderson, Jr.
1762 John Nicholas.	1805 John J. Crittenden.
1762 Edmund Pendleton.	1806 William S. Archer.
1763 William Fleming.	1806 Linn Banks.
1763 Thomas Nelson, Jr.	1806 John Tyler.
1763 John Page.	1807 J. Hawkins.
1767 James Mercer.	1808 George Loyall.
1766 Edmund Randolph.	1809 John S. Barbour.
1775 John Marshall.	1809 William Cabell Rives.
1775 John F. Mercer.	1811 John Nelson.
1775 James Monroe.	1813 Archibald Atkinson.
1776 Joseph Eggleston.	1814 Richard Coke.
1776 Carter B. Harrison.	1817 George C. Dromgoole.
1776 Robert Page.	1817 William O. Goode.
1781 William Branch Giles.	1818 Jeremiah Morton.
1781 Samuel Hardy.	1818 Samuel T. Sawyer.
1781 Archibald Stuart.	1819 James M. Mason.
1790 John Breckinridge.	1821 Daniel G. Tucker.
1790 Hugh Nelson.	1822 Joseph D. White.
1791 Littleton W. Tazewell.	1823 Willoughby Newton.
1795 Thomas B. Robertson.	1825 Alexander H. H. Stuart.
1797 George Tucker.	1840 D. C. Dejarnette.
1798 William A. Burwell.	1844 Charles S. Scott.
1799 W. W. Bibb.	1847 H. St. George Tucker, Jr.

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PRESIDENTS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

1771	James Madison.	1820	Thomas R. Dew.	3
1800	John Augustine Smith.			

JUDGES OF THE U. S. DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

1754	John Tyler, Va.	1801	Griffin Stith.	
1790	John Griffin, Va.	1801	Nathaniel Beverly Tucker.	
1793	George Keith Taylor.	1803	Philip Pendleton Barbour.	
1795	Thomas Bolling Robertson, La.	1824	John W. Brockenbrough.	8

JUDGES OF THE HIGHEST STATE COURTS.

1735	John Blair, Chf. App. Va.	1803	Allen Taylor, Sup. Va.	
1735	Robert Carter Nicholas, App. Va.	1804	William Leigh, Sup. Va.	
1735	George Wythe, Chancellor.	1804	John Robertson, Sup. Va.	
1763	William Fleming, App. Va.	1804	John Selden, Sup. Mo.	
1767	James Mercer, Sup. Va.	1806	John F. May, Sup. Va.	
1772	H. St. George Tucker, Sup. Va.	1807	Briscoe G. Baldwin, App. Va.	
1773	Thomas Evans, Sup. Va.	1808	Robert Nash, Sup. Mo.	
1777	Joseph Prentiss, " "	1812	William B. Tyler, Sup. Va.	
1781	William Nelson, Chanc. Va.	1813	Powhatan Ellis, Sup. Va.	
1781	Spencer Roane, App. Va.	1816	John B. Christian, Sup. Va.	
1781	Archibald Stuart, Sup. Va.	1817	J. B. Clopton, Sup. Va.	
1783	Paul Carrington, App.	1817	Jno. J. Burk, Sup. La.	
1790	Hugh Nelson, Sup. Va.	1822	William H. Moncure, App. Va.	
1793	William H. Cabell, Chf. App.	1829	John M. Gregory, Sup. Va.	
1795	William B. Banks, Sup. Va.	1830	George Bloss, Sup. Va.	
1795	David Holmes, App. Va.	1837	A. D. Dickinson, Sup. Va.	
1797	Ellyson Currie, Sup. Va.	1838	William W. Crump, Sup. Va.	
1798	Robert Nelson, Chanc.	1839	Werner T. Jones, Co. J. Va.	
1798	William Brockenborough, Ap. Va.	1839	William G. Riley, Sup. Va.	
1798	Robert Stannard, App. Va.	1841	Robert L. Montague, Sup. Va.	
1798	John T. Lomax, Gen. Ct. Va.	1844	W. R. Staples, App. Va.	
1799	H. St. George Tucker, App. Va.	1847	Richard Coke, Sup. Tex.	
1800	George M. Bibb, Chanc. Ky.	1847	H. St. George Tucker, Sup. Va.	
1801	Peter Randolph, Sup. Va.	1852	J. B. Jett, Sup. Va.	
1803	William T. Barry, Chf. J. Ky.	1856	W. I. Clopton, Sup. Va.	
1803	William Brown, Chanc. Va.	1857	George E. Mann, Sup. Tex.	52

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1735	Peyton Randolph, Va.	1793	William H. Cabell, Va.	
1754	John Tyler, Va.	1795	James Patton Preston, Va.	
1759	Thomas Jefferson, Va.	1795	Thomas Bolling Robertson, La.	
1763	Thomas Nelson, Va.	1799	William B. Bibb, Ala.	
1763	John Page, Va.	1805	John J. Crittenden, Ky.	
1766	Edmund Randolph, Va.	1806	John Tyler, Va.	
1771	Beverly Randolph, Va.	1807	Edward Coles, Ills.	
1775	James Monroe, Va.	1820	Wyndham Robertson, Va.	
1775	John Francis Mercer, Va.	1822	Joseph D. White, Fla.	
1777	W. Cary Nicholas, Va.	1829	John M. Gregory, Va.	
1781	William Branch Giles, Va.	1848	Richard Coke, Tex.	23
1791	Littleton W. Tazewell, Va.			

RESUMÉ.

Presidents of the U. S., five terms, 3. Vice-Presidents, 2. U. S. Cabinet Officers, 14. Chief Justice and Associate Justices U. S. Supreme Court, 4. Lieutenant General U. S. A., 1. U. S. Envoys, Ministers Plenipotentiary, &c., 14. U. S. Senators, 25. Delegates and Representatives in Congress, 62. Governors, 23. Judges U. S. Courts, 8. Judges of the highest State Courts and Chancellors, 50.

As was stated above, these were educated, but not all graduated, at William and Mary. In the other papers the word alumni is limited to those who completed the course and received their degrees.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 299.]

No. XXIII.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HATHORNE.

WILLIAM HATHORNE, the father of Captain William Hathorne, was the son of William and Sara, of Binfield, Berkshire Co., England, born about 1607, and came to this country with Winthrop, in the *Arbella*, in 1630, and settled first at Dorchester, where he was a land holder, and appears prominently in affairs in the earliest days of the settlement, and until 1636, when he removed to Salem. He was admitted freeman in 1634, and was chosen deputy in 1635 and 1637, and from Salem many times afterwards; and when, in 1644, the "House of Deputies" elected a Speaker for the first time, he was elected, and served in that position for several years afterwards. He was elected Assistant in 1662, which office he retained until 1679, and the history of the times in which he lived shows him to have been one of the most able, energetic, and widely influential men in New England, in his day. He was mentioned as present at the great "training" at Boston, 1639; was commissioned Captain of the company at Salem, May 1, 1646, and Major before 1656. See also "Wonder-working Providence," p. 109. While he was evidently narrow and bigoted in his religious theories, and arbitrary and intolerant in the administration of affairs, both of church and state, he was the zealous and fearless advocate of the personal rights of freemen as against royal emissaries and agents.

The investigations of our Mr. Waters, in the English Archives, have revealed the Hathorne ancestry in England as given above, and from additional data gathered by him and others, we have room for the following brief statement, tracing the descent of the distinguished Nathaniel Hawthorne of our own day from this eminent ancestor.

William¹ Hathorne brought with him to this country his wife Anne, by whom he had children:

- i. A daughter.²
- ii. Sarah,³ b. March 11, 1634-5; m. Joseph Coker, of Newbury.
- iii. Eleazer,² b. Aug. 1, 1637; m. Abigail, dau. of George Curwen.
- iv. Nathaniel,² b. Aug. 11, 1639.
- v. JOHN,² b. Aug. 5, 1641; m. RUTH GARDNER, dau. of George.
- vi. Anna,² b. Dec. 12, 1643; m. Joseph Porter.
- vii. WILLIAM,² b. April 1, 1645; m. Sarah —.
- viii. Elizabeth,² b. 1649; m. Israel Porter.

Major William Hathorne died in 1681, in his 74th year. Will probated June 28, 1681; mentions son William lately deceased, and Sarah the widow of the same, and her heirs; appoints wife Anne sole executrix.

JOHN² Hathorne, distinguished both in civil and military affairs, serving as Captain in the war with the Eastern Indians, the Colonel of a regiment, and in the expedition of 1696 chief commander; admitted freeman 1677; Deputy, 1683; Assistant, 1684-1711 (except in Andros's brief rule), and is remembered unhappily as the most intolerant and cruel of the judges in the witchcraft delusion. He had, by his wife Ruth (Gardner):

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i. John. ³ | ii. Nathaniel. ³ | iii. Ebenezer. ³ |
| iv. JOSEPH, ³ bapt. June, 1691; m. Sarah, dau. of William Bowditch. | | |
| v. Ruth. ³ | vi. Benjamin. ³ | |

JOSEPH³ and Sarah (Bowditch) had children:—1. William.⁴ 2. Joseph.⁴ 3. John.⁴ 4. Sarah.⁴ 5. Ebenezer.⁶ 6. DANIEL.⁴ 7. Ruth.⁴

DANIEL,⁴ m. Rachel Phelps, and had children:—1. Daniel,⁵ died soon. 2. Sarah.⁵ 3. Eunice.⁵ 4. Daniel⁵ 2d. 5. Judith.⁶ 6. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. May 19, 1775; he was a sea captain and died in Surinam in 1808; married Elizabeth Clark Manning and had two children:—1. Elizabeth Manning,⁶ b. Mar. 7, 1802. 2. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. July 4, 1804; m. Sophia Peabody, of Salem, July, 1842, and died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19, 1864. He changed the old surname to Hawthorne, and by his genius placed it in the front rank of the world's great authors. The apology for this digression is the eminence of this Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Other descendants of Major William,¹ through other lines of descent than John and William, Jr., are scattered over the whole country, and bear both forms of the surname.

Capt. WILLIAM² HATHORNE, son of Major William, and the subject of this sketch, has, in all published accounts known to me, been very strangely overlooked by being identified as one with his father. My attention was first called to the error of that supposition by the mention of his "father" in his letter from Casco, Sept. 22, 1676. I found that he was engaged at the Eastward from September 6th up to November 10th, and that his father, Major William, Assistant, was present in his place in the General Court at Boston most of that time; that administration upon the estate of Capt. William was granted to his widow Sarah, February 4, 1678-9, Daniel Gookin and William Hathorne (Major) being the Magistrates. Major William died 1681, and in his will mentions having given his son William land at Groton which he confirms to his widow Sarah and her heirs.

In the expedition of December, 1675, against the Narragansetts, as has been previously noted, Capt. Hathorne was appointed lieu-

tenant of the company under Capt. Joseph Gardiner, and when that brave officer fell, at the great "Fort Fight," he succeeded to the command of the company, which he held during the remainder of that campaign, and, as we have seen in that chapter, most of that company were paid off as having served under him.

In August, 1676, Capt. Hathorne was again called into service (as has been noted in several previous chapters), to take command of the forces sent to the eastward. The surrender of the great body of Indians at Cochecho was accomplished in September, and after those who were declared hostiles were sent in ships to Boston, and Wannalanset and all others who were proved friendly were dismissed to their homes, Capt. Hathorne immediately pushed forward with his forces towards the East. He had a force of four companies besides his own, numbering, probably, in all nearly four hundred men; his own and Capt. Sill's men numbered one hundred and thirty, and together with Capt. Hunting's company of forty Indians, made up the Massachusetts quota, to which Major Walderne was expected to add about as many more of his own men and recruits in Yorkshire, these last two companies to be under Capt. Charles Frost of Kittery, and the whole force under Capt. Hathorne as Major. This "army" marched from Berwick to Wells on Sept. 8th, where they probably were delayed for a day or two, organizing for the march and deliberating as to the marching to Ossipee where it was rumored that a large force of Indians with their women and children were gathered in an old fort which some traders had built them as against the Mohawks, and where were a good many English captives taken just before from the plantations, from Kennebec to Casco. This expedition was the plan of General Denison, but discretionary power had been given Capt. Hathorne, and as rumors of large bodies of Indians still threatened the people that remained shut up in their garrisons in some of the seaside towns, who would perhaps fall upon these nearer places if they should withdraw, it was finally decided to go to the relief of the threatened towns. They accordingly marched from Wells to Winter Harbor, and thence by water passed to Blackpoint, and thence to Casco, where they arrived on the 19th, and on the 22d the captain sends the following letter:

CASCHO 22^d Sept. 1676.

Hon^d Sir

Att 9 a clock at night.

I have not had anything to writte nor anythinige woorth Information, wee came Into these parts y^e 19th Instant when we catched an Indian; Sagamore of Peggwakick (and took y^e gun of another) who informed us that Kennebeck Indians were to come Into these parts that night or the next day he told us that y^e Indians In these parts are not above 30 or 40 fighting men & that these keep upp at Orsybee or Peggwackick, which is :60: myles from us, he saith he knows of no French men among them as y^e Inhabitants Informed us, wee found him in many lyes, & so ordered him to be put to death, & y^e Cochecho Indians to be his executioners; which

was redily done by them, this day, going over a River wee were Ambuscaded, but soon gott over and putt them to flight, killed dead In y^e Place but one Named Jn^o Sampson, who was well acquainted with Maj. Waldens Indians, they say he was a Captaine, but such are all y^e Ennemyes they kill (he was double Armed which wee took) wee find itt very difficult to come neire them there is soe many Rivers & soe much broken land, that they soon Escape by canoes; y^e country being full of them, I would Intreat your Hon^{rs} to Order something Concerning y^e State of affaires here, Many Inhabitants of y^e place being come to take off, these Come and kill there Cattle only they want some helpe from us, I know not whether it may be for y^e Interest of y^e Country for all to stay; & If wee goe into y^e Country to Peggwackick we can leave none, I desire your Hon^{rs} Advise and commands concerning this Also, Wee have had noe bread these three dayes I suppose y^e reason is y^e contrary Winds, because I have sent to Mr Martin twice; have had one returne but noe bread, wee can doe well without unless we goe up into y^e country while our people are in health as they are generally praysed be y^e Lord for itt, I Humbly Request your Honour to Remember my duty to my father & Love to Rest of Friends, If you have an opportunity & soe I Rest

your Hon^{rs} Humble Servant

WILLIAM HATHORNE.

The Indian that was taken told us that there be 20 English Captives at Peggwackick 2 of them men, & that Capt. Lake was killed, they say that Kennebeck Indians kill all.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 61.

I have found no reference to the place which Capt. Hathorne's troops occupied during their stay at Falmouth, but as it appears that the Neck had been deserted, and the outlying residents driven away and their homes destroyed, it seems probable that those who had fled to Blackpoint and vicinity for safety, mostly returned with the troops to Munjoy's Garrison, and among these were probably George Felt and those others who, on Sept. 23d, ventured in boats upon "Munjoy's Island" (to secure some sheep left there in their flight), and were all cut off by the Indians who were concealed there, lying in wait. Felt and his companions made a desperate resistance, having fled to the ruins of an old "Stone House," but were overpowered and destroyed. This was in plain sight of our forces, who lacking boats sufficient, were entirely unable to prevent the sad issue of this attempt, against which Capt. Hathorne had earnestly protested, there being no sufficient vessel to carry over an adequate guard, and a large body of the enemy known to be in the vicinity. Our Indian scouts were out after the enemy constantly, and captured those referred to in the letter, and evidently did nearly all the really effective work, for which, however, but little credit was given them by the English, except suspicion of carelessness or treachery and cowardice; and yet Capt Hathorne's next letter protests against the withdrawal of these same Indians. It was very hard for the English to learn that their unwieldy troops and clumsy methods were no match for the quick-moving and wary enemy, who fled before the

advance of the troops, and then dodging around them, struck a blow in the rear. Two days after the tragedy at Munjoy's Island, another party struck a sudden blow at Wells, and anon at Cape Neddick, which occasioned the immediate return of the forces to that place, as will appear by the following letter :

WELLS: 2: 8: 1676

Honrd Senat^{rs}

Att 9 clock morning

I received your Ord^r of y^e 16th of Sept^r on y^e 25th of y^e same. In Answare to w^{ch}, I have sent Capt. Hunting from here to Maj^r Walden; y^e occation of our Returne was y^e sad news of y^e Enimy, burning Cape nettick & destroying y^e people to y^e number of 6 or 7 persons besids those of this towne which are : 3: two of them y^e 24th y^e other : 27th: of the month; In our Returne wee mett with divers things of concernment w^{ch} I Ingadged to Acquaint your Hon^{rs} with; Imp^{mis}, att blackpoint, the people there are in great distraction and disorder; I know not of former Neglects but now they are a people ungoverned, & Attend little to y^e Government there established soe that y^e most of y^e towne desert y^e place, though we told them of a law they were Ignorant of w^{ch} we think we doe perfectly remember of 20th penalty for any that desert y^e frontiers, w^{ch} we thinke is most Rationall, y^e Inhabitants there having little to doe; we are ready to thinke they might better be Employed there than many of ours, who have famillys att home and a considerable charge, to be brieft Capt. Joslin & Capt. Scottow desire an Expreste from your Hon^{rs} they having had noe knowledge of y^e law.

2^{dly} Major Pembleton att Winter Harbour wth Whome I would have left some men; as Also wth Mr. Warrin they made these objections; The Maj^{rs} were these: That he could not subsist long, & he had as good remove while he had something as to stay while all was spent, Therefore unlesse Country sends a supply or Maintaine y^e Garrison there; he cannot hold out, Mr. Warrin is otherwise minded but I cannot Enlarge, supposing Maj^r Clarke can Inform your Hon^{rs}, Since our Comming Heither we have consulted y^e Millitia, who Informe us that the mind of this towne In Gen^l is to leave the place, & though y^e Honrd Court or Councell have formerly given an Ord^r concerning them; In paticul^r yett yy now begg that itt might be renewed & that your Hon^{rs} would Ord^r as to these Numb^{rs} of Garrison Souldiers, Soe to maintainance, they being poore yet many of them willing According to Abillity, The next thing I shall trouble your Hon^{rs} wth is y^e disatisfaction that is amongst our selves, about y^e drawing y^e Indians off, & Maj^r Waldens libberty to Command off Capt. Frost, w^{ch} he pretends to have, the w^{ch} are two thirds and more of y^e Army, Capt. Sells Company & myne being not above .9. or .10. fyles now who are judged here not more then is necessary to Garrison this towne & York, we would be bold to speak our minds further, & Crave that your Hon^{rs} may not be offended at us, or Receive from others false Information, The Indians thus drawne off by themselves as long as they have only Indⁿ Speritts, will doe little or noe service for y^e Country who In tyme of Ingadgment ever took y^e English for there bullwark, & will not Charge to Any purpose until y^e Enimy ffly, I think some of us have had tyme to be Acquainted wth there manners As to my selfe I would Humbly Request your Hon^{rs} to call me home; though I have An Earnest desire to doe god & y^e Country service, yett there is a Straing Antypathy in me Against lying in Garrison, Here is many of our

Company sick of violent distemp^{rs} one of myne is dead & two others I much feare, The Lord direct your Hon^{rs} & give us your servants prudence to Act by your Ord^{rs} According to his good will and pleasure.

I Remaine

Your Hon^{rs} Humble Servant

WILLIAM HATHORNE.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 65.

After the return to Wells there was delay and uncertainty about preparations for the march to Ossipee, until the news of the capture of Black point and the threatened approach of the victorious Indians put the troops upon the guard of the towns near at hand. Capt. Hathorne and his troops remained in these parts in service until November 1st, when in company with Capt. Sill he set forth upon the long delayed march to Ossipee, where they arrived after a very hard march of four days, finding never an Indian on the way or at the Great Fort. The Captain sent a party of his men up some twenty miles farther, but without result, and having burnt the fort, the troops returned to Berwick, where they arrived on November 9th. In the meantime, the treaty with Sachem Mugg had been concluded, and the troops under Capt. Hathorne were soon dismissed.

It will be remembered that the latest credits contained in Hull's accounts are September 23, 1676, so that the men serving under the Capt. in this expedition had credit in a later Journal, which is now lost.

The following petition explains itself:

To the Hon^d Generall Court now Assembled in Boston; 1679;

The humble peticon of Sarah Hathorne widdow to Capt. William Hathorne deceased

Humbly Showeth

That your peticoners late husband, being employed in the Countreyes service against the Indians, was not satisfied the arrears due to him for his said service; the bill not being delivered to the Treasurer in time, through the negligence of the Constable; which caused the Treasurer to refuse payment; And your peticoners husband, being deceased, hath left your peticoner in a meane condition, as to her outward estate, being indebted to severall persons and not in a capacitye to make payment, without receiving her late husband's arrears from the country.

The p^rmisses considered your peticoner humbly craves, this hon^d Court would be pleased to order speedy payment of the arrears due to her late husband, in such proportion as yo^r hon^{ors} in wisdom shall judge convenient.

And yo^r peticoner (as in duty bound) shall pray
for you^r Hono^{rs} prosperity.

SARAH HATHORNE.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 237.

This was granted. See also Coll. Records, Vol. VI.

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- Wrentham—
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- Wyoming—
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- York County—
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THE STUDY OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY.—When I reflect on the influence of New England principles and New England examples in the cause of freedom, civilization and humanity, and in whatever tends to the comfort, happiness and advancement of the human race, I am deeply impressed with a sense of the obligation which rests on us to preserve and transmit their history unimpaired, which so clearly redounds to their honor and the welfare of mankind. No branch of human research can have a more salutary influence on the mind than the study of New England history; and, next to the training of the spirit for the life eternal, I know of no more noble employment than that of treasuring up and perpetuating the deeds, principles and virtues of a noble ancestry.

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

MEMORANDA OF ALL THE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD
BURYING GROUND AT COLCHESTER, CONN.

WITH SOME NOTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

By FRANK E. RANDALL, Esq., of New York City.

[Continued from page 267.]

236. Alonzo P. s. of Pomeroy and Emeline B. Hall d. 8 Mch. 1841 æ. 11 mos.
237. Levi son of Levi and Lucy Harvey d. 22 Oct. 1818 in 14th yr.
238. Harriet A. wife of Israel E. Harvey d. 7 May 1845 æ. 27.
239. Charles son of Israel E. and Harriet A. Harvey d. 7 Nov. 1845 æ. 7 m. 18 d.
240. Mary, dau. of Waitstill Hastings of Hatfield and Abigail y^e wife of Rev. Ephraim Little of Colchester d. 15 Oct. 1766 in 23rd. yr.
241. Eleanor Hewett d. 18 Sep. 1846 æ. 77.
242. Mr. John Hitchcock d. 23 May 1754 in 72d. yr.
243. Jerusha A. d. of Leander and Phebe A. Holdrich d. 29 Nov. 1842 æ. 21 mos.
244. Capt. John Hopson d. 6 Aug. 1751 in 44th. yr.
245. Mary, wife of John Hopson, d. 30 July 1797 æ. 59.

Capt. John Hopson (No. 244) was son of John and Sarah (Northam) Hopson, and was b. at Colchester 12 Nov. 1707; m. 28 May, 1730, Lydia, dau. of Nathaniel and Margaret Kellogg, b. 29 May, 1710.

1. John, b. 5 Nov. 1731, d. 14 July, 1732.
2. John, b. 29 Jan. 1734. (See 245.)
3. Betty, b. 16 Feb. 1735.
4. Sarah, b. 29 Jan. 1737.
5. Lydia, b. 20 Aug. 1739, d. 6 July, 1740.
6. Lydia, b. 24 Oct. 1741, d. 6 Oct. 1761.
7. Mary, b. 16 Apr. 1745.
8. Hannah, b. 29 Sep. 1747.
9. Prudence, b. 16 Dec. 1750.

His will, dated 19 July, 1751, proved same year, mentions only wife Lydia and son John, but states that there are several daughters. His estate was divided 2 July, 1757, between his wife Lydia, his son John, and his daughters Elizabeth wife of Elisha Johnson, Sarah wife of Asa Clark, Lydia Hopson, Mary Hopson, Hannah Hopson and Prudence Hopson. His widow Lydia m. Henry Bliss of Lebanon, and died 31 Mch. 1761. John Hopson, father of No. 244, was from Rhode Island.

246. Mary, widow of Lemuel Hough, and relict of Henry Finch, d. 20 Jan. 1840 æ. 73.
247. Thomas Baldwin, s. of Joseph and Lavinia Hough, d. 16 Sep. 1842 æ. 10.
248. Alice Hubbard d. 15 Sep. 1824 æ. 77.
249. Jared E. Hurlbut d. 22 Sep. 1835 æ. 25.
250. Henry, son of Jehiel and Abigail Ingraham, d. 16 Dec. 1835 æ. 3 yrs.
251. Emily Betsey d. of Jehiel and Abigail Ingraham d. 25 Sep. 1854 æ. 4 yrs.
252. Joseph Isham Esq., d. 1 Nov. 1810 æ. 75.
253. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Joseph Isham jr., d. 9 Feb. 1773, in 28th. yr.
254. Mrs. Esther, relict of the late Joseph Isham, d. 21 Jan. 1834 æ. 78.

255. Isham Monument.

(Front.)

Joseph Isham d. 30 Aug. 1846 æ. 84.
Lois his wife d. 25 Feb. 1840 æ. 71.

David d. 13 Apr. 1776 æ. 2.
Edward d. 19 Sep. 1828 æ. 29.
Lois d. 7 Sep. 1848 æ. 42.

Children of Joseph and Lois Isham.

(Rear.)

Dan d. in Painsville, Ohio, 6 Oct. 1816 æ. 25.
Mary Bulkley d. in Brooklyn, N. Y. 27 Nov. 1831 æ. 31.
Henry d. in N. Orleans 30 July 1838 æ. 35.

Children of Joseph and Lois Isham.

Ralph Isham b. 25 June 1776, d. 29 Sep. 1845. His wife Laura b. 20 Jan. 1786, d. 7 June 1847.

Asa Worthington, son of Ralph and Laura Isham, d. 11 Oct. 1824 æ. 9.

Catharine dau. of Ralph and Laura Isham, d. 31 Dec. 1830 in 12th yr.

256. Catharine Worthington d. 4 Mch. 1858 æ. 18 y. 4 m.

Ralph d. 16 May 1874 æ. 30 y. 10 m.

Children of Ralph Henry and Ann Heyward Isham.

257. C. P. Isham 1838.

258. Elijah Johnson d. 28 Aug. 1755 in 38th yr.

259. Joseph Johnson d. 17 Nov. 1808 in 58th. yr.

[29th. yr.

260. Miss Lois d. of Joseph and Jerusha Johnson d. 23 Apr. 1815 in

261. Christopher Johnson d. 8 Nov. 1842 æ. 63.

262. Rhoda Johnson d. 30 July 1861 æ. 53.

263. William Johnson d. 7 Oct. 1850 æ. 38.

264. Mehitable dau. of David Johnson of Wendh^m (Windham?) d. 27 Aug. (buried).

John Johnson had these children recorded at Colchester:

1. John, b. 16 Jan. 1712-3, m. Anstis dau. of Israel Newton. (See No. 357.)

2. David, b. 10 Feb. 1715-6.

3. Elijah, b. 20 Sep. 1718. (No. 258.)

4. Elizabeth, b. 17 Feb. 1720-1.

5. Elisha, b. 16 July, 1724, m. Elizabeth Hopson. (See No. 244.)

Administration on the estate of John Johnson granted 7 Oct. 1755, to his son John, also to Sarah Johnson on estate of Elijah Johnson. (No. 258.)

265. Daniel Jones d. 18 June 1740 in 48th. yr. "As you are so was we, as we are you must be."

266. Mary d. of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Mary Jones d. 13 June 1729 in 6th. yr.

267. Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Bethuel Jones, d. 6 Feb. 1801 æ. 31.

268. Abner Gates, son of Mr. Bethuel and Mrs. Lydia Jones, d. 2 Mch. 1806 in 2d. yr.

Daniel Jones (No. 265), m. 13 Oct. 1720, Mary Worthington (probably dau. of William), and had recorded at Colchester:

1. Mary, b. 16 May, 1724.

2. Amasai, b. 2 Oct. 1726.

3. Mary, b. 13 June, 1729.

4. Abigail, b. 1 May, 1732.

14 Mch. 1748, Capt. Benjamin Lathrop and Mary his wife, late widow of Daniel Jones of Colchester, applied for her thirds in his estate, and Benjamin Lathrop was appointed guardian to Mary and Abigail Jones, minor children of Daniel Jones dec'd.

269. Daniel Judd d. 25 Oct. 1807 æ. 83.

270. Lydia, wife of Daniel Judd, d. 26 Feb. 1774 in 48th. yr.

271. Hannah Judd, wife of Daniel Judd, d. 21 Nov. 1822 . . . (buried).

272. Mrs. Abigail Judd d. of Daniel and Lydia Judd d. 18 Mch. 1791 in 26th. yr.

273. Mr. Patriarch, son of Daniel and Lydia Judd, d. 8 Oct. 1771 in 15th yr.

274. Ephraim Judd d. 23 Mch. 1786 in 27th. yr.

275. Capt. Solomon Judd d. 11 Aug. 1824 æ. 57.

276. Russell, son of Samuel and Phebe Judd, d. 23 Apr. 1783 in 3rd. yr.

[To be continued.]

THE TRADITION OF MICAH ROOD.

By P. H. WOODWARD, Esq., of Hartford, Ct.

IN a deep valley in the town of Franklin, Conn., about eighty rods from the New-London and Northern Railway Station, stands a time-scarred apple tree, the lineal representative of a variety that from the early settlement of the region by the whites, has been perpetuated by successive sproutings over the original roots, and that for one hundred and seventy years has kept alive in the vicinity a tradition of crime and retribution. For nearly a century and three fourths every apple grown upon that spot has contained a small red globule resembling a drop of blood. Within the memory of the living the fruit ranked as *par excellence* the local favorite, on account of luscious juiciness, and rich spicy flavor. Latterly its reputation has declined, partly from neglect and natural deterioration, and partly from the introduction of improved varieties.

It is claimed as a result established by numerous experiments that while seedlings grafted from the primitive stock preserve the other qualities of the fruit, in all such the blood spot refuses to materialize. This elusive peculiarity can only be fixed and diffused by transplanting shoots from the root. From its birth place in Norwich-West-Farms—now Franklin—the “Mike,” or “Rood” apple, for it is known by both names, spread over the adjacent country, and for a long period in Eastern Connecticut no orchard was thought complete without it.

In 1699, Micah Rood, youngest son of Thomas Rood, migrating from east of the Shetucket River, settled in Norwich-West-Farms upon the lands where he subsequently lived and died. West of his house not far away the Susquetonscut danced through a wild, dark,

rocky ravine—a retreat still unshorn of its weird, primeval beauty. On the east rose a steep hill destined in due time to be crowned by the Puritan church. Then as now the whippoorwills loved the deep seclusion of the well wooded, well watered valley, and with their melancholy notes broke the solemn stillness of summer nights. Indians were numerous though peaceful. On the western slope of the hill toward the setting sun the colonist built his house. He was young and strong. The acres around were fertile. The situation seemed to hold for him the promise of a long, reputable and tranquil life.

In blessed monotony the seasons came and went, bringing moderate gains to the farmer. Suddenly, however, as the tradition goes, a great change clouded the spirits and altered the habits of Micah Rood. He lost interest in work and worship. Cattle were neglected and neighbors shunned. With swift decline, as autumn deepened into winter, he grew idle, restless and intemperate. Some attributed the change to witchcraft. Others discerned in these wayward actions premonitory signs of madness. In a sparsely settled community, occupied as such are, outside of the routine of daily duties, with matters personal rather than general, the good people discussed the subject with curious but kindly interest.

Winter wore away, the melting snows poured their roaring floods through the chasm near by, the birds returned, and the orchard of Micah Rood blossomed again. On one tree, however, it was noticed that the flowers had turned from white to red. In an age inclined to superstition and credent of marvels, the phenomenon attracted the attention of passers, assuming more ominous significance when afterwards recalled. To this tree, too, Micah seemed to be drawn by a cruel but resistless fascination. After the nerveless labors of the morning, which left his corn overrun with weeds, he sought beneath its shade relief from the heats of midday. Evening found him in the same retreat, alone with the katydids and whippoorwills. Toward the close of August the red blossoms had developed into fruit. When the large, yellow apples fell from the branches, though as fair, juicy and toothsome as of old, each one was found to contain the well defined globule to be known thereafter as the "drop of blood."

If the conduct of Micah, his lapse from industry, thrift and contentment, into idleness and solitude, had been discussed around many scattered fire-sides, the still more unaccountable behavior of the apple-tree deepened the mystery. To a large degree the history of the different colonists was known to each other. What was there, they asked, in the monotonous, common place record of this one to provoke the doom, already sounded in multiform warnings? His father, Thomas, had lived decorously and died in the faith. No ancestral curse visited upon the son vicarious punishment for the sins of the sire. Yet not only did the current judgment of the time

pronounce the poor man accursed, but easily passed on to assert that the blight extended to the acres he tilled. Around the victim consumed by the fires of some hidden sin an occult power was throwing out signals of knowledge if not of wrath.

One circumstance, seemingly unimportant at the time of its occurrence, came into prominence a year later as offering the probable explanation of the secret. It was remembered that the previous fall a pedlar of foreign aspect and vending wares too luxurious and costly for the lean purses of an outlying settlement, had called at several houses in West-Farms and passed a night at Micah Rood's. No one in the township had seen him afterwards. Then and there all trace of the stranger disappeared. Rising early the next morning he might have pushed on east or west, but if so his departure was unnoticed. Like countless other incidents this one would speedily have been swallowed up forever in the sea of oblivion, except that it marked a turning point in the fate of the host. When pursuit fairly started on the trail indicated by the coincidence, the public made up for lost time in the collection of facts. The apparent intervention of a supernatural power—the blood-spot in the apple—lent a ghostly interest to the inquiry not dissonant to the moral tone of the period.

The unusual mien of the pedlar made it the more easy to trace his steps from door to door. After comparing impressions the settlers quite generally concluded that he was a French emissary, sent to spy out the weakness of the infant colony. Traffic could hardly have been his object, for his wares were too unsuited to the market. A secret agent of an unfriendly power, starting on an extended circuit in the character of a trader, would, they argued, naturally take a stock at once attractive to win admission everywhere and stimulate talk, and also unsalable that the pack might travel a long way without need of replenishment. Having progressed thus far in the investigation, by a bold leap the public jumped to the conclusion that Micah, overpowered either by avarice, or perhaps by a freak of patriotic frenzy, had stabbed the pedlar in the orchard, and that the blood, absorbed by the roots of the overhanging tree, became incarnate in flower and fruit. Thus both in seed time and harvest that silent but awful witness denounced the murderer for the deed.

We may imagine that stealthy visits were made to the orchard by persons intent on unearthing more substantial proofs of the crime. Early comers, however, found no seam in the sod to indicate that it had been broken for a grave. Cautiously as befitted the strange solemnity of the situation, but with an acuteness that suffered no fact which might throw light upon the case to escape attention, was the search pursued. Yet the inquest failed to disclose a trace of the missing man. The foreign finery which made up the stock of the pedlar had disappeared as completely as the owner. By not so much as a fragment of the well-remembered stuff was the abode of Micah garnished. Zeal unrewarded by discovery was exhausted in

time from lack of aliment. After the inquiry, hushed but keen, had spent its force, the case remained precisely as at first. At the close as at the beginning the evidence was summed up in the manifestations of a troubled spirit and in a blood-mottled apple. If a load rested on the conscience of the wretched farmer, it forced no confession from his lips.

In time the suspicions of the neighborhood softened into sympathy. In sore need of sympathy did poor Micah stand, for his worldly affairs drifted from bad to worse as he sank ever deeper in the slough of poverty and dejection. Around the orchard the fence fell to decay, the unfilled barn tottered in the winds which swept through the valley, and the habitation grew more and more desolate. Too listless to cultivate the soil, or possibly terrified by spectral fears while working in the fields alone, he assumed the care of the meeting-house in 1717, receiving as compensation a peck of corn yearly from each family in the society.

For ten years thereafter a curtain hides the sufferer from the view of posterity, but it is lifted to disclose the end. The records of the ecclesiastical society, still extant, contain these entries :

"July 5, 1727. The inhabitants do now, by their vote, agree to allow to each man that watches with Micah Rood, two shillings per night; also to those who have attended sd Rood by day, three shillings per day."

"December 17, 1728. To Jacob Hyde for digging Micah Rood's grave £0. 4s. 0d."

Such are the outlines of the story as told to persons still living by old people whose birth-date reached far back into the last century. Apparently they experienced no difficulty in accepting both the alleged facts and the implied philosophy. As then viewed the Seen and the Unseen, the Natural and the Supernatural, crossed each other in unaccountable ways. It did not seem unreasonable that Nature should thus overtly record her abhorrence of human crime.

"For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak
With most miraculous organ."

On the other hand, traditions involving the improbable fare roughly in the alembic of modern criticism. Reasoning from the universality of invariable law the iconoclast will say that a freak of nature was perverted to blast the life and blacken the memory of one who was probably little better or worse than the average of his neighbors—that in the confusion of sequences effect was confounded with cause. He will urge that the long-endured misery resulted less from the stings of avenging conscience than from the cruelty of unjust suspicions. Be that as it may, while the blood-spotted apple continues to grow, it will be linked with the name and fame of Micah Rood.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M., now residing in London, Eng.

[Continued from page 280.]

THOMAS JADWYN citizen and cutler of London, 4 November 1626, proved 5 March 1627. To the poor of the parish wherein I am a parishioner forty shillings. I forgive to Daniel Colwall my apprentice the last year of his term. To my son Robert Jadwyn, "who" I pray to bless and reform, the sum of five pounds and a feather bed and such other household stuff as my executrix shall think good to give him. To my daughters Hanna Dunscombe and Susanna Sharrowe, to either of them three pounds to dispose of as they please, and to be paid into their own hands within one year next after my decease. To Jadwin Dunscombe, my daughter Hannah her son, twenty marks at his age of twenty one years. To Philip and Thomas Dunscombe, his brothers, five pounds each at twenty one. I am seized and possessed of and in three several messuages or tenements called or known by the names of the Unicorn, the Saracen's Head and in the Crown, in the parish of St. George in Southwark in the county of Surry (the messuage called Saracen's Head divided into several tenements). These to my wife Elizabeth during her natural life; then to my son Robert and his lawful heirs; next to my daughters Hanna and Susanna and their heirs; failing such then to the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the cutlers of London forever. To my son Robert all my lands in Virginia except such lands there as is or shall be allotted to go with my two shares in the Sommer Islands. These two shares and the land going with them to my son in law Thomas Dunscombe, Hanna his wife, Philip and Thomas their sons, to have and to hold for one hundred years if they or any of them or any issue from them or any of them shall so long live and dwell and abide in the said Sommer Islands, yielding and paying therefor yearly only ten pounds weight of Tobacco at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and paying and discharging all other charges and impositions which from time to time during the said term shall be lawfully taxed and imposed upon the said land. My wife Elizabeth to be executrix. The overseers to be the Master and Wardens of the said Mystery and Commonalty of Cutlers of London.

Wit: Thomas Coffyn, Daniel Colwell.

Barrington, 30.

[Thomas Jadwyn or Jadwine was an "adventurer for Virginia" and was present at several meetings of the Virginia Company in 1619.—R. A. Brock, *of Richmond, Va.*]

ANTHONY BARHAM of Mulberry Island in Virginia, gentleman, and at this present resident in England, 6 September 1641, proved 13 September, 1641. Reference to a will made before my departure out of Virginia. My wife Elizabeth to be sole executrix. Reference made to goods and chattels, money &c. due to me in England. Goods and commodities to be sent over to Virginia to my wife. Money owing me by M^r Thomas Lyne. One hundred pounds to be sent over to my wife for the use and behoof of my daughter Elizabeth. To my mother Bennet five pounds. To my brother in law Richard Bennet five pounds. To my sister Mrs Mary Duke five pounds. To my sister Graves her son forty shillings. To my

friend Edward Maior² ten pounds. To my friend and gossip William Butler ten pounds. To M^{rs} Joane Perce, wife of M^r William Perce,³ fifty shillings to make her a ring. To Martha Maior, wife of my loving friend Edward Maior, fifty shillings to make her a ring. To my god daughter Sara Butler, daughter of my said gossip William Butler,⁴ thirty shillings for a wine cup. To my loving friend M^r Edward Aldey, minister of S^t Andrews in Canterbury, forty shillings to make him a ring. To Thomasine Doves forty shillings for a ring. Mr. Edward Aldey to deliver unto my executors the Deed of covenant touching the two hundred & twenty six pounds ten shillings due to me from the said M^r Thomas Lyne. Edward Maior and William Butler to be the executors of my said will in Virginia and for payment and satisfaction of the legacies herein given &c. Three pounds apiece to them to make them rings to wear in remembrance of me.

Wit: Thomas Collyns, Katherine Myns (per signum) Richard Barlowe
Scr. Evelyn, 115.

[Anthony Barham was Burgess for Mulberry Island, 1629-30.]

¹ This was Richard Bennett, Acting Governor of Virginia under the Commonwealth of Cromwell, from April 30, 1652, to March, 1655. There are grants of land to him of record in the Virginia Land Registry of 6,700 acres in the counties of James City, Lower Norfolk and Rappahannock, between 1637 and 1642. There appear also the following grants to the name Bennett. Joane Bennett, "widow," Book No. 1, p. 346, 400 acres in Charles River (York) county, May 6, 1636; Ambrose Bennett, Book No. 1, p. 529, 300 acres in Isle of Wight county, May 8, 1638; Morris Bennet, one of the "Head Rights" mentioned, No. 1, p. 746, 1150 acres, do. June 23, 1641; Thomas Bennett, No. 1, p. 761, 1050 acres in York county, Dec. 16, 1641; William Bennett, No. 1, p. 798, 1200 acres in Isle of Wight county, Aug. 10, 1642; W^m. Bennett, a "Head Right;" Philip Bennett, No. 1, p. 932, 515 acres in Upper Norfolk county, Dec. 20, 1643.

² Edward Major was Burgess for Upper Norfolk county, in 1645; for Nansamond 1646, and April, 1652, and speaker of the House; Lieut. Col. in Nansamond in 1653. The following grants of land to him and others of the name are of record in the Virginia Land Registry: Edward Major, Book No. 1, p. 416, 450 acres in Upper county of New Norfolk, May 18, 1637. Edward Major, among the "Head Rights;" Edward Major, "Gent.," No. 2, p. 17, 450 acres in Upper Norfolk county, Oct. 4, 1644, p. 45; 300 acres in Warwick county, April 24, 1645, p. 89; 500 acres in Nansamond county, Feb. 20, 1645. Richard Major, No. 1, p. 566, 300 acres in Charles River, York county, May 12, 1638, p. 687; 500 acres, do. Nov. 5, 1639, No. 2, p. 200; 300 acres at the mouth of Mattapony River, June 17, 1649, No. 3, p. 382; 1350 acres in New Kent county, June 30, 1656, No. 4, p. 367; 350 acres on the North side of York, on Pierce's *alias* Major's Creek, April 27, 1659. John Major, son of Richard Major, No. 1, p. 572, a deed or gift of cattle from "John Brocke in Virginia, Chirurgion," his god-father, June 12, 1638, p. 947; 200 acres in Northampton county, Nov. 10, 1643, p. 948; 400 acres do. Sept. 4, 1643, No. 2, p. 269; 400 acres in Northampton county, Oct. 24, 1650. John Major, among the "Head Rights;" No. 3, p. 8, 1000 acres in Gloucester county, March 20, 1653; No. 4, p. 203, 300 acres on the North side of York river, Feb. 28, 1657.

³ Captain William Pierce and Joane his wife, were living at Jamestown in 1623-4. He was a member of the Council, 1631-44. His daughter Jane married, in or before 1620, John Rolfe, one of whose previous wives was Pocahontas. The following grants are of record to the name Pierce in the Virginia Land Registry: Captain William Pierce, Book No. 1, p. 255, 2000 acres, June 20, 1635; "Captain William Pierce, Esq.," p. 879, 360 acres near Baber's Neck on James river and near the lands of Thomas Harwood, called Queen's land, and bounded by Pierce's Creek, July 24, 1653; do. p. 927, 2100 acres near the dwelling house of Captain Pierce, Dec. 16, 1643; Thomas Pierce (George Lobb and Otho Warne) No. 1, p. 605, 1550 acres in James City county, Sept. 12, 1636; Richard Pierce, No. 1, p. 379, 600 acres in James City county, Sept. 12, 1636.

⁴ The following grants are of record to the name Butler in the Virginia Land Registry: William Butler, "Gentleman," Book No. 1, p. 900, 700 acres on the south side of James river at the head of Lawne's Creek (mouth in Surry county),

near the lands of Captain William Pierce, Aug. 29, 1643, Head Rights; William, Jon, Elizabeth and Mary Butler, Amory Butler, No. 6, p. 230, 280 acres in New Kent county, April 17, 1669; John Butler "of Westmoreland county," p. 296, 597 acres in Rappahannock county, April 18, 1670; Christopher Butler, p. 297, 339 acres in Rappahannock county, June 18, 1670; William Butler (probably son of Wm. Butler, "Gentleman," above), p. 449, 590 acres in Surry county, adjoining land where "Major William Butler" (as above) "formerly lived," in Lawnes Creek parish, March 1, 1672-3.

William Butler was a Burgess, April, 1642; "Captain" William Butler, Burgess from Surry county, 1653; "Major" William Butler, Burgess, 1657-8. The Butler family continued long in Surry county. Robert Butler was Adjutant General of Virginia troops in the war of 1812; Robert Butler, M.D. was State Treasurer about 1840. He married a daughter of Rev. John Bracken, president of William and Mary College, and mayor of Williamsburg, 1810. William Mahone, late Major General C. S. A. and U. S. Senator from Virginia, married Oteia Butler, a cousin of Dr. Robert Butler, above.—R. A. Brock.]

NICHOLAS BACON of Shrubland Hall, Bargham, in the county of Suffolk, Esq.; 30 March 1658, proved 25 February 1658. My body to be buried in the parish church of Bargham, in the tomb where my father and mother and wife were interred. Whereas my two sons Philip and Nathaniel have undutifully left me in my old age and are gone beyond the seas without my leave, privity or consent I do therefore give and devise unto my eldest son Nicholas Bacon and his heirs &c. To Charles George Cocke, Esq., my son-in-law. My grand-child Anne Vaghan. My son-in-law Sir Edward Vaghan, Knight.

The witnesses were Philip Bacon, Phillip Gillett als Candler, Edmund Purpett Sen^r, Nicholas Candler, George Burton.

To my brothers to buy rings. Brother Lionell, Mr. George Burton the attorney that lives at Wickham. Pell, 93.

[John Bacon, of New Kent county, was granted Oct. 13, 1727, 1600 acres of land in Henrico county, Book No. 13, p. 282. Captain Edmund Bacon was granted 243 acres in the upper part of New Kent county, Oct. 21, 1687, No. 7, p. 614. He may have been the father of John above, who has numerous descendants in the names of Bacon, Crenshaw, Rice, Pryor and others. It is a family tradition that John Bacon was a descendant of Nathaniel Bacon "the rebel," but it is not known that he left other issue than a daughter Elizabeth, who married Dr. Chamberlain.

Could it have been that Nathaniel Bacon of the text was the ancestor—transmitted as "the rebel"?—R. A. Brock.

See article on the Bacon family in the REGISTER, vol. xxxvii. pp. 189-98.—EDITOR.]

FRANCIS HANNSWORTH (of the parish of St Sepulchre's, London), 11 April 1656, proved 28 February 1656. To John Hamond a hogshead of tobacco. Bequests to Thomas Wilkinson¹ of Rosewell, Virginia, Elizabeth Ramsey, daughter of Thomas Ramsey, of Virginia, Francis Wheeler & his wife, master John White & his wife. My nearest of kindred in Tatel Thrope, Lincolnshire; if they do not appear then to John Creed of Virginia, planter. To Michael Tillard—my things in a bag I have in the ship Phillip. Master John White² to take up my fourteen hogsheads of tobacco in the Ship Phillipp and sell them for my best advantage.

Wit: Michaell Tyllyard, Edw: Symons.

In an account of the debts which Master Hannsworth oweth appears one to Robert Williams of Virginia. Ruthen, 59.

[¹ The following grants to the name Wilkinson are of record in the Virginia Land Registry:

Wm. Wilkinson, Book No. 1, p. 315, 700 acres opposite to Captain Thorowgood's land on Lynn Haven *alias* Chisopeen Bay, Nov. 20, 1635. Mr. William Wilkinson and Mrs. Naomy Wilkinson, assumedly his wife, among the Head Rights, p. 400,

700 acres, by assignment from Robert Newburke, Nov. 10, 1635; p. 431, 700 acres in Lower county of New Norfolk, May 25, 1637. Thomas Wilkinson, No. 2, p. 257, 500 acres on the south side of Potomac river, Oct. 18, 1650; No. 3, p. 25, 320 acres on both sides of a creek on the south side of Rappahannock river, June 8, 1653. William Wilkinson, "Minister," No. 2, p. 9, 100 acres in Elizabeth city county, June 21, 1644. Richard Wilkinson, No. 2, p. 107, 237 acres opposite Pagan's Point in Isle of Wight county, Aug. 13, 1646.

² John White received the following grants of land, Book No. 2, Virginia Land Registry, p. 10: 1 acre "East upon the land adjoining the State House" in "James Cittie," and North towards the lands of Thomas Hampton, Aug. 28, 1644; No. 6, p. 1, 100 acres in Mobjack Bay, near lands of William Armistead, Nov. 25, 1653. The counties of Gloucester, Matthews and Middlesex bordered on Mobjack Bay.—R. A. BROCK.]

ELIAS ROBERTS, citizen and merchant tailor of London, the elder, January 1624, proved 20 February 1626. To wife Sarah Roberts, my loving and lawful yokefellow, the third part of my goods, two shares of lands in Martins Hundreth. To my son Elias Roberts in Virginia, and one share and fifteen acres in the Somer Islands and my house that I dwell in, allowing my wife Sarah her dwelling with the rest of my daughters until it please God that they be bestowed in marriage, paying to each of my three daughters the third part of my goods and to each of them one share of land apiece in the Somer Islands and for my son to make it over to the husbands in the Somer Islands Court, if they be married; but if they have no children then to my son Elias; but if it please God he wanting issue with my three daughters, then my will is that the increase of my lands in Virginia and in the Somer Islands or in Ireland, which is amongst the merchant tailors, towards the maintaining a "lector" in the parish church of Queen Hoope, called the Eastin Church, in Flintshire, upon the Lord Day in the Welsh language.

I William Wight do testify that the handwriting above is in the hand of Elias Roberts.

[The above, not wholly intelligible, will seems to be followed by a more formal testament, to make his intentions clear, viz.: To wife Sara one third of the goods. To son Elias the two shares of lands in Martin Hundreth in Virginia, and the land in Ireland amongst the merchant tailors and one share of lands in the Somer Islands and fifteen acres in St. Davids Island, and my house that I dwell in, he allowing to my wife Sarah and all the children, &c. &c.]

The children's names are Elias, Sarah, Mary and Prudence Roberts.—H. F. W.]

Reg. of Commissary Court of London (1626–29), Fol. 143.

JOHN SHAWE the elder, citizen and draper of London, being of the age of three score and John ten years or thereabouts, 20 September 1625, proved 6 March 1627. To be buried in the parish church of Kingston upon Thames in the county of Surrey. My sole heir to be John Heydon, my nephew and godson. To him my messuages, lands, tenements & hereditaments in Surton als Surbyton, in the parish of Kingston upon "Themise" &c. and also the thirty pounds and five pounds of lawful money of England which I have already disbursed and adventured to and with the company of Drapers of the City of London for and towards a plantation as well in Ireland as in Virginia, and the profits &c. and all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever which I have or ought to have or which shall or may happen to fall, come or descend to me or my heirs of or by the said plantation either in Ireland or Virginia &c. &c. Bequests to William Williams, my servant, and John Hodgson my other servant, and Alce the wife of the said William Williams and Grace the now wife of the said John Hodson and to Edward Hodson. To my godson John Shawe

my seal ring of gold which hath my name engraven therein, being worth three pounds or thereabouts. To my wife Susan. To Arthur Panther, my cousin Harris and his wife and son John Harris, my godson. To Thomas Copley, to Mr Willett my loving friend and his wife. To Robert Shawe, barber, to little Thomas Shaw of Richmond. To William Davys my servant. To Robert Harris my late scholar in St John's College, Oxford. To Robert Shawe my now scholar in St John's College, Oxford. To the poor of Great St Bartholomew parish by West Smithfield and of St. Michael's Woodstreet, London, and to the poor of St. Martins in the Fields where I was born. To James Davys. To George Symcott, citizen and clothworker (my loving friend). The said John Heydon, my nephew and my only kinsman and sister's son to be my sole and absolute executor.

Wit: John Hall, Oliver Man, Thomas Bishop, Nathaniel Nicholles and Joseph Fairebancke Scr. Barrington, 28.

RICHARD EVE of Willingaldoe in the county of Essex, gentleman, one of the yeomen of His Majesty's Chamber, 14 December 1629, proved 12 February 1629. To the poor of the parish twenty shillings. To son Richard Eve fifty pounds, to be paid him within twelve months next after my decease if he shall be then returned into England from the parts beyond the seas. To son Seath Eve four score pounds at the age of one & twenty years and to daughters Sarah and Anne Eve four score pounds apiece at age of one & twenty or marriage. To my son Adam Eve all my freehold lands, messuages &c. in the county of Essex or elsewhere. The Residue to my wife Anne & son Adam whom I constitute joint executors. Brother in law Thomas Gathings, gentleman, overseer.

The witnesses were Richard Merrydale, Isabell Sykes (by mark) and Dudley Meares. Scroope, 10.

[Adam Eve married July 5, 1694, Elizabeth, daughter of William Barsham of Watertown, and had a daughter Annabella, who married Jonathan Benjamin of W., Dec. 23, 1714. See Bond's Watertown, p. 18; Savage's Dictionary, II. 129.—H. F. W.]

JAMES OLIVER, merchant of Bristol, now servant to the Honorable Company of the English now trading to the East Indies and now chief of the English in the factory of Mocho, 25 March 1620, proved 22 August 1629. He leaves his property to his four children and his wife. His widow Frances received grant of admon. Ridley, 75.

RICHARD ADDERLY of Romsy in the county of Southampton, mercer, in his will of 21 October 1629, proved 5 January 1629, appoints Bartholomew Gilbert, gentleman, and Peter Osgood overseers. Scroope, 6.

JOHN CARNABYE of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, merchant, 22 May 1631, proved 2 July 1631. To son Samuel (inter alia) one halfe quarter or eight pte of & in the good shipp called the Mayflower of Ipswich. To daughter Mary Carnaby a two & thirtieth part of the same ship; & to son in law John Brandlinge, a sixteenth part with the stock, tackle, furniture & apparell unto the same belonging &c. Other children. St John, 90.

CHRISTOPHER BEALE of Eastfurleigh in the county of Kent, tailor (by mark) 31 May 1651, proved 20 June 1651. To my daughter Ann, now wife of George Climpson, twenty shillings within one year after my decease. To my daughter Margaret, now living in New England, ten shil-

lings within one year &c. To my daughter Elizabeth ten pounds in lieu of eight pounds which her uncle Robert Beale gave her, to be paid within one year &c. To my youngest daughter Katherine four pounds which she oweth me and one shilling more in one month &c. To my two sons Christopher and Thomas Beale all my messuages, lauds and tenements in the parish of Eastfurleigh, or elsewhere, in Kent. My youngest son Christopher to be executor.

Wit: Richard Fletcher, Nicholas Amhurst, John Ward (by mark) and Henry Burden. Grey, 108.

Col. EDWARD HOOKER, citizen and Tallow Chandler of London, of the parish of S^t Mary at Hill, 8 May 1650, proved 16 July 1651. My body to be interred in the vault where my late wife was, Mrs Ellen Hooker, in Mary Hill Church, near Sir Christopher Buckell's tomb. To the poor of Mary at Hill parish six pence a week for ever in money to be distributed to three poor inhabitants that live orderly by two pence a person every Sabbath day in the morning. To ten poor ministers and ministers' widows (whereof Mrs Hill to one if she be then living) forty shillings a person. To fifty eight poor men ten shillings a person to accompany my corpse with a decent black mourning gown, sixteen of these persons to be taken out of the division of East Smithfield, in the parish of S^t Buttolphs Algate, eight out of Mary at Hill, four out of S^t Buttolphs, three out of Andrews Hubberd, two out of S^t Georges, two out of Margarets, Pudding Lane, and two out of Margaret Pattons. To Christ Hospital fifty pounds. To the repair of Chilcombe church & chancel twenty marks. To the public use of that part of the parish out of Barton Farm five pounds. To the parish of Chilcombe twenty five pounds, to pay four nobles a year quarterly, viz six shillings eight pence quarterly, to the minister of the said parish, to preach one sermon yearly the Fifth of November and to catechize the inhabitants once a month at least in the grounds of Religion.

To my brother Peter the house he liveth in, or three pounds per annum for life, and ten pounds per annum during his life (in consideration of his pains for looking to the business there and gathering up the rents for my executors). I forgive him what he properly owed me at my decease and all his errors of accompts, praying God to forgive him. To Ralph Hooker, my brother's son ten pounds. I forgive Henry Hooker, another of his sons, all he oweth me, at death. To Sibbell Hooker, my brother Peter's daughter, five pounds. To Anne Hooker, the eldest daughter of my late brother Richard, forty pounds. To Mary Hooker, her sister, that is now in New England, ten pounds. To my brother and sister Boyse ten pounds to buy mourning, viz five pounds each. I forgive my sister Eger all she oweth me at death and give her four pounds per annum during life, out of my rents at Nightingale Lane (and other bequests). To my cousin Edward Hooker of Chilcombe forty shillings, for a ring, and to my cousin John Hooker, his brother (the same). To my god son Edward Boyse five pounds. To Edward Eager ten pounds. To Rose Eager twenty pounds. To John Boyse, son of Henry Boyse deceased, five pounds. To goodwife Millner forty shillings and twenty shillings to goodwife Forrest. To Mrs May, in Philpott Lane, twenty shillings. To goodwife Freeman, in Tower St. twenty shillings. To my cousin John Woodes forty shillings, to buy a ring, and ten pounds for mourning for him and his wife.

To my wife, if she renounce her thirds, one hundred pounds per annum for life; and she is to have the rent of that of Chilcombe copyhold and

that of Compton, during her widow's estate, which will be about twenty seven pounds per annum; and ten shillings; five hundred pounds also in ready money, besides what I owe her by bill of one hundred & fifty pounds; and my lease of house in Love Lane, for life, to dwell in or to let. My library of books to my son Cornelius, except the bible that was my last wife's. That I bestow upon my wife. To Mrs Underhill at Brumley in Kent, my wife's sister, five pounds; and five pounds to her sister Almond. To my daughter in law twenty pounds as a token of my love, to buy a ring. To my Company of Tallow Chandlers thirty pounds, to lend unto two young brothers. Legacies to brother Peter & his wife, to cousin John Hooker, to cousin Edward Hooker of Chilcombe, to Anne Hooker, to Henry Hooker my brother Peter's son, to cousin Ralph Hooker (mention made of Chilcombe & Compton in the county of South'ton), to my godson Edward Hooker, son of my cousin Edward Hooker of Chilcombe & to Jane my sister Eger's daughter. Wife Elizabeth and son Cornelius to be joint executors. Cousin Woods to be assisting. Grey, 144.

ISAAC BIRKENHEAD, Adjutant General of the forces raised and to be raised in America.

A case of Barbers' instruments to my lady. A pair of silk stockings &c. to M^r Richard Scott, Secretary to his Excellency General Robert Venables. My best bedstead to M^r Scott, his father. Forty shillings to be paid to Quarter Master General John Rudyard, and he to pay twenty shillings of it to Mr. Thomas Venables, son to his Excellency General Venables. All my "cocoe" nuts and such like I give to the Quarter Master General. "To my nephew Tom a parcell of money depending betwixt Coll. Buller and I," about three pounds six shillings. All the rest to my nephew Randolph Birkenhead. I do likewise desire that half crown apiece may be given to the people that throw me overboard.

Wit: John Rudyard, Richard Scott.

29 September 1655 there issued forth letters to Randolph Birkenhead the nephew and residuary legatary of the deceased. Aylett, 196.

MARGARET BEARD of the Charterhouse yard, in the parish of St. Sepulchres, London, widow, 23 November 1664, proved by Francis Flexmer 17 April 1665. To my two grandchildren Charles and Elizabeth Beard my lease and all my messuages &c. at Castle Bitham and Bitham Parke, in the county of Lincoln, which I hold by lease from the Earl of Worcester for the remaining term of four score and nineteen years (if my brothers Francis Flaxmer and George Flaxmer, or either of them, shall so long live) to be divided share and share alike, they paying (certain annuities) to George Flaxmer, Francis Flaxmer jun^r and Jeane Beard widow. To my said grand daughter Elizabeth Beard my freehold messuage in Beckenham Kent, and to the heirs of her body; remainder to my grandson Charles Beard and the heirs of his body; remainder to my niece Anne Flaxmer and her heirs forever. My brother Francis Flaxmer to be the executor. Grand daughter Elizabeth Beard under eighteen years of age, and grandson Charles Beard under twenty one. Nephews Stafford Leventhorpe and William Flaxmer. To my godson William Rainsford five pounds. To my god daughter Mary Flaxmer fifty shillings.

The witnesses were John Elye of Charter House Lane, victualler (by mark) & Bartho: Pickering, ser. in Foster Lane.

In a codicil, bearing date 26 November 1664, she mentions daughter

Jane Beard (not to be troubled) sister Susan Flaxmer, niece Elizabeth Flaxmer and Mr. Heather. The witnesses were J. Ravenscroft and John Ealy (by mark).

In another codicil, dated 9 March 1664, she says: Whereas at the time of the making of my said last will I did presume and verily believe that my son Thomas Beard was dead in some parts beyond the seas. And since having been credibly informed that my said son Thomas Beard is yet living beyond the seas and if it shall please god that my said son Thomas shall live and return home into England, then I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said son Thomas Beard five pounds. My brother Francis Flaxmer shall receive and take the rents and profits &c. of all my copyhold messuage &c. of Frimley in the county of Surrey (which after my decease will lawfully descend and come to my said son Thomas, if he be living, or, if he be dead, to my said grandson Charles Beard, as right and next heir) until such time as my said son Thomas Beard shall return home into England again, or that my said brother Francis Flaxmer or my other executors "shall bee ascertained of my said son Thomas his death" &c. Other changes in the disposition of her estate set forth. Hyde, 38.

[Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, names three persons in New England named Thomas Beard,—1st, a shoemaker, Salem, 1629; 2d, a resident of Scarborough, perhaps of Dover, who died 1679; 3d, a resident of Ipswich, freeman, perhaps of Boston 1675, a mariner.—EDITOR.]

MARGARET KEMBE, of the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwarke, in the County of Surrey, widow and administratrix of Andrew Kembe, late deceased, citizen & stationer of London, made her will 4 November 1665, proved 16 November 1665, by Sarah Feake, daughter & executrix. To my son Thomas Kembe, now in Virginia, all my books, copies of books, stock in the Hall, all my dwelling house as I now use, occupy and enjoy; also that part which is now in the occupation of Jane Curtis,—some furniture and plate,—and one hundred pounds in money and all the money that is due me from M^r Gibbens upon a mortgage. To my daughter Sarah Feake, widow, my two leases of my houses in Old Street and Grub Street, or lying near thereabouts, in the parish of St Giles without Cripplegate in the County of Middlesex and city of London &c. To my sister Mary Meredith ten pounds,—and ten pounds apiece to every child she hath living at my decease. To my brother David Meredith his children that shall be living at my decease ten pounds apiece. To my cousin Sarah Huffin thirty pounds at her day of marriage or age of twenty one years. To Anne Holt five pounds. To Mary Marshall five pounds. To my sister Kembe five pounds. To my cousin Wells his wife twenty shillings to buy her a ring. My loving daughter Sarah Feake aforesaid to be full and sole executrix. To Margaret Allington, widow, twenty shillings a year, by five shillings a quarter, during her natural life. To Henry Waller five pounds. To M^r George Ewer ten pounds. To Elizabeth Martimore ten pounds at her day of marriage or age of one & twenty years. To Jane Curtis and the widow Alley twenty shillings apiece. To Sarah Chandler and M^r Scott and his wife twenty shillings each.

If my daughter Sarah Feake die before she marrieth, I nominate and appoint M^r Ewer and Henry Waller joint executors in trust for my son Thomas Kembe, now in Virginia as aforesaid. Then, in case he die without issue or unmarried, that is, leaving neither wife nor child behind him, in such case I give my sister Mary Meredith and her children and my brother David's children, as aforesaid, my whole estate, to be divided

amongst them equally, share and share alike, after my debts and legacies are paid. My cousin Wells, Henry Waller, of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, scrivener, and my loving friend Mr Ewer to be overseers.

Wit: William Bodd, Hum. Willoughby, Joane Church (by mark).

Hyde, 130.

JOHN PAYSON, of Nazing in the County of Essex, yeoman, 7 October 1666, proved 13 January 1667. To son William Payson tenements in the parish of Raydon hamlett in the County of Essex, with barn and stable yard, garden and orchard and two closes thereunto belonging and containing by estimation four and one half acres, being freehold. To son Thomas Payson and his two children Julian and Mary. To daughter Lydia Borham. To daughter Mary. To wife Lydia Payson. To John Borham's four children. To son W^m Payson's two children. Son James Payson to be executor, and cousin Ambros Chanler and John Foord overseers. The witnesses were John Sheelley and John Foord. Hene, 8.

[Giles Payson, from Nazing in Essex, aged 26, embarked for New England. April 3, 1635, in the Hopewell, William Bundick, master (*See REGISTER*, xiv. 304). He settled at Roxbury, Mass., and became deacon of the church there. He was admitted freeman of Massachusetts, April 18, 1637, and the same month was married to Elizabeth Dowell. He had several children. (*See Savage's Gen. Dict.*) For other Nazing families, see *REGISTER*, xxviii. 140-5; xxxix. 365-71; and *Memorials of the Pilgrim Fathers*, John Eliot and his friends of Nazing and Waltham Abbey, by W. Winters, 8vo. 1882.

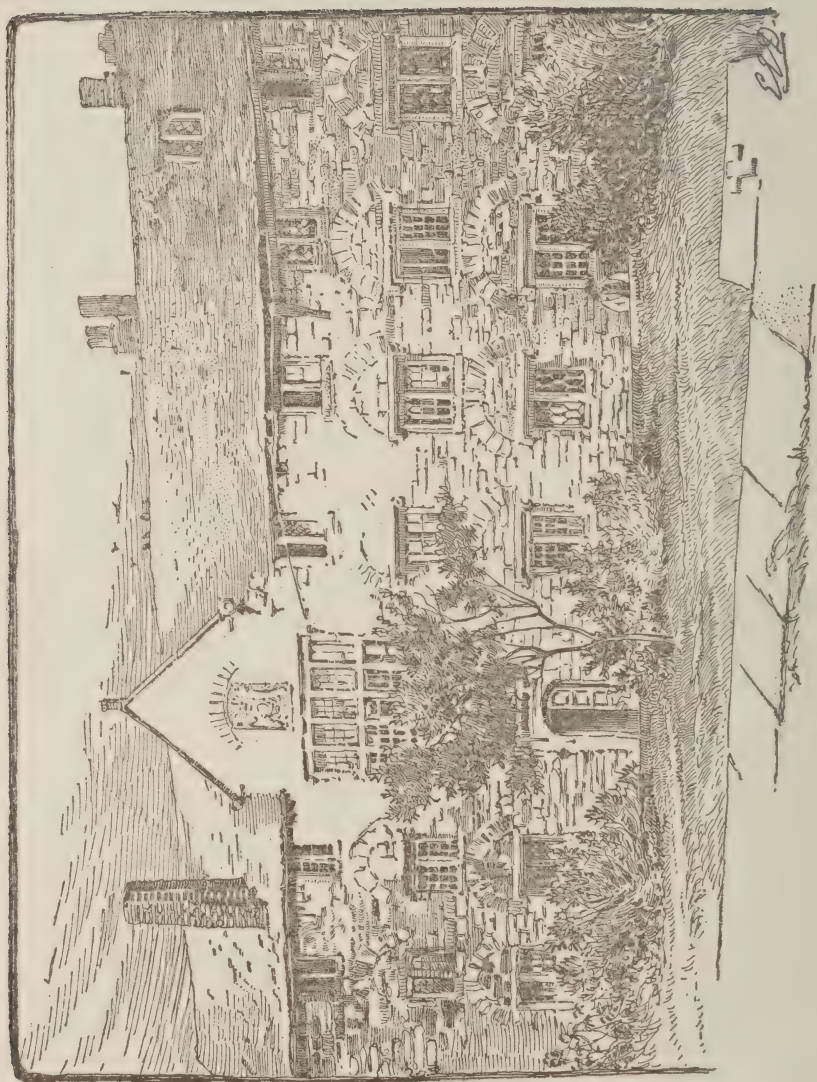
Edward Payson, perhaps a brother of Giles, of Roxbury as early as 1637, admitted freeman of Massachusetts, May 13, 1640; married August 20, 1640, Ann Park, daughter of William and Martha (Holgrove) Park. She died September 10, 1641, and he married 2d, January 1, 1641-2, Mary Eliot, daughter of Philip and a niece of the Apostle Eliot. She died his widow March 26, 1697, aged 76. Edward Payson was the ancestor of Rev. Seth Payson, D.D., of Rindge, N. H., whose son Rev. Edward Payson, D.D., was the celebrated divine of Portland, Me. (*See Stearns's History of Rindge, N. H.*, p. 623; Eliot's Roxbury Records in *REGISTER*, xxxv. 245-7, and *Savage's Gen. Dict.*) A manuscript genealogy of the Payson Family by the late Rev. Abner Morse, A.M., is in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.—EDITOR.]

NATHANIEL SNELL, of Hillingdon in the County of Middlesex, gentleman, 20 September 1684, with codicil of 27 August 1688, proved 16 April 1692. Lands in the manors of Colham and Colkennington alias Kempton in the County of Middlesex, to my wife Sarah and her heirs. The blood or kindred of the Snells or the Atlees, the name or kindred of my wife. Fifty pounds to George Maybanke and to David Maybanke (now in Carolina) fifty pounds and to Sarah Loughton fifty pounds, being sons and daughter of my eldest sister Sarah; and fifty pounds to Thomas Cock and fifty pounds to Nathaniel Cock, sons of my second sister, Mary Cock. To wife Sarah. To Sarah Cock, daughter of sister Mary. Lands and tenements in Amersham als. Agmondesham and Chalfont St Giles in the county of Bucks. My third sister Bethia Shrimpton and her eldest son Nathaniel Shrimpton and three daughters, Susanna, Bethia and Martha. To Mary & Bethia Cock, daughters of sister Mary.

The witnesses to the will were William Crosier, James Atlee & Richard Perkins, and to the codicil Richard Perkins, Henry Bishop and Sarah Lidyard.

Fane, 74.

ROBERT HACKSHAW, of London, merchant, in a codicil to his will (in form of a letter to his executors) bearing date 15 May 1738 desires all lumber to be sold excepting what his daughter shall desire & excepting a



RENDEZVOUS OF THE DORCHESTER COLONY.

trunk in the Ware-house (to which I have no keys) belonging to M^{rs} Hutchinson of New England and to be reserved there till she sends for it. Proved 7 December 1738. Brodrepp, 285.

ANNE NOYES (*ante*, vol. XLI. page 64.)

[Your note on Mrs. Anne Noyes in the January, 1887, REGISTER, says, Rev. William Noyes, Rector of Cholderton, Wilts, resigned in 1621.

I have received a letter from the present Rector of Cholderton, the Rev. Edwin P. Barrow, in which is the following extract from the Registry Book :

"Mr. William Noyes Rector of Choldington about 30 years departed this life anno 1616. Mr. Nathan Noyes succeeded his father in the Rectorie of Choldington and departed this life in ye year 1651."

I notice your authority is Savage's Gen. Dictionary, but as there seems to be a difference in the date I thought you might like to know it.

Among the burials extracted from the register, is "Mrs. Ann Noyes widow & Relict of Mr. William Noyes sometime Rector of Choldington, March 7 1657, æt 82."—EDWARD DEERING NOYES, of Portland, Me.]

THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE DORCHESTER CHURCH-COLONY.

By the Rev. CHARLES H. POPE, of Kennebunkport, Me.

WE are able to present on the opposite page a picture of the very building where "Divers Godly Persons" of the counties of Devon, Dorset and Somerset met to organize, some time in March, 1629-30.

The building was the "New Hospital in Plymouth," an almshouse, not quite finished, and therefore unoccupied. Two months later it was formally occupied by the town authorities, and was known for a century and a quarter as "The Hospital of Poor's Portion." It was photographed by Mr. R. M. Worth for his "History of Plymouth" (the first edition, now out of print), and the cut we give is from a photograph purchased of him last summer by the writer of this, and used as the frontispiece to his recently issued "Dorchester Pope Family."

The building was demolished about 1859. But as we look upon this picture we can easily imagine ourselves mingling with the company on their "solemn Day of Fasting and Prayer;" we hear "Patriarch White" of Dorchester in Dorset preach "in the fore part of the day," and we watch with great interest while, in the "latter part of the day," the band "did solemnly make choice of and call those godly Ministers the Revd. Mr. John Warham and Mr. John Maverick to be their officers and they did accept thereof and expressed the same."

Over the main door-way of the building this motto was chiselled :

" BY GODS HELPE THROUGH CHRIST."

In that faith the devout party sailed March 29, 1630, and founded Dorchester, the oldest portion of our present Boston. On board the " Mary and John " and in their New England home the pastors, so installed, fulfilled their office together nearly six years. Then the younger (Warham) with a portion of the colony, went to found Windsor, Conn. ; while the older, Maverick, with the remainder, continued by the " Bay " till called to the eternal home.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

ENGLISH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF INTEREST TO AMERICANS.—1, *At Elton church, co. Northampton.*

Here lyeth the Body | of Carolina Daughter | of the Reverend Mr | David Standish Minister | of St. Pauls in South | Carolina in America | Died Octobor the xxith | 1727 | Aged 8 months. | [Chancel floor.]

Here lyeth y^e Body of | Elizabeth Richardson Standish | daughter of y^e Reverend | David Standish late Rector | of St Pauls Ston in South | Carolina in America by | Elizabeth his wife | She died May y^e 4th 1731 | Aged 2 years | Read this and Lament thy My life was short | Blame not my | [Chancel floor, stone worn.]

2. *At St. Mary the Less, Cambridge.*

Near this Place lyeth the Body of | the Late Rev^d Mr GODFREY | WASHINGTON of the county | of York Minister of this Church | and Fellow of St Peters College | Born July the 16th 1676 | Dyed the 10th day of Sep^t | 1719 | [Arms : Argent 3 bars sable, in chief as many mullets or. West wall of Nave.] R. H. EDLESTON.

Gainford Vicarage, Darlington, England.

QUERIES.

LIVINGSTON.—The exact date of the arrival in America of Robert Livingston, the founder of the principal branches of the Livingston family of New York, is unknown, but in a brief and, unfortunately, unfinished Journal kept by the youthful Robert on his *first* voyage to America, he records the fact that he sailed from Greenock in Scotland bound for Charlestown in New England on the 28th April, 1673. The original MS. of this Journal was formerly in the possession of Johnston Livingston, Esq., of Callendar House, Tivoli, New York, to whose courtesy I am indebted for a copy of this interesting old family relic, which has not to my knowledge been hitherto noticed in print. I give below an extract containing the date of sailing, and shall be much obliged if any one of the readers of the REGISTER can inform me when " the good ship called the Catherine of Charlestown, Captain John Phillips commander," arrived at her port of destination on the above voyage? The Journal, I may add, ends abruptly on the 11th of May, 1673. The same gentleman has also the original Journals, now lying before me, of the same Robert's voyage to London in 1694-5, when the ship on which he and his eldest son were passengers was driven on to the Coast of Portugal, after a most disastrous passage from New York, during which they were for several weeks drifting at the mercy of the winds and waves, their vessel having been partially dismasted, and having also lost her rudder in a series of heavy gales. These latter Journals are unfortunately nearly undecipherable, being written in a cramped hand and for the most part in Dutch, the language preferred by Robert Livingston in his private correspondence, &c. It was in commemoration of his escape from drowning on this occasion that Livingston

adopted as his crest the well-known ship in distress, with the motto, SPERO MELIORA—as mentioned by Sedgwick in his “Life of William Livingston” (vide pp. 29, 30), who, however, apparently did not altogether credit the family tradition relative to this disastrous voyage, which the above Journals, besides other papers of Robert Livingston preserved in H. M. Public Record Office, London, and which I have also seen, prove to have been an authentic fact.

Extract.

“JOURNAL of my voyage coming out April 28th, 1673. R. L.

“A Journal of our good intended voyage by the Grace of God in the good ship called the Catharine of Charlestown, Captain John Phillips commander thereof.

“We set sail from Grenock Scotland the 28th of this instant bound for Charlestown in New England in America lying in latitude of 42° 28’,” etc. etc.

22 Great St. Helens

London E. C. England.

E. B. LIVINGSTON, author of

“The Livingstons of Callendar and their
Principal Cadets.”

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.—Information desired concerning the following individuals:

I. *Post*. Roswell Post, of Saybrook, Ct., died in Rutland, Vt., between 80 and 90 years of age; twice married; children by first wife. Wanted—names of his parents, names of his wives, dates of births, marriages and deaths.

II. *Post*. Roswell Post, of Saybrook, son of above, b. —, 1753, d. —, 1827. Went early to Cornwall, Vt.; married twice. His second wife Martha Mead, dau. of James Mead—nine children. Wanted—fuller dates of births, marriages and deaths, name and dates for his first wife.

III. *Mead*. James Mead was 40 years of age in 1770; had a wife and 10 children. He was the first white man in Rutland, Vt., emigrating from Nine Partners, near Salisbury, in 1764 (possibly from Manchester, County of Albany, Province of New York). His wife's name, — Cary. Wanted—names of his parents, birth place; dates of births, marriages and deaths; names and dates of his wife and children. One, at least, of his children was born at Killingworth, Ct.

IV. *Hayes*. Joanna Hayes, m. James³ Hillyer, he b. April 14, 1683. Wanted—dates of her birth, marriage and death; names and dates for her parents and children.

V. *Humphrey*. Mary Humphrey, m. James⁴ Hillyer (son of above), he b. Jan. 9, 1712–13, and d. Dec. 6, 1808. Wanted—dates for births, marriages and deaths; names and dates for her parents; dates for her children.

VI. *Sayre*. Nathan Sayre, son of Daniel and Hannah (Foster) Sayre, a yeoman of Southampton, L. I.; removed to Middletown, Ct.; purchased land Nov. 25, 1720. Wanted—dates of births, marriages and deaths, with dates for his children (especially Matthew, born about 1717), also his wife Mary's full name, dates and parentage.

VII. *Underhill*. Sampson Underhill—mentioned in Chester, N. H. records, as early as April, 1717; came there from Salisbury in 1730; m. Elizabeth Ambrose of Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1717. Estate appraised 1732. Wanted—dates for births and deaths; names and dates for his parents; also dates for his five sons, especially Hezekiah, who died in 1800, and m. Tabitha Sargent, wid. of John Foss.

VIII. *Melvin*. Patrick Melvin, first mentioned in Chester, N. H. records, June 10, 1735, will proved Aug. 28, 1759; m. Mary —. He was m. before 1733. Wanted—dates of births, marriages and deaths; names and dates for parents; full name of his wife, with dates and parentage.

Further information of any kind concerning the above names will be most welcome, and can be sent to

MRS. HENRY TITUS FOLSOM.

Orange, New Jersey.

HENRY.—Information wanted of the descendants of Robert, son of Robert and Mary Ann Henry, who came from Colerain, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, and settled in 1722, in Chester Co. He married Sarah Davis or Davison, and removed to Virginia. Six daughters and two sons were born to them.

1300 Locust St., Philadelphia.

JOHN W. JORDAN.

JOHN CLARK, of Newport, R. I., married Judith Brown, of Little Compton, R. I., June 2, 1792, and moved to and settled in Union, Maine. Can any one give me any information in regard to either of them? It is claimed that Richard King, who settled in Scarborough, about 1750, was a son of John and Mary (Storrell) King. Is there an account of their marriage? Who were the parents of this Mary Storrell?

Seth Soper was born in Scituate, Mass., about 1727. Can any one inform me as to who were his parents? He settled in Pittston, Maine, in 1760.

Charles Rogers came to Portland from Marshfield in the early part of this century. He married a Thomas. He was, I think, a son of Zachariah Rogers, one of a family in Marshfield, remarkable for its longevity. Who was the father of this Zachariah?

W. H. S.

Portland, Me.

THOMAS LORD.—*Wanted*, to find the ancestry of Thomas Lord (born about 1585) and of his wife Dorothy (born about 1589), who came to America in 1635, in the Elizabeth and Ann. Their son Richard had preceded them. They brought with them Thomas (b. about 1619); Ann (b. about 1620); William (b. about 1623); John (b. about 1624); Robert (b. about 1626); Aymie (b. about 1629); and Dorothy (b. about 1630). Dorothy, widow of the first Thomas, sealed her will with the arms of the Laward, alias Lord family. "Ar. on a fess gu. betw. three cinque foils az. a hind pass. betw. two pheons or." Where can that family now be found? Thomas Lord's family were wealthy and prominent. Some of them returned to England for education. Thomas was the first educated physician in the Colony of Connecticut, and Richard was one of the patentees under the charter of Connecticut given by Charles II. Kindly address

Mrs. EDWARD E. SALISBURY.

New Haven, Conn.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM B. TRASK, A.M.—Dartmouth College, at its last commencement, June 28, conferred upon Mr. William B. Trask, a former editor of the REGISTER, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. The *Boston Evening Transcript*, June 29, makes the following just remarks on this action:

"In conferring upon Mr. William Blake Trask of Dorchester the honorary degree of master of arts at its commencement, yesterday, Dartmouth College bestowed its honors wisely and well upon a modest and universally respected man who richly deserved the recognition in his chosen field of usefulness. For more than a generation Mr. Trask has labored quietly, diligently and successfully in behalf of the history and genealogy of New England. His critical acumen in deciphering the obscure handwriting in which our early colonial records were written has been of great public service and value for many years, and never more so than in the work, now in progress, of transcribing for the press the earliest volumes of Suffolk Deeds. This work can be done properly only by the comparatively few persons familiar with the quaint handwriting of two hundred years ago, and the Board of Aldermen in recent years have acted wisely in availing of his skill ere it is too late. Mr. Trask, unconsciously, has built his enduring monument in the papers of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register and the published volumes of Suffolk Deeds."

EVERY'S ANCESTRAL TABLETS.—The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio, have published a series of diagrams so arranged that any number of generations of the ancestors of a person may be recorded in a simple and connected form. Each diagram contains blanks for four generations. The record can be continued indefinitely on succeeding sheets. Price for a portfolio, one sheet A, and 8 other sheets, 50 cts; for separate sheets, 5 cts. each or 50 cts. a dozen.

DOVER, N. H., HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.—The historical articles entitled "Historical Memoranda," in the *Dover Enquirer*, noticed by us in January, 1877 (vol. 31, page 117), and January, 1879 (vol. 33, p. 108), have appeared only at intervals since then. Sixteen new numbers have recently appeared, beginning with No. 422, April 6, and ending with No. 437, July 27. Subscription price of the *Enquirer*, \$1.25 a year in advance.

SEAL OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The *Richmond Dispatch* of August 11, 1888, says "There has recently been presented to the Southern Historical Society by an engraver of Boston, Mass., Mr. M. S. O'Donnell, an admirably executed seal, from a design furnished by the secretary of the society, Mr. R. A. Brock, and which was modelled after the design of the great or broad seal of the late Confederate States of America, the figures and the motto *Deo Vindice* being retained.

"The secretary has gathered the chief material towards the current volume (XVI.) of the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, which he hopes soon to commit to the printer."

LIST OF ENGLISH COURTS OF PROBATE.—George W. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., Rouge Croix Pursuivant, College of Arms, London, is preparing for the press a list of all the old Courts of Probate in England, showing when their records begin and where they are at present deposited. This will be very useful to genealogists, as it is a subject about which little is known, and the Government Returns are out of date and consequently misleading. Besides there are many wills preserved of which they make no mention.

VIRGINIA GENEALOGY.—A series of articles on Virginia history and genealogy was commenced June 18, 1888, in *The Critic*, a newspaper published at Richmond, Va., W. Cabell Trueman, editor and manager. The subscription price of *The Critic* is one dollar a year. Articles on the Carter, Bland, Lee, Cary, Wise, Page, Byrd, Chew, Tyler, Brent, Nelson, Archer, Gordan, Harrison, Randolph and other families are promised. Some of them have already appeared. An instalment appears in every paper. The articles seem to be prepared with care. We recommend the paper to the patronage of our readers.

CENTENARY OF ORRINGTON, MAINE.—On Thursday, the 28th of June last, the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Orrington was celebrated in that town. The historical address was by Hon. Joseph W. Porter of Bangor, Me., and speeches were made by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and others. Two poems, one entitled "A Hundred Years 1788-1888" by Miss Rebecca R. Pierce, and the other "The Foremothers of Orrington" by Mrs. H. G. Rowe, were read. A full report of the proceedings is printed in the *Bangor Weekly Courier*, July 6, 1888.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from colleges or professional schools, occupation, with places and date of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Avery. By Homer D. L. Sweet, 92 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.—Mr. Sweet has been engaged for the last thirty years in collecting materials for a history of this family, and in connection with the Rev. William Clift, of Mystic Bridge, Ct., has secured the records of over six hundred families. Biographies and family records should be sent early to Mr. Sweet, at the above address. A prospectus of the proposed history of the family will be issued before long.

Newton.—Richard Newton (see *History of Marlboro', Mass.*, p. 426), b. about 1600; came from England; was in Sudbury in 1640. He probably had two wives, Anne and Hannah. He d. in Marlboro', Aug. 24, 1701, "almost a hundred years old." Are there any of the Newton name who would care enough for a copy of family with marriages to date (as far as years of labor has enabled a manuscript of it to be compiled), to ask the compiler to print it? If so, let each write a letter with whatever he or she knows of his or her own family, at once to E. E. (NEWTON) LEONARD, Box 90, DePere, Wisconsin.

PUBLICATIONS OF JOHN WARD DEAN.—The following list of the works of the editor of the REGISTER, prepared for another purpose, is here printed by request.

I. Volumes.

A Memoir of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, A.M., author of the *Simple Cobbler of Agawam in America*, with Notices of his Family. Albany: J. Munsell, 1868. 8vo. pp. 213. *Note*.—Appendix XVII., 4 pages, was published in 1883.

Memoir of Michael Wigglesworth, Author of the *Day of Doom*. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1871. 8vo. pp. 160. *Note*.—This is called on the title page the "Second Edition," it being an enlargement of the "Sketch," published in 1863.

II. Pamphlets.

Sketch of the Life of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth. Albany: J. Munsell, 1863. 8vo. pp. 20.

A Brief History of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. 8vo. pp. 8. Albany, 1863.

A Brief Memoir of Rev. Giles Firmin. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers, 1866. 8vo. pp. 16.

The Story of the Embarkation of Cromwell and his Friends for New England. Boston: Printed by D. Clapp & Son, 1866. 8vo. pp. 11.

Sketch of the Life of John H. Sheppard, A.M. Boston: 18 Somerset St., 1873. 8vo. pp. 16. With portrait.

Sketch of the Life of John Merrill Bradbury. Boston: Printed for Private Distribution, 1877. 8vo. pp. 16. With portrait.

Sketch of the Life of William Blanchard Towne, A.M. Boston: Published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1878. 8vo. pp. 16. With portrait.

Descendants of Thomas Deane of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Boston: Privately printed, 1883. 8vo. pp. 12.

Memoir of Col. Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., D.C.L. Boston: Printed for Private Distribution, 1884. 8vo. pp. 24. With portrait. *Note*.—This memoir was reprinted by Mr. Joseph Foster in "*London Marriage Licences, 1521-1589*" (London, 1887), with other extracts from Mr. John J. Latting's memoir, and additional matter by Mr. Foster.

Memoir of Reuben Rawson Dodge. 8vo. pp. 8. Boston, 1885. With portrait. Descendants of the Rev. Daniel Rogers, of Littleton, Mass. 8vo. pp. 8. Boston, 1885.

Sketch of the Life of Frederic Kidder. Boston: Printed for Private Circulation, 1887. 8vo. pp. 16. With portrait.

Memoir of Charles W. Tuttle, A.M., Ph.D., author of *Capt. John Mason, the Founder of New Hampshire*. Boston: Printed for Private Circulation, 1888. 8vo. pp. 21. With portrait. *Note*.—This memoir will be reprinted, with additions, in a volume of Mr. Tuttle's posthumous works, edited by Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., which is now in press.

Pedigree of Deane, broadside, Boston, 1855. Henry Kingsbury and his Descendants, 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1859. Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 8vo. pp. 3, Boston, 1859. A Glance at the Editors of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1879. Who Identified Bradford's Manuscript? 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1883. Specimen of the Register Plan for Arranging Genealogies, 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1883. Biographical Sketch of James Spear Loring, 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1885. The Printing of the Massachusetts and Plymouth Records and Mr. Pulsifer's Connection with it, 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1885. Biographical Sketch of George Mountfort, 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1886. Biographical Sketch of Francis Merrill Bartlett, 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1886. Biographical Sketch of John Bostwick Moreau, 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1887. Biographical Sketch of William Reed Deane, 8vo. pp. 4, Boston, 1888.

Note.—The following pamphlets were prepared by Mr. Dean in conjunction with others:

Brief Memoirs of John and Walter Deane and of the Early Generations of their Descendants. Boston: Printed by Coolidge & Wiley, 1849. 8vo. pp. 16. Authors, William Reed Deane and John Ward Dean.

Genealogy of the Family of Arnold in Europe and America. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son, 1879. 8vo. pp. 16. Authors, John Ward Dean, Henry T. Drowne, and Edwin Hubbard.

III. *Volumes edited by Mr. Dean.*

The Historical Magazine, Vol. I., Boston, 1857. Sm. 4to. pp. iv.+380+xvi. Vol. II., Parts 1 and 2, Jan. and Feb., 1858, New York, 1858. Sm. 4to. pp. 64. Second Series, Vol. IV. Part 6, December, 1868, Morrisania, 1868. Sm. 4to. pp. 64. *Note.*—William H. Whitmore, A.M., was associate editor of the first number of Vol. I.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XVI. No. 4, October, 1862. Albany, N. Y. 1862. 8vo. pp. 93. Vol. XVII., Albany, 1863, 8vo. pp. 387. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 3 and 4, July and October, 1864. Albany, 1864. 8vo. pp. 189. Vol. XXX., Boston, 1876, 8vo. pp. 497. Vol. XXXI., Boston, 1877, 8vo. pp. 468. Vol. XXXII., Boston, 1878, 8vo. pp. 456. Vol. XXXIII., Boston, 1879, 8vo. pp. 468. Vol. XXXIV., Boston, 1880, 8vo. pp. 444. Vol. XXXV., Boston, 1881, 8vo. pp. 419. Vol. XXXVI., Boston, 1882, 8vo. pp. 439. Vol. XXXVII., Boston, 1883, 8vo. pp. 425. Vol. XXXVIII., Boston, 1884, 8vo. pp. 476. Vol. XXXIX., Boston, 1885, 8vo. pp. 425. Vol. XL., Boston, 1886, 8vo. pp. 436. Vol. XLI., Boston, 1887, 8vo. pp. 449. Vol. XLII., Boston, 1888, 8vo. *Note.*—Mr. Dean was also joint editor with William B. Trask, A.M. and William H. Whitmore, A.M., of Vol. XIII., Boston, 1859, 8vo. pp. iv.+387; and Vol. XIV., Boston, 1860, 8vo. pp. iv.+390.

Memoir of Several Deceased Members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Boston: Published by the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, 1878, 8vo. pp. 191-76. With portraits.

Notices of Recent Publications. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son, 1879, 8vo. pp. 24+12+16+12+8+12+12+12+12+12+9+9.

The New England Bibliopolist, Vol. I., Boston, 1881, 8vo. pp. 130. Vol. II., Boston, 1883, 8vo. pp. 138. Vol. III., Boston, 1885, 8vo. pp. 134. Vol. IV., Boston, 1887, 8vo. pp. 158. Vol. V., Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Boston, 1888, 8vo.

Captain John Mason, the Founder of New Hampshire. By Charles Wesley Tuttle, Ph.D. Boston: The Prince Society, 1887. Fcp. 4to. pp. xiii.+492.

IV. *Pamphlets edited by Mr. Dean.*

A Declaration of Remarkable Providences in the Course of My Life. By John Dane, of Ipswich. Boston: S. G. Drake, 1854. 8vo. pp. 16.

Note.—Mr. Dean wrote the preface to, and had charge of the printing of "An Address before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Sept. 13, 1859, the Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Major General James Wolfe. By Lorenzo Sabine. Boston: Published by A. Williams & Co., for the Society, 1859." 8vo. pp. 100.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, April 4, 1888.—A quarterly meeting was held at the Society's Hall, in its House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the president, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., in the chair. In the absence of D. G. Haskins, Jr., A.M., the recording secretary, William B. Trask, was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

The president announced the death of Hon. Horace Fairbanks, vice-president for Vermont, and appointed Rev. Henry A. Hazen, Hamilton A. Hill and John Ward Dean a committee to prepare resolutions.

Hamilton Andrews Hill, A.M., the corresponding secretary, announced important donations.

Rev. William Barrows, D.D., of Reading Mass., read a paper entitled "The Rocky Mountains in the Saddle," in which he gave extracts from a journal kept on a recent horseback ride of eight hundred miles through the fastnesses and vales of the far west.

John Ward Dean, A.M., the librarian, reported 33 volumes and 98 pamphlets as donations in March.

May 2.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, at the usual hour and place, President Goodell in the chair.

Rev. Henry A. Hazen, chairman of the committee appointed in April, reported resolutions on the death of Hon. Horace Fairbanks, which were unanimously adopted.

Prof. John Fiske, of Cambridge, read a paper on "Thomas Hutchinson, the last Royal Governor of Massachusetts."

The corresponding secretary announced important donations.

President Goodell spoke of the celebration at Marietta, Ohio, April 7, of the centenary of the first organized settlement of the Northwest territory, and referred to the sad death, on the 18th of April, of Rev. Israel W. Andrews, D.D., LL.D., ex-president of Marietta College, who in March last read a paper on the Marietta Colony, and spoke upon the celebration. The president stated that he had, in compliance with the vote of the Society, appointed delegates to the Marietta celebration. They were Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., John J. May and George Plumer Smith. Only Mr. May was able to attend. Mr. May made an interesting report on the celebration and his visit to Marietta.

Rev. Mr. Hazen read extracts from a letter from Hon. John Eaton, president of Marietta College, in relation to the death of President Andrews.

The librarian reported, as donations in April, 18 volumes and 823 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary reported that the following gentlemen who had been elected resident members, had signified their acceptance, namely: Rev. William H. Cobb, Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, D.D., Isaac W. Hammond, William A. Hayes, 2d, William L. Benedict and William P. Parker.

Hon. Charles L. Flint, chairman of the committee on revising the constitution, reported a new code of laws, in place of the constitution and by-laws. The code was adopted.

June 6.—The monthly meeting was held this afternoon, at the usual hour and place, President Goodell in the chair.

Samuel H. Wentworth, A.M., in behalf of his brother, Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill., an honorary vice-president of the society, presented as a donation an excellent oil portrait of John Ward Dean, the librarian of the society. William B. Trask offered resolutions of thanks to Mr. Wentworth for his generous gift, which were unanimously adopted.

D. G. Haskins Jr., A.M., the recording secretary, announced important donations.

Hon. George B. Loring, of Salem, read a paper entitled "Vindication of Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons from the charge of holding treasonable correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton." An abstract of this paper was printed in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, June 6, 1888.

Resolutions on the death of Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer of the society, who died May 3, were read by Mr. Hill in the absence of Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody who had prepared them at the request of the directors. They were unanimously adopted.

The librarian reported 58 volumes and 21 pamphlets as donations in May.

The corresponding secretary reported that Hon. Frederick Smyth had accepted his election as a resident member.

David Pulsifer, A.M., who was appointed in 1856 a committee to report on the danger of the destruction of public documents in the clerk's offices in case clerks should be chosen by the people, made an elaborate report.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, March 20, 1888.—A stated meeting was held this evening at the society's cabinet in Waterman Street, the president, William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

Mr. James Burdick, of Providence, read a paper entitled "A California Forty-Niner."

April 17.—A stated meeting was held this evening, Prof. E. B. Andrews in the chair.

Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., the president of the society, read a paper on "Rhode Island refusing the Constitution of 1787," showing who were to blame for the refusal to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

July 3.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, President Gammell in the chair.

The secretary laid before the society several communications, the most important of which related to the centennial celebration at Marietta on the 7th of April last, and the exposition to be inaugurated at Cincinnati, to-morrow, July 4. This society has sent to the Cincinnati Exposition, the portraits of Commodore Abraham Whipple, Col. James M. Varnum and Dr. Solomon Drowne, all active in the Revolutionary struggle, and distinguished pioneer settlers of the Northwest Territory.

The librarian reported 274 volumes, 602 pamphlets and 186 other articles received during the last quarter.

William D. Ely, Dr. Charles W. Parsons, Edwin Barrows and Hon. Amos Perry were chosen members of the committee on Indian Localities and Names.

Henry T. Drowne, of New York, presented a copy of "The Society of the Cincinnati of New York," an illustrated octavo volume of 366 pages.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Taunton, Mass., Monday, July 9, 1888.—A quarterly meeting was held in Historical Hall this evening, the president, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, in the chair.

Rev. William L. Chaffin, of North Easton, read a paper on "The Life and Services of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Tupper." Gen. Tupper served in the revolutionary war, and was at one time a resident of Easton. An abstract of the paper is in the *Taunton Daily Gazette*.

Capt. John W. D. Hall, the librarian, reported a long list of donations.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the secretary was instructed to tender the use of Historical Hall as a depository for the tablets of deceased soldiers.

WESTERN RESERVE AND NORTHERN OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday, July 14, 1888.—The twenty-first annual meeting was held this afternoon in the rooms at the building of the Society for Savings, the president, Hon. C. C. Baldwin, in the chair.

The reports of J. B. French, the treasurer, and D. W. Manchester, the secretary, were read. The former showed that the receipts during the year were \$1,644.80, and the expenditures \$955.72, leaving a balance of \$689.08 on hand. The report of the secretary contained some information, interesting as showing the progress of the society. In it, it was stated that the following publications have been made by the society during the past two years: Tract No. 67, "Nineteenth Annual Meeting, 1886"; Tract No. 68, "Memorial of Col. Whittlesey"; Tract No. 69, "Origin and Development of the Almanac"; Tract No. 70, "Pre-glacial Course of the Rocky River"; Tract No. 71, "First United States Land Survey"; Tract No. 72, "Battle of the Peninsula"; Tract No. 73, "Archæology of Ohio."

The following officers of the society were elected:—

President.—Hon. Charles C. Baldwin.

Vice-Presidents.—D. W. Cross, W. P. Fogg, J. H. Sargent and Sam Briggs.

Curators (to fill places made vacant by expiration of term).—Amos Townsend, P. H. Babcock and Douglas Perkins.

Secretary and Librarian.—D. W. Manchester.

Treasurer.—John B. French.

Standing committees on Meetings and Lectures, on Museum, on Biography and Obituaries, on Genealogies, on Ohio Local History and Atlases, on Manuscripts, on Printing, on Public Documents, on Photographs and Views, on Newspapers, on Coins, on Finance, on Societies and Exchanges and on Military History, were also chosen.

The other curators of the society are C. C. Baldwin, R. B. Hayes, S. H. Curtiss, Levi F. Bauder, Peter Hitchcock, and H. N. Johnson. The trustees of the invested fund are: William Bingham, R. P. Ranney, and C. C. Baldwin. The permanent curators are: William J. Boardman, William Bingham, James Barnett, and George A. Tisdale.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

HON. MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER, Ph.D., LL.D., a life member and benefactor, born at Rindge, N. H., Sept. 22, 1798, died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1886, aged 88. Admitted to the Society, May 6, 1850. President, 1868 to 1886. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. XLII. pp. 233-242.

WILLIAM REED DEANE, Esq., of Brookline, Mass., a life member, admitted to the Society, April 7, 1845, was born at Mansfield, Mass., August 21, 1809, and died in the same town June 16, 1871, aged 61. The house in which he died was that in which he was born. It had been occupied by his ancestors for nearly a century and a half. He was the oldest child of Jacob Deane, of Mansfield, by his wife Mehitable, daughter of Rev. William Reed, of Easton.

He was a descendant in the seventh generation from John¹ Deane, who with his brother Walter, settled at Cohannet, now Taunton, about the year 1638. (See REGISTER, vol. III. p. 379.) The descent is John,¹ John,² Samuel,³ Dea. William,⁴ John,⁵ Jacob,⁶ William R.⁷ His father Jacob followed the business of farming, paying special attention to the cultivation of fruits, and was very successful in raising fruit of a superior quality. He was a man of sound judgment, and was well read in the standard English and American authors, having a decided taste for history. When a young man he was a school teacher. (See REGISTER, vol. xxv. p. 400.)

William received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Mansfield. A schoolmate and relative, Frederick Deane Allen, Esq., now a merchant in Boston, remembers him as a good scholar and a kind and affectionate companion. He furnishes me with the following reminiscences of their early life:

"I was a little his senior in age. We were born and brought up within a quarter of a mile from each other. His father and my mother were cousins, and our families always lived in the most friendly and intimate relations. From our earliest youth we were playmates and schoolmates. The school house being a mile distant, we boys were generally found going across lots to reach school in season, it being the wish of our parents that their children should be prompt, and obedient to all the rules of the school.

"I remember two lady teachers, Miss Eleanor Glover of Stoughton and Miss Betsey Hall of Norton, both excellent teachers, whom all good scholars loved and obeyed. The male teacher whom I remember most about was Herman Hall, who lived next to the school house, which was a small red building, containing only one room, with seat and benches on three sides, and a large open fireplace on the other, with a closet for the girls to hang their clothes in. The boys occupied one side of the room and the girls the other. From my recollection of that school, I think it was, for the time, a model school. The parents were nearly all farmers, but in a corner of the district was a small cotton factory, and a few children from that neighborhood attended who had not been so well trained as the rest of the scholars."

William's aunt, Miss Nancy Deane, was an accomplished teacher who taught in the Bristol Academy and other seminaries of learning. (See REGISTER, vol. xv. p. 359.) I think that he informed me that he received some instruction from her.

When he was about fourteen years old, he came to Boston to assist his uncle, the Rev. David Reed, as a clerk in the office of the *Christian Register*, a religious newspaper which Mr. Reed had commenced a few years before—in 1821—as the organ of the Unitarian denomination. John B. Russell, Esq.,* now of Indianapolis, Ind., who printed the paper at that time, remembers young Deane as a quiet and intelligent boy, who attended conscientiously to his duties in his uncle's office and spent his leisure in reading. The publication office of the *Christian Register*

* Mr. Russell contributed to the *Christian Register*, April 27, 1882, an article giving his recollections of the early history of that newspaper. It was suggested by an article entitled "Printing Sixty Years Ago. Reminiscences of the *Christian Register*," in the preceding issue, April 20, written by David Clapp, Esq., the senior partner of the firm of David Clapp & Son, who are the printers of the HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER. Mr. Clapp entered in May, 1822, as an apprentice the office of John Cotton, Jr., who then printed the *Christian Register*.

was often visited by Unitarian clergymen and other people of influence. Here the lad formed lasting friendships with some of the leading men in the denomination. In this office, not unfrequently, religious, literary and historical subjects were discussed by men of learning and ability, for it may safely be asserted that the Unitarian denomination at that time embraced a large proportion of the learning and literary talent of Boston and its vicinity. In listening to these discussions his knowledge was increased, his critical powers exercised and his literary taste improved.

One of his duties, in this office, was to assist in reading proof on the *Christian Register* and other publications of his uncle. As Franklin when he was at work on his brother's newspaper was tempted to try his hand as a writer for its pages, so young Deane was emboldened to write articles upon subjects which were treated of in his uncle's newspaper, which he copied in a disguised hand and managed to convey to the editor. He was rejoiced to find them accepted and printed. He had opportunities to hear their merits discussed, and was surprised when he heard them praised by men whose opinions he revered, and to find them ascribed to writers of acknowledged ability.

After remaining with his uncle a few years, he had a desire to enter mercantile life. Before commencing the business that he was to pursue for life, he felt a desire to obtain instruction in higher branches of learning than were taught him in the schools of his native town. He therefore entered Lexington Academy, then in high repute. The first principal of the academy was the late Rev. Caleb Stetson, a graduate of Harvard College and an excellent instructor. I have been unable to ascertain whether William was a student under Mr. Stetson or under his successor, the late Rev. William P. Huntington, also a graduate of Harvard, who took charge of the Academy in 1825. I have often heard Mr. Deane refer to the happy days spent in this seminary and to the congenial companions he found there.

On leaving the academy he became a clerk in the store of Messrs. Cushing, Conant and White, who were doing a large cloth business at No. 51 Washington St. He discharged his duties faithfully and became head bookkeeper to the firm, a position for which he was well fitted. In 1833, Mr. Conant retired, and Mr. Deane became a member of the firm, the style of which was changed to Cushing, White & Co. The business was removed to No. 61 Kilby Street. In 1839 he retired from the firm, and did business on his own account at the same number. In 1841 he formed a new copartnership of which he was the head. The new firm was Deane, Bradstreet and Company, his partners being Mr. Samuel Bradstreet and Mr. David G. Deane, the latter a younger brother of his. The goods they dealt in were woollens. The firm was dissolved in 1843. He afterwards filled various positions of trust, for which his business experience and his ability as a competent and expert accountant well qualified him. About the year 1850, he removed his residence to Brookline, still having his business in Boston.

He married, May 22, 1834, Miss Abby Doggett, daughter of Rev. Simeon Doggett of Raynham, Mass., a woman of singular excellence of character, "deeply imbued with strict christian principles and with peculiar domestic virtues, which were ever carried out in her most exemplary life." She died May 6, 1861, aged 49. (See REGISTER, xv. 280.) They had four children: 1, *William Roscoe*, a lawyer of Chicago, Ill., who died there Aug. 31, 1861, aged 26 (REG. xv. 359); 2, *Samuel Blair*, in mercantile life, who died several years ago; 3, *Abby Weston*, who is still living; 4, *Henry Ware*, H. C. 1869, died April 7, 1875, aged 27, while a student in the Medical School of Harvard University (REG. xxix. 339).

His only surviving child, Miss Abby W. Deane, thus writes to me concerning him: "There are some traits in my father's character which, I think, were better known in his domestic circle than among his friends. One was a certain unflinching amiability; and this was united to a power of concealing what was really causing him intense anxiety. Another was a quick and just appreciation of character. This gift made him very successful as a peace maker. He saw all sides of a question and was able to show opponents in a contest the different phases of the subject, and in this way he would reconcile their differences. This quality was, however, exercised in such a private way and in matters of so delicate a nature that it could not be known to the world at large.

"This ability to form a true estimate of character would have made him a successful writer of biography had he attempted it on a larger scale than he did. His unflinching enthusiasm, I may say passion for literary pursuits was a prominent trait in his character. Though fond of travel and eminently social, his books, papers and

manuscripts furnished constant employment and enjoyment for his leisure hours. His letters, of the number of which I can form no estimate, were remarkable and full of interest.

"He had a keen sense of humor, but its fullest indulgence was reserved for his own hearthstone. He had a great aversion to mere gossip, and I never knew a man who had more scorn for it.

"He was very fond of flowers and took great delight in cultivating them. He was very skilful in selecting the best spots in a garden for the different kinds of flowers. He had also much taste for arranging cut flowers in bouquets and vases."

Mr. Deane, as has been seen, early in life developed a taste for reading and composition. He took notes of sermons and addresses which he heard, copied important extracts from the books he read, and noted down his reflections on various subjects. He contributed occasionally to other newspapers besides his uncle's. His articles were written with taste and ability. On the first of May, 1852, he contributed to the *Christian Inquirer*, the Unitarian newspaper of New York city, then edited by the late Rev. Drs. Henry W. Bellows and Samuel Osgood, the first of a series of letters from Boston. The letters were upon religious, literary and historical topics which specially interested the Unitarian denomination. Afterwards he became the regular Boston correspondent of that paper. He continued to write for the *Inquirer* till 1858, and perhaps later. His letters and other articles in this paper were usually signed with his initials. He had a happy faculty of presenting the ideas advanced by speakers whose sermons or lectures he had heard, in a concise form, and yet preserving their identity. Extracts from his letters were extensively copied by newspapers throughout the United States.

He was one of the earliest members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and took a deep interest in its concerns. He often reported its proceedings for the press. For many years he was chairman of the committee having charge of the papers read at the monthly meetings, and was indefatigable in his efforts to obtain the services of men of ability in this line. He was also a frequent contributor to the *REGISTER*. Resolutions on his death were passed by the society, Sept. 6, 1871, and are printed in the *REGISTER*, xxvi. 90.

Mr. Deane's uncle, the Rev. Samuel Deane, pastor of the Unitarian church at Scituate, Mass., and author of the excellent history of that town—one of the first local histories to devote much space to the genealogy of its inhabitants—as might be expected, took much interest in and spent much labor upon the history of his own family. He compiled a brief genealogy of the descendants of John and Walter Deane, beforenamed. Mr. Deane, himself, had always taken an interest in family history. When he became a member of the Historic Genealogical Society, he began to feel a deeper interest in it. He borrowed of his aunt, his uncle's manuscript genealogy of the Deane family and copied it. He then set himself at work to collect the records of other members of this family and of other families by the name of Deane. He began a somewhat extensive correspondence and obtained interviews with aged people, and by this means collected a mass of matter illustrating the history and genealogy of the name. In the latter part of the year 1845, the writer of this sketch became acquainted with Mr. Deane and was able to assist him to some extent in his researches. In 1849, we prepared an article upon the early history of the Deanes in this country, giving in detail the first three generations of the descendants of John and Walter. This article was printed in the *REGISTER* for October, 1849, and was reprinted in a pamphlet. In 1851, Mr. Deane prepared an article on the Leonard Family, from which his wife was descended, which appeared in the *REGISTER* for October, 1851. He also compiled an article on the Watson family. It appeared in the *REGISTER* for October, 1864. Both articles were reprinted as pamphlets.

He published in Littell's *Living Age* for June 26, 1858, an annotated edition of the famous "Journal of Madam Knight" with an historical and biographical introduction. Mrs. Sarah Knight of Boston made a horseback journey to New York, in 1704, of which she kept this journal, which was first printed at New York in 1825. It had been asserted that Mrs. Knight was a myth and her journal a fabrication, but in 1846, all doubts concerning the traveller and her diary were set at rest by Mr. Deane's friend, Dr. Charles Deane, now of Cambridge. (See Proceedings of Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. xv. pp. 386-8). Mr. Deane was able to publish in the *Living Age* in his preface to the Journal many curious and interesting facts concerning the personal history and ancestry of Madam Knight, which his investigations had brought to light.

Mr. Deane was specially interested and well versed in Hymnology. He issued a prospectus for an edition of the grand old hymn, "O Mother Dear Jerusalem," from which the well known, "Jerusalem, my Happy Home" was derived. For this he made elaborate preparation and possessed materials unknown to former editors. He also issued a prospectus for a new edition of "Madam Knight's Journal." He collected a mass of materials for the latter work. The following is a list of his printed works:

1. Memoir of John and Walter Deane and of the Early Generations of their Descendants. Boston, 1849. pp. 16. *Note*.—Of this work John Ward Dean was a joint compiler.
2. A Genealogical Memoir of the Leonard Family. Boston, 1851. 8vo. pp. 20. *Note*.—Mr. Deane published an appendix to this (pp. 21 to 24) in 1853, and a second appendix (pp. 25 to 28) in 1868.
3. Memoir of Mrs. Abby Deane. 1861. 12mo. pp. 10.
4. Biographical Sketch of Elkanah Watson, with a Brief Genealogy of the Watson Family. Albany, 1864. 8vo. pp. 16. With two portraits.
5. Notices of the Shakspeare Tercentenary. Boston, 1865. 8vo. pp. 2.
6. Tribute to the Memory of Edward Everett. Boston, 1865. 8vo. pp. 2.
7. In Memoriam, Jared Sparks, LL.D., obit. March 14, 1866. New York, 1866. 8vo. pp. 32.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Deane did not live to complete and publish the more elaborate works which he had in preparation, particularly the history of the Deane family, which his taste and talents would have made something more than a mere genealogy. These works would have been fitting memorials of the diligent antiquary,—the well read, genial, large hearted and high minded William Reed Deane.

J. W. D.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE Editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

The Pilgrim Republic. An Historical Review of the Colony of New Plymouth. By JOHN A. GOODWIN. Boston: 1888. Ticknor and Company. Octavo, pp. xli.+662. Price \$4.

In this work another volume is added to the list of standard histories of Plymouth colony. The author was well qualified by his antecedents, opportunities and literary skill for its preparation. His death occurred before its publication, but it has been carried through the press under the editorial supervision of his son, with, as he says, "fidelity to the original manuscript." While the limitations of space forbade any attempt to treat the subject exhaustively, the author has aimed to be comprehensive, and, as he states in his preface, to produce a book for readers rather than students, and to tell in one volume the story of the Pilgrim fathers with an approach to completeness and accuracy.

In this endeavor it must be said that he has been successful, and in flowing measure in this particular, that while the work is not one which will supply the student with all the information that he will desire, he can enter upon his study in no better way than by giving this volume a thorough perusal. In the preface the list of original and secondary authorities relied on is given, and the oft-recurring foot notes of the volume will, besides supplying immediate information, point the student to probable sources of further knowledge.

The author has been faithful throughout to the right methods of historical writing. Without citing a multitude of proofs of this, which might easily be done, one constantly appearing piece of evidence may be mentioned, viz.: That whatever may be the page to which the reader or student refers, he has instantly at the same level where his eye rests in finding the number of the page the figures denoting the year referred to in that particular page. This constant conveniency and constant certification are characteristic of the author's method. Accordingly, there is no egotism in his remark in the preface that while expecting criticism he "will cheerfully submit to the reproof of those who have studied the subject as carefully as he

himself has." Every page bears witness to this careful study. He understates a little his full function as the author of the volume when he says that he "claims to be only a compiler, not a discoverer." His declaration is of course to be accepted that he is not a discoverer, that "though he has for many years traversed the Old Colony by land and by sea he has found nothing hitherto unknown;" but he is something more than a compiler in the sense of being a clerk dealing with other men's writings, for he has infused something of himself into almost every page. This tincture of personality is in general agreeable, helpful and assuring. One delights to be led about among the haunts of the Pilgrims by so wise, cheerful and eloquent a guide.

This is only to say in other words that the author has produced a most readable book, and as the story proceeds under his facile pen the reader feels that he is entering into some personal intimacy with those old knights of liberty and truth, whose bones are dust and whose swords are rust, and of whose apotheosis every historian, orator or poet who has named them since their departure has been prompt to testify.

That glow of admiration which distant and foreign readers feel and acknowledge in reading the story of the Pilgrim Fathers is present of course at white heat—and rightfully so—in one, who, like the author of the volume, has Pilgrim blood in his veins. And it is in this phase of the author's dealing with his general theme that the most important criticism of his work is to be made. The reference above to his literary skill should imply that all the remote as well as the familiar arts of rhetoric are known to him. The source of his zeal for the Pilgrim has been suggested; that of his antipathy towards the Massachusetts colony people cannot so certainly be inferred; but it is manifest in various ways, and his rhetorical application of it is in making the Massachusetts Bay record, as he sees it, serve as a dark background on which he may the more vividly paint the shining virtues of the men of Plymouth. Such contrasts do not really help the historian of any of the New England colonies in his narrative. While they differ from each other in glory, they reflect a light radiating from a common centre. It would be an unprofitable but not difficult task to show that there were defects and incompetencies in the administration of the Plymouth colony to which the Bay colony was a stranger. To obscure or ignore these, or such of them as were conspicuous, is no proper office of the historian, where they have direct relation to his facts of record. But in the present instance they are presented oftentimes invidiously, and out of that relation, and have the effect of little flecks or distortions upon an otherwise clear mirror of events.

A like over-eagerness to set things right appears in the effort of the author to establish clearly and conspicuously the distinctive characteristics of the Plymouth and the Massachusetts settlers. This was to do well, and the distinction has been none too often pointed out. But it is unnecessary to the purpose, and not warranted by the record of subsequent or contemporary times, to seek as the author and some other writers do to restrict the meaning of the word "Puritan" to the highly technical sense in which it may have been used by certain good authorities in the early part of the 17th century.

The author quotes Rev. Daniel Neal as saying that "the Puritan body took form in 1564 and dissolved in 1644," and Rev. Thomas Prince, who wrote in 1736, as saying that "those who left the Episcopal church lost the name of Puritans." The author will have it, accordingly, that the word is applicable only to such as were "in and of the Church of England," and declares that "since 1644 no body or class of men has been properly called by the name of Puritans, and the title has become as completely bygone as 'Lollards,' 'Hussites' or 'Crusaders.'" In his definition, accordingly, the Massachusetts colony people ceased to be Puritans on their arrival here, for by their own act they ceased to be "in and of the Church of England."

Possibly, though it is doubtful, the argument might have served to convince John Winthrop or John Wilson, but now, after more than two centuries of variance from that use, the word cannot be held to this narrow definition. Whoever will revert to Macaulay's celebrated description of the Puritans will find nothing in the portraiture that brings to mind men of the Church of England more than those of the Bay colony or the Plymouth colony. Emerson writing to Carlyle in 1834 criticizes Goethe saying, "The Puritan in me accepts no apology for bad morals in such as he." Carlyle in his reply pleads gently for Goethe, and adds, emphatically, "Believe me, it is impossible that you can be more a Puritan than I." The authority of either is sufficient to determine the proper or precise meaning of any English word in common use—a *fortiori*, for the present purpose, when it is considered that

Emerson was the descendant of six or seven generations of Massachusetts ministers and Carlyle was by heredity a Presbyterian.

The author's introductory chapter and his supplementary chapter, or appendix, have an intrinsic value apart from the fitting frame-work which they make to the history itself. His many brief biographical sketches are models in their way. His accounts of Philip's war and of the witchcraft period are instructive, and, for a ready reference, his explanation of the Gregorian Calendar on page xx. of the introduction is a commendable interpolation. The volume has a generous index, about a half dozen maps and as many engraved illustrations.

By Daniel W. Baker, Esq., of Boston.

Genealogical Gleanings in England. By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M., Vol. I. (Part Second). Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset Street. 1888. 8vo. pp. i.-xii., 116-264.

The *Boston Evening Transcript* of August 8 thus speaks of this work :

"The evidences of the genealogical harvest which Mr. Waters has been gleaning in England for the past five years as agent of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, are before us in permanent form—and part second of the collected notes has been lately issued from the press. Like the first section it is a remarkable contribution to the home origin of many of our New England settlers, and affords ample confirmation of the wisdom of his mission and the propriety of his method of work. This part contains, as the conspicuous feature of the volume, the detailed evidence of the successful search for the parentage and family connections of John Harvard, the patron saint of our first and oldest university, and eager eyes for years past had long been looking for the faintest trace of his origin. John Harvard is now no longer a myth to the alumni of the university, and Mr. Waters has rendered full service to our literary history in this instance alone. In like manner this patient gleaner has settled beyond dispute the pedigree of the Rogers families of New England, descendants of Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, whom popular tradition had made of the lineal progeny of the martyr.

"His work is not confined to these names of note, but it comprehends every name of our emigrant families, from the humblest husbandman to the highborn gentleman—all served alike in his plan of gleanings facts bearing upon the origin of the early settlers of New England. The book before us is a reminder to those interested in these matters that this successful gleaner, 'far from the madding crowd,' should have his hands held up by the necessary financial support, and the society who is the sponsor for his mission would welcome such aid from the public. It is the first systematic search of this kind ever undertaken, and the results have been exceedingly valuable, and are growing more so as the work progresses."

Proceedings of the Long Island Historical Society, in memory of Hon. James Carson Brevoort, Mrs. Urania Battell Humphrey, Hon. John Greenwood and Alfred Smith Barnes. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Printed for the Society. 1888. 8vo. pp. 15.

Messrs. Brevoort, Greenwood and Barnes were prominent members of the Long Island Historical Society, and Mrs. Humphrey showed her interest in it by leaving it a legacy of ten thousand dollars. The warm tributes in this pamphlet to the memory of these individuals are well deserved.

James Carson Brevoort, LL.D., was a distinguished historical scholar and author. He was one of the founders of the Long Island Historical Society, and its first president, holding the office from 1863 to 1873. He was a member of many learned societies, was the superintendent of the Astor Library (1876 to 1878), was a Regent of the University of the State of New York, and in 1873 received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College. Mrs. Humphrey was the widow of Hon. James Humphrey, for several years a member of Congress from Brooklyn, an early member of the society and one of its officers. It is stated here as "a noteworthy fact, that the only two bequests which the Society has hitherto received, of which this is the larger, have come to it from ladies." Mr. Greenwood was one of the founders of the Society, and was chairman of the committee that drafted its constitution. He was an accomplished classical scholar and a public spirited man. Mr. Barnes, who was at the head of a large and well known publishing house, was a member of the board of directors of the Long Island Historical Society for twenty-one years from 1867, was a liberal benefactor to its funds, and was active in other good works.

York Deeds. Book iv. Portland, Me.: John T. Hull and Brown Thurston & Co. 1888. 8vo. pp. 17+504+158.

This volume is the last of the series of publications of York records provided for by resolve of the Maine Legislature of 1883. The first volume was briefly noticed in the January number of the current volume of the REGISTER, and the general character and scope of the undertaking briefly explained. The work has been completed in accordance with the original design, and the result is that four beautiful and valuable volumes have been added to our historical literature, and the earliest records of the State of Maine, covering a period of half a century, have been rescued from the corroding hand of time, and made easily available to present and future generations.

The editor of these volumes, Mr. Hobart W. Richardson, who, acting in behalf of the Maine Historical Society, has looked after every detail, is to be congratulated upon the eminent success which has attended his efforts in the completion of his work. It has involved a vast amount of pains-taking labor, of which Mr. Richardson's only compensation is the satisfaction of having accomplished a good thing in the interest of Maine history. The copyist, Mr. Wm. M. Sargent, is also to be congratulated upon the excellency of his work, and the publishers, Messrs Brown Thurston & Company, for the typographical neatness and finish of the four volumes which may well serve as a model for future publications of this kind.

The second volume of the series is more especially noted for containing a copy of the grant from King Charles of England to Captain John Mason. A full account of the discovery of this document is given in the July, 1877, number of the REGISTER and need not be repeated here. This volume includes the records contained in a manuscript volume, marked in the handwriting of Edward Rishworth, recorder, "The Second Book of Records." It was opened February 12, 1666, and filled in 1676.

The third volume includes the contents of a manuscript volume marked also in the handwriting of recorder Rishworth, "The Third Book of Records of Deeds &c in the County of Yorke." It covers a period of eight years, a period noted for two very important public events, viz. King Philip's Indian war, and the sale of Maine, by the heir of Gorges, to the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

The fourth and last volume is a copy of the book of records marked by Rishworth, "The Fourth Book of Records for Deeds &c in the County of York." The first record was made February 5, 1684, by Rishworth, and the last by his successor Joseph Hammond, July 12, 1699; the book was therefore in use for fifteen years. It covers a most exciting period in English history, and but little less so in that of New England. Rishworth was recorder of the Province for thirty-three years, and wrote his last official line as such, in June, 1686.

Each of the four volumes contains a vast amount of valuable historical matter, now for the first time made easily available to the courts of law and to the historical students of the state. It was hoped by those who projected the publication of these volumes, that they would include the York records of the seventeenth century complete, but it has been demonstrated that two more volumes of the size of those already published will be required. It is hoped that the next Maine legislature will provide for the publication of volumes five and six, for experience with the first four shows conclusively that the expense cannot be met by private subscription. The demand for works of this kind is very limited, but their value is none the less great, and the state owes it to itself to rescue these important early records from threatened oblivion.

By Wm. B. Lapham, M.D.

Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution, 1787-1788. Edited by JOHN BACH McMASTER and FREDERICK D. STONE. Published for the Subscribers by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Inquirer Printing and Publishing Co., Lancaster, Pa. 1888. 8vo. pp. vi.+803.

This elegant volume gives an elaborate and detailed account of the events connected with the ratification of the Federal Constitution by Pennsylvania, and is practically the only work that treats exhaustively of this interesting epoch in that state. The fact that the Constitutional Convention of the states met in Philadelphia, and that the Legislature of Pennsylvania was then in session in the same building, led to the reading before that body of the proposed constitution the very day after its framers completed their labors. Within twenty hours after Congress submitted the constitution to the state, the State Legislature, although there was a

minority opposed to immediate action, secured a quorum, partly through the assistance of certain lawless persons who dragged two unwilling members to the House, the opposition having attempted by absenting themselves to prevent a quorum, and immediately issued a call for the election of delegates to a convention, which met November 21, 1787. After exciting and able debates, the distinction between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists being sharply drawn, Pennsylvania ratified the Federal Constitution December 12, 1787, by a vote of 46 yeas to 23 nays, and was the second state to ratify, Delaware having the place of honor. It was a period of heated discussion, and in some localities of violence and rioting. The celebration of the ratification led to fresh disturbances and frays. The speeches occupy a considerable portion of the book, and are of much historical interest, being given as fully as possible, but as there was then no system of reporting, the chief sources of information are the summaries in the newspapers of the day, and some notes taken at the time by James Wilson, which notes are printed entire in the latter part of the work. We also find many documents, and communications to the press relative to the great questions then agitating the public mind. Fifteen portraits enrich the volume, and there are sketches of many noted men of 1787, some then old, and others with brilliant careers before them. Pages 699 to 761 are especially interesting and valuable, as they contain biographical notices of the members of the convention. It is impossible in a brief review to do justice to such a work, which is of the greatest historical consequence, most ably edited, and printed and indexed in the best manner.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., Needham, Mass.

Banquet given by the learned Societies of Philadelphia at the American Academy of Music, September 17, 1887, closing the Ceremonies in Commemoration of the Framing and Signing of the Constitution of the United States. Philadelphia: Printed for the Committee. 1888. 8vo. pp. 86.

On the 17th of September, 1887, several of the most eminent learned societies of Philadelphia united in the observance of the centennial of the completion of the framing of the Federal Constitution by the Convention that assembled in Philadelphia, and this handsome volume with its costly plates is a souvenir of the commemoration, and a carefully prepared account of the banquet at which the President of the United States and many distinguished men were present.

There were numerous eloquent and patriotic addresses, which are contained in the pamphlet before us, and this great anniversary was most worthily and appropriately observed.

By George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., Needham, Mass.

The Western Antiquary, or Notebook for Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, containing Original Articles, Notes, Queries and Replies. Illustrated. Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F. R. Hist. Soc., F. S. Sc. Borough Librarian, Plymouth, &c. &c. Part XII. and Supplement, Vol. VII. May-June, 1888. Armada Commemoration Number. Crown 4to. pp. 52. Published monthly by the Editor, 8 Bedford St., Plymouth, England. Annual subscription, 7s.; superior edition, 10s. Postage, 1s. extra.

Northern Notes and Queries, or the Scottish Antiquary. Published Quarterly. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., F. Hugt. S., M. Harl. So. Edinburgh: David Douglas. Vol. III. No. 9, June, 1888. 8vo. pp. 32. Price 1s. a number.

The East Anglian, or Notes and Queries on Subjects connected with the Counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex and Norfolk. Issued Monthly. Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A. etc., Vicar of Christ Church, Cresham, Bucks. Ipswich: Pawsey and Hayes. New Series, Part 43, July, 1888. 8vo. pp. 16. Annual subscription, post free, 5s.

Yorkshire Notes and Queries: with the Yorkshire Genealogist, Yorkshire Bibliographer, and Yorkshire Folk-Lore Journal. Edited by J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford. Part 12, July, 1888. 8vo. pp. 32. Published quarterly. Price 5s. per annum.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. Edited by the Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A. London: William Kent & Co. 23 Paternoster Row, E. C. No. 39, July, 1888. 8vo. pp. 64. Published quarterly. Price 5s. a year, or 5s. 5d. by post.

Bedfordshire Notes and Queries. Edited by F. A. BLADES. Bedford; Arthur Ransom. Part 18, June, 1888. 8vo. pp. 32. Published quarterly. Price 4s. 4d. a year.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal. Northampton: Taylor & Son, 9 College St. Part 18. 8vo. pp. 36. Price 1s. 6d. a part.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset. Edited by HUGH MORRIS, South Pethererton, local secretary for Somerset to the London Society of Antiquaries, and CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton and Holnest, Rural Dean, author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*. 8vo. pp. 32. Published quarterly. Price 5s. a year. Apply to either of the Editors.

The decided success of the London *Notes and Queries*, founded by the late William J. Thoms, F.S.A., has led to the publication of a host of similar periodicals in England, in the United States and in other countries. Not the least useful of these periodicals are the local "*Notes and Queries*,"—at first published in the columns of newspapers, but of late years appearing in the more ambitious form of quarterly or monthly magazines. The titles of eight of these magazines, which are before us, appear at the head of this article.

These magazines have proved of great use in conducting historical and genealogical investigations. They commend themselves to all engaged in such researches and also to those who delight to read about the events and persons of bygone days. To Americans who are anxious to trace their ancestry in England, and especially to those who have a clew to the counties from which their emigrant ancestors came, these magazines will be of great service.

The Earle Family. Ralph Earle and his Descendants. Compiled by PLINY EARLE of Northampton, Massachusetts. Printed by the Family. Worcester, Mass.: Press of Charles Hamilton. 1888. 8vo. pp. 492. Price in cloth, \$4.25; in half goat, raised bands, \$5.00. Postage, 30 cts. extra. The book may be had of the author, Pliny Earle, M.D., Northampton, Mass., or of the printer, Worcester, Mass.

Historical Sketches of Some Members of the Lawrence Family. With an Appendix. By ROBERT M. LAWRENCE, M.D. Boston: Rand Avery Company, Printers. 1888. 8vo. pp. 215.

* *The Genealogies of Samuel Packard of Bridgewater, Mass., and of Abel Packard of Cummington, Mass.* By REV. THEOPHILUS PACKARD of Manteno, Ill. New York: G. W. Wheat & Co., Printers. 1871. 8vo. pp. 85.

Spalding Memorial and Personal Reminiscences. By PHINEAS SPALDING, M.D., and Life and Selected Poems of Caroline A. Spalding. Published for Private Distribution. 1887. 8vo. pp. 323.

Genealogy of the Sheppards of Minchin Hampton, Avening and Gatcoomb; and also of Sheppard of Cotesbourne. By W. A. SHEPPARD, of Calcutta, India. 1887. Tabular pedigree, 20½ in. by 25½ inches.

A Partial History of the Griffin Family in Massachusetts; being a Genealogy of the Descendants of Lieut. Joseph Griffin of Methuen. Lowell, Mass.: Campbell & Hanseom, Printers. 1888. 8vo. pp. iv+17.

A Short Sketch of the Life of Mrs. Azubah Freeman Ryder, a Centenarian now living at the advanced age of 104 years and 6 months; also a list of her immediate Ancestors and Descendants. Boston: John H. Ryder, Publisher. 1888. Sq. 16mo. pp. 44. With portrait. Price 25 cts. post paid. Sold by J. H. Ryder, 2938 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Annual Reunion of the Emery Family in the Meionaon, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., Wednesday, September 14, 1887. Printed at Davol's Steam Printing House, Taunton. 1888. 8vo. pp. 18.

Thomas Barrett of Braintree, William Barrett of Cambridge and their Early Descendants. By JOSEPH HARTWELL BARRETT, A.M. 8vo. pp. 8. Loveland, Ohio. 1888.

Descendants of John Roberts of Simsbury, Ct., and Bloomfield, Ct. By LESTER A. ROBERTS, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. 8vo. pp. 7. Brooklyn, 1888.

Letters of Hugh Hall to Benning Wentworth. By JOHN WENTWORTH. 8vo. pp. 8. Chicago, Ill. 1888.

We continue in this number our quarterly notices of genealogical publications.

The portly and handsome volume on "*The Earle Family*" with which our list commences, bears marks of careful preparation. The author, Pliny Earle, M.D., of Northampton, Mass., is a graduate of the Friends' School in Providence, R. I., and at one time was Principal of that famed institution. Subsequently he studied medicine and graduated, M.D., from the University of Pennsylvania. He has made a specialty of the treatment of the insane, and has published valuable works

on this and kindred subjects. For over twenty-two years he was superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, Mass. Dr. Earle must have bestowed a great deal of labor on this volume. Those who have had experience in such work know the vast amount of time and patience required to compile such a book. The materials have to be collected from widely dispersed sources, the evidence often conflicting and perplexing has to be weighed, and the various records arranged in proper form. Dr. Earle has succeeded in this in an admirable manner, and has produced a book that is a credit to himself and to the family. The volume is devoted to the descendants of Ralph Earle, an early settler of Portsmouth, R. I. The Introduction, however, furnishes information relating to other families and individuals of the name in England and America. The book contains about five hundred octavo pages, well printed on heavy paper with clear type, and is illustrated by twenty-eight fine portraits. Full and excellent indexes are given.

The next volume is devoted to the Lawrences, a distinguished New England family. The author, Dr. Lawrence, of Lexington, Mass., gives this account of the origin of the book: "Several years ago, the writer obtained possession of a package of old deeds and other original documents relating to the descendants of John Lawrence, of Wisset, England, who were among the early settlers in Middlesex county, Mass. The interest awakened by an examination of these papers led to a study of the family history, and especially that of the first five generations in America; and in this little volume are given the results of these researches." This book does not attempt to give a complete genealogy of the descendants of John Lawrence, the emigrant ancestor of this family, for that has been well done by the Rev. John Lawrence, the last edition of whose work, published in 1869, was noticed in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii. page 486. But concerning the early generations much new and interesting matter has been collected by Dr. Lawrence and embodied in this book. Many biographical sketches, documents and records will be found here, illustrated by heliotype portraits and views of buildings. A fac-simile of the commission of Nathaniel Lawrence as ensign, with the signature of Gov. Simon Bradstreet, will interest antiquaries. The book is well prepared and thoroughly indexed, and does credit to the compiler. It makes a handsome volume in every respect.

The book on the Packard family contains the records of four generations of the descendants of Samuel Packard of Bridgewater, Mass. This portion of the book fills 38 pages. The remainder of the volume is devoted to the descendants of Abel Packard, a great-grandson of Samuel, who, in 1774, settled in what is now Cummington, Mass. The book is carefully compiled and is well printed. Much interest is felt at the present time by the descendants of Samuel Packard in the genealogy of the family. On the 10th of August last, the quarter millenary of his settlement in New England—for he came here in 1638—was celebrated by a large gathering in the city of Brockton, formerly the north precinct of Bridgewater, near the spot where Samuel Packard settled. It is hoped that a new and fuller genealogy of the family will result from this.

Dr. Spalding, whose reminiscences are printed in the next volume, commenced writing them after he had entered his eighty-eighth year. He gives here an account of his ancestry and the incidents in his own life. The record of his individual experience is interesting. In it he includes a genealogical account of his ancestors and of his own family. Appended is a selection from the poems of the author's daughter, the late Miss Caroline A. Spalding, who died in 1883. A memoir of this talented writer, by the Rev. George B. Spalding, D.D., is prefixed to the poems. The book is handsomely printed and bound.

The Sheppard tabular pedigree is by William Albert Sheppard, No. 64 Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, India, a nephew of John Hannibal Sheppard, A.M., librarian of the Historic Genealogical Society, 1861-1869, of whom a memoir by the writer of this notice was printed in the REGISTER for October, 1873 (vol. xxvii. pp. 335-46). When I wrote that memoir, I was only able to trace the ancestry of John H. Sheppard to his great-grandparents, Philip and Sarah Sheppard of Colesbourne, Gloucestershire, and there was some uncertainty about this. The researches of Mr. Sheppard of Calcutta, embodied in these tables, has removed the doubt from that statement and has carried the ancestry of the family back four generations to William¹ Sheppard, who married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Francis Codrington of Frampton on Severn, and widow of Edward Bromswick, of Bromsbrow, co. Gloucester. His son Philip,² of Horsley, Gloucestershire, who died in 1623, was father of Samuel,³ of Minchinhampton (died March 11, 1672, aged about

70), whose son Philip,⁴ barrister at law (died 1713, æt. 82), was father of Philip,⁵ of Colesbourne, above named, who married Sarah, daughter of George White, of Didmorton, and was great-grandfather of our late librarian, John H. Sheppard, and great-great-grandfather of the compiler of these pedigrees. Mr. Sheppard deserves much praise for the thoroughness of his investigations.

The pamphlet on the Griffin family is by Charles Griffin of Lowell. Joseph Griffin, of whose descendants a record is here given, was a great-grandson of Matthew¹ Griffin of Charlestown through Jonathan² and Jonathan³ his father. The families of these persons are here given, with a full account of the posterity of Joseph⁴ Griffin of Methuen and his wife Abigail Currier. The pamphlet is well printed.

Mrs. Ryder the centenarian, to whose life, ancestors and posterity the next pamphlet is devoted, was a daughter of Timothy and Zeruiah Freeman. She was born at Eastham, Mass., January 5, 1784, and married in 1807 Samuel Ryder of Orrington, Me., who died in 1861. A genealogical record of her ancestors and descendants is here given. Mrs. Ryder was present June 28, 1888, at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Orrington.

The Emery pamphlet gives the proceedings at the gathering of the Emery family last year at Boston. The address was by the Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery, the first president of the association under whose auspices this assembly was held, and also president of the Old Colony Historical Society. The address, poem, hymns and other exercises made the occasion a pleasant one.

The pamphlet on the Barrett and Roberts families are reprints from the REGISTER, as is also that entitled "Letters of Hugh Hall to Benning Wentworth." The last named pamphlet contains interesting genealogical matter relative to the Hall and Wentworth families.

DEATHS.

Hon. JOSHUA EDDY CRANE died at Bridgewater, Mass., August 5, 1888, aged 65. He was born at Berkeley, Mass., July 9, 1823, but it was with Bridgewater that his life has been identified. In 1844 he was admitted as a partner in business with his uncle Morton Eddy. From 1848 he carried on business alone. He represented Bridgewater in the General Court in 1857, was a member of the senate in 1862 and 1863, and held many important local offices. He was present at the formation of the Liberty Party in Boston in 1844, and cast his vote for that party. For many years he has been an active and prominent Republican. He had decided antiquarian tastes, and was an authority in all town matters, historical or genealogical.

Mrs. MARIA BETHUNE CRAIG died at her residence No. 1812 I Street, Washington, D. C., Friday, July 13, at 3 A.M., aged 89. She was the widow of Gen. Henry Knox Craig, U.S.A. She was born Sept. 28, 1798, and was a daughter of William Hunt, an officer of the Massachusetts line in the revolutionary war, and his wife Jane Bethune a descendant of Benjamin Faneuil of Boston, whose brother, Peter Faneuil,

presented Faneuil Hall to the town of Boston. Mrs. Craig was the mother of three sons and six daughters, of whom two daughters died in infancy. The eldest son, Benjamin Faneuil Craig, M.D., was, until his death, connected with the Smithsonian Institution, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the author of several scientific works. The second son, Capt. John Neville Craig, of the U. S. Army, died in 1885. The third son, Presley Oldham Craig, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, volunteered in Hunt's battery at the first battle of Bull Run, and was killed in this action. The eldest daughter, Jane Bethune, is the wife of Gen. John P. Hawkins, U.S.A. The second daughter, Mary, is the wife of General Henry J. Hunt, U.S.A. The third daughter, Isabel Neville, married Carl Berlin of the U. S. Army. Katharine Amelia, the fourth daughter, is unmarried. The *Commercial Gazette*, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 16, 1888, says: "The older citizens of Pittsburgh will recollect that the family for some years resided at the Allegheny Arsenal. Mrs. Craig lived to an advanced age." She was an aunt of Isaac Craig, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

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THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

N^o. CLXV.
VOL. XLII.—JANUARY, 1888.

IN MEMORIAM MAJORUM.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON:
THE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, 18 SOMERSET STREET.
DAVID CLAPP & SON, PRINTERS.
35 BEDFORD STREET.

TERMS \$3 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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
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
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ERRATUM—The name Wannalanct affixed to the document in the article "Soldiers in King Philip's War," REGISTER for April, 1888, page 197, should be Wannalanset. The mistake was made after the final proof was revised.
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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

N^o. CLXVIII.
VOL. XLII.—OCTOBER, 1888.

IN MEMORIAM MAJORUM.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON :
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